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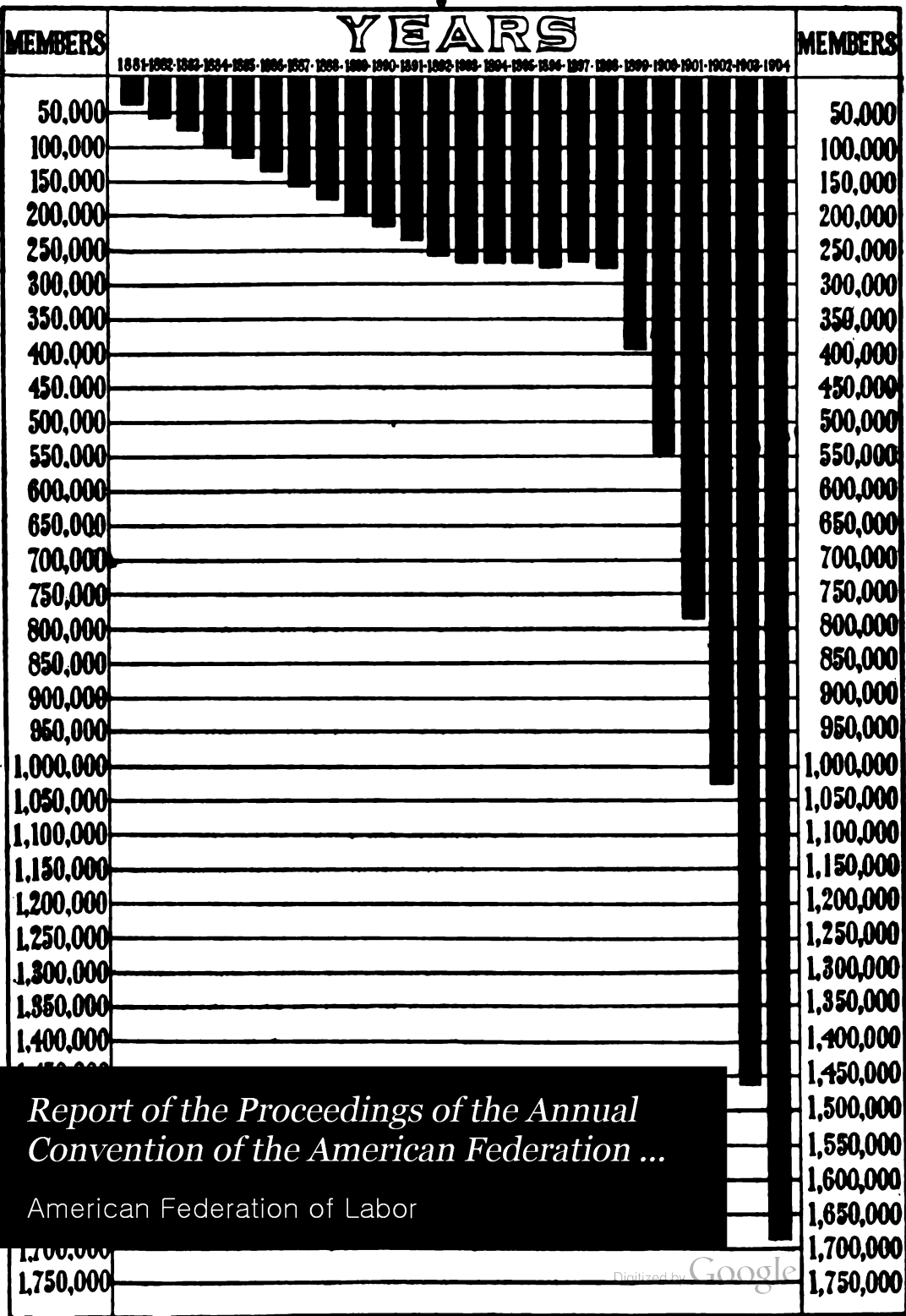
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PROCEEDINGS
of the AMERICAN
FEDERATION
OF LABOR

1904 . . . 1905



PANTAGRAPH PRINTING AND STATIONERY CO.
BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS

1904

LABOR OMNIA VINCIT

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

OF THE

AMERICAN
FEDERATION OF LABOR



HELD AT
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
NOVEMBER 14 TO 26 INCLUSIVE
1904



WASHINGTON, D. C.
THE LAW REPORTER PRINTING COMPANY
1904

DELEGATES

TO THE

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Organizations.	No of dele gates	No. of votes for each delegate.	Name and address of delegates.
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union.....	1	182	Emil Schaefer, 146 Fourteenth st., San Francisco, Cal.
		59	W. E. Klapetzky, Box 770, Los Angeles, Cal.
Journeyman Barbers' International Union.....	4	59	Frank X. Noschang, Box 397, Albany, N. Y.
		59	George K. Smith, 1016 Twelfth st., Oakland, Cal.
		59	James C. Shanessy, 810 Olive st., St. Louis, Mo.
National Alliance Bill Posters and Billers of America.....	1	13	George Abernethy, 310 Dawson st., Allegheny, Pa.
International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths.....	2	53	John Slocum, 580-585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
		52	James J. McDade, 20 Eleventh st., San Francisco, Cal.
Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America.....	2	95	Wm. J. Gilthorpe, 406 Portsmouth Bldg., Kansas City, Kans.
		95	A. D. Porter, 121 New Montgomery st., San Francisco, Cal.
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....	5	64	John F. Tobin, 434 Albany Bldg., Boston, Mass.
		64	Collis Lovely, 434 Albany Bldg., Boston, Mass.
		61	Emmet T. Walls, Box 409, Brockton, Mass.
		64	Chas. E. Lowell, Box 834, Whitman, Mass.
		61	John P. Meade, 70 Centre st., Brockton, Mass.
		77	Louis Kemper, Odd Fellows' Temple, Cincinnati, Ohio.
International Union of United Brewery Workmen.....	4	76	Edmond F. Ward, 1117 Columbus ave., Boston, Mass.
		76	August Prietersbach, Cor. Third and Elm sts., St. Louis, Mo.
		76	Fred Zepp, 538 1/2 Pearl st., Cleveland, Ohio.
International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance.....	2	37	Chas. Hank, Room 12, 151-53 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.
		36	Frank Butterworth, 711 Preston st., Philadelphia, Pa.
International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.....	3	39	Frank Buchanan, 464 Racine ave., Chicago, Ill.
		38	E. V. Hoeneck, 927 Mission st., San Francisco, Cal.
International Broom Makers' Union... International Union of Building Employees of America.....	1	38	John Brady, 362 Baltic st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
		11	J. F. Curren, 308 Sutter st., San Francisco, Cal.
	1	8	Herman Brockowsky, 566 Howard st., San Francisco, Cal.
		222	Frank Duffy, Box 520, Indianapolis, Ind.
		222	James F. Grimes, 1012 McKinney st., Houston, Tex.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.....	7	222	A. M. Swartz, 1410 Sandusky st., Allegheny City, Pa.
		222	Samuel Yarnell, Douglas, Arizona.
		222	William B. Macfarlane, 236 Potomac ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
		222	John Zaring, Room 5, Odd Fellows' Temple, Springfield, Ill.
		222	T. M. Guerin, 487 Fourth st., Troy, N. Y.
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.....	1	50	William Fyfe, 257 W. Sixty-ninth st., New York City.
International Carriage and Wagon Workers.....	1	55	Matthew Canavan, 309 Fifth st., San Francisco, Cal.

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate.	Name and address of delegates.
American Brotherhood of Cement Workers.....	2	{ 22 22	F. C. Genzenbach, 44 La Salle st., Chicago, Ill. O. A. Tveitmo, 306-8 Clunie Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Cigar Makers' International Union of America.....	4	{ 102 101 101 101	Samuel Gompers, 423-25 G st. N. W., Washington, D. C. Thos. F. Tracy, 11 Appleton st., Boston, Mass. James Wood, 1316 Walnut st., Cincinnati, Ohio. J. Mahlon Barnes, 232 N. Ninth st., Philadelphia, Pa.
Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.....	4	{ 125 125 125 125	J. R. O'Brien, 31½ W. Eagle st., Buffalo, N. Y. Max Morris, P. O. Box 1581, Denver, Colo. J. R. Devine, 1510 Jackson st., Scranton, Pa. Herman Robinson, 25 Third ave., New York, N. Y.
United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America.....	1	29	L. J. Gordon, 227 Fifth st., San Francisco, Cal.
The Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.....	1	20	Allen T. Baum, care "Examiner," San Francisco, Cal.
Coopers' International Union of North America.....	2	{ 36 85 58	S. J. Cook, P. O. Box 77, Kansas City, Kans. P. J. Donnelly, 14 Bickford ave., Boston, Mass. H. W. Sherman, 610 Corcoran Bldg., Washington, D. C.
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America.....	4	{ 52 52 52	M. J. Sullivan, 233 Fulton st., San Francisco, Cal. George Burns, 349 Magnolia ave., Detroit, Mich. Chas. Nelson, 123 Liberty st., New York City.
International Union of Elevator Constructors.....	1	22	Frank Feeney, 819 Pierce st., Philadelphia, Pa.
International Union of Steam Engineers.....	4	{ 44 44 44 44	Henry Ketter, 821 Oliver st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Joseph Hammill, 308 W. One Hundred and Nineteenth st., New York City. John J. Glass, 514 E. Eagle st., Buffalo, N. Y. Frank B. Monaghan, 766 Parker st., Roxbury Crossing, Boston, Mass.
International Association of Watch Case Engravers.....	1	3	Bert Beadle, 409 Gilmore ave., Canton, Ohio.
International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.....	4	{ 45 45 45 45	Timothy Healy, 193 Bowery st., New York City. C. L. Shamp, 2502 N. Eighteenth st., Omaha, Neb. J. W. Morton, 276 E. Madison st., Chicago, Ill. J. B. Conroy, 1026 Franklin ave., St. Louis, Mo.
International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employees.....	1	21	A. E. Kellington, 406 Corn Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.
International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees.....	1	10	George Bechtold, 1310 Franklin ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Interior Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's Union of A.....	1	38	J. E. Kentzell, care of Labor Council, 927 Market st., San Francisco, Cal.
United Garment Workers of America..	8	{ 152 151 151	T. A. Rickert, 167 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill. Sarah Hagan, 927 Market st., San Francisco, Cal. Nathan Wolff, 29 Avenue B, New York City.
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.....	1	22	Isidor Jacoby, 25 Third ave., New York City.
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the U. S. and Canada.....	2	{ 33 38	D. A. Hayes, Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. James J. Beegan, 616 Elizabeth st., San Francisco, Cal.
Window Glass Snappers' National Protective Association of America.....	1	11	George Farrell, Kane, Pa.
Glass Workers' Intl. Assn., Amal.....	1	17	John J. Morris, 2321 Carr st., St. Louis, Mo.
International Glove Workers' Union.....	1	20	Thos. J. Mahoney, 119 Fourteenth st., San Francisco, Cal.
Granite Cutters' National Union.....	8	{ 83 83 83	James Duncan, Hancock Bldg., Quincy, Mass. Thomas J. Lyons, Vinal Haven, Me. William J. O'Brien, 411 E. Fifty-seventh st., New York City.

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ANNEXA

iv DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate.	Name and Address of Delegates.
United Hatters of North America.....	8	29	John A. Moffitt, 11 Waverly Place, New York City.
		28	Martin Lawlor, 11 Waverly Place, New York City.
		28	James P. Maher, 11 Waverly Place, New York City.
Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union.....	2	43	Herman Lillen, Garden City Block, Chicago, Ill.
International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers of U. S. and Canada.....	2	42	John W. Smith, Cleveland ave., Trenton, N.J.
		21	Roody Kenehan, 1548 Wazee st., Denver, Col.
		21	John Fitzpatrick, 509 Garden City Block, Chicago, Ill.
		99	T. J. Sullivan, 82 Franklin ave., Hartford, Conn.
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.....	5	99	Jere L. Sullivan, Commercial Tribune Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.
		99	Robert A. Wharton, Brunswick Hotel, Scranton, Pa.
		99	Paul Reichenbacher, 147 E. Fifty-third st., New York City.
		98	C. B. Wiseman, Box 639, St. Louis, Mo.
Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers.....	1	135	Daniel P. Sullivan, Smithfield & Water sts., House Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.
International Union of Wood, Wire, and Metal Lathers.....	2		William McSorley, 518 Superior Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
		29	T. C. DeVilliers, 825 Twenty-second st., Oakland, Cal.
International Union Shirt, Waist, and Laundry Workers.....	2	33	J. L. Hutchinson, 1623 F st., Fresno, Cal.
		32	Lester A. Greenlaw, 1042 Minna st., San Francisco, Cal.
United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods.....	1	46	Frank Sweeney, 927 Mission st., San Francisco, Cal.
International Longshoremen's Association.....	8	167	Daniel J. Keefe, 601 Elks' Temple, Detroit, Mich.
		167	Henry C. Barter, 608 Elks' Temple, Detroit, Mich.
		166	John J. Joyce, 154 Sandusky st., Buffalo, N.Y.
		157	James O'Connell, 402-407 McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.
		157	George H. Warner, 128 Liberty st., New York City.
Int. Association of Machinists.....	4	157	A. E. Ireland, Room 13, Office Block, Topeka, Kans.
		156	John Hamerstrom, 1338 N. Capitol st., Washington, D. C.
Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America.....	2	172	Herman May, 10 Walnut ave., San Francisco, Cal.
		172	C. E. Schmidt, 310 O'Farrell st., San Francisco, Cal.
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, and Brass Workers' Union of North America.....	1	128	E. J. Lynch, Germania Bank Building, New York City.
Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, Amalgamated.....	3	51	P. J. Downey, 45 Myrtle ave., Albany, N. Y.
		51	Richard Pattison, 211 W. Twenty-fourth st., New York City.
Metal Workers' International, United.....	1	51	D. B. Heron, 1231 Arch st., Philadelphia, Pa.
		96	D. J. Murray, 1239 Folsom st., San Francisco, Cal.
		369	John Mitchell, 1101 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
		368	W. B. Wilson, 1106 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
		368	T. L. Lewis, 1123 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Mine Workers of America, United.....	7	368	W. D. Ryan, Marine Bank Bldg., Springfield, Ill.
		368	W. H. Haskins, 77 Ruggery Bldg., Columbus, Ohio.
		368	John Fahy, Exchange Hotel, Shamokin, Pa.
		368	John T. Dempsey, 407 Pauli Bldg., Scranton, Pa.

Organisations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate.	Name and address of delegates.
Molders' Union, Iron.....	3	100 100 100 74	M. J. Keough, 38 Jane st., Green Island, N. Y. R. H. Metcalf, Box 699, Cincinnati, Ohio. James H. O'Neill, Box 917, Providence, R. I. Joseph N. Weber, 1344 Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Musicians, American Federation of.....	3	73 78 122 122	Owen Miller, Room 20, Allen Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. D. A. Carey, 95 Markham st., Toronto, Can. J. C. Bahlhorn, Drawer 199, Lafayette, Ind. Jas. H. Sullivan, 343 N. Calvert st., Baltimore, Md.
Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of	5	121 121 121	George C. Campbell, 704 N. Second st., Clinton, Iowa. John M. Finan, 57 N. Clark st., Chicago, Ill. Frank C. Lowe, 711 Fourth ave., N. Seattle, Wash.
Paper Box Workers' International Union.....	1	12	Mason Thomas, 1711½ Mason st., San Francisco, Cal.
Papermakers, United Brotherhood	1	88	George Mackey, 22 Smith Bldg., Watertown, N. Y.
Patternmakers' League.....	1	37	James Wilson, 25 Third ave., New York City.
Photo-Engravers' International Union	1	17	Jas. G. Cain, 215 Pearl st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Piano and Organ Workers' International	2	50 49	Chas. Doid, 849 N. Irving ave., Chicago, Ill. Frank Helle, 2110 Grenshaw st., Chicago, Ill.
Plate Printers, Steel and Copper.....	1	19	Jeremiah P. Murphy, 1416 Pa. ave. N. W. Washington, D. C.
Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters, etc., United Association.....	3	55 55 55	Wm. J. Spencer, Box 7, Dayton, Ohio. John Clark, 40 E. Mohawk st., Buffalo, N. Y. J. J. McKee, 822 Fifth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.....	2	29 29	T. J. Duffy, Box 50, E. Liverpool, Ohio. Harry Halles, 62 Twenty-third st., Wheeling, W. Va.
Printing Pressmen's International.....	4	40 40 40 40	Martin P. Higgins, 35 Washington st., Charlestown, Mass. Thomas Mulcahey, 320 Sansome st., San Francisco, Cal. T. J. Dinan, 1217 Green st., San Francisco, Cal. George Sauer, 2182½ Market st., San Francisco, Cal.
Quarry Workers' International Union	1	26	W. W. Woodward, Sites, Cal.
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.....	2	75 75	L. A. Tanquary, Cotopaxi, Colo. D. G. Ramsay, 1005 Unity Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Railway Employees, Street and Electric Amalgamated Association.....	3	100 100 100	W. D. Mahon, 45 Hodges Bldg., Detroit, Mich. Rezin Orr, 45 Hodges Bldg., Detroit, Mich. Richard Cornelius, 310 O'Farrell st., San Francisco, Cal.
Seamen's International Union.....	4	51 50 50 50	Wm. H. Frazier, 1½ a Lewis st., Boston, Mass. Walter Macarthur, cor. East and Mission sts., San Francisco, Cal. Andrew Furuseth, cor. East and Mission sts., San Francisco, Cal. William Penje, 123 N. Desplaines st., Chicago, Ill.
Shingle Weavers' Union.....	1	14	J. G. Brown, Hoquiam, Wash.
Shipwrights, Joiners, and Caulkers of America, National Union of	1	34	Thomas Westoby, 434 Forty-fifth st., Oakland, Cal.
Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America, International.....	1	7	Edward A. White, 301 Polk st., San Francisco, Cal.
Stage Employees' International Alliance, Theatrical.....	2	25 25	Lee M. Hart, 358-355 S. State st., Chicago, Ill. Patrick Maloney, cor. Waltham and Harrison aves., Boston, Mass.
Stereotypers and Electrotypes' Union, International.....	1	24	J. F. Fitzsimmons, "Examiner," San Francisco, Cal.
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen	3	53 53 53	John B. Lennon, Box 597, Bloomington, Ill. Austin F. Keane, Box 142, Little Rock, Ark. O. F. Lindow, 363½ Twelfth st., Oakland, Cal.

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate.	Name and address of delegates.
		140	Edward Brown, 407 Morgan st., St. Louis, Mo., care A. L. St. Clair.
		140	Emmett T. Flood, 302 W. Congress st., Chicago, Ill.
Teamsters, International Brotherhood	6	140	Martin McGrau, 104 E. Randolph st., Chicago, Ill.
		140	H. J. Wendelken, 919 Thompson st., Philadelphia, Pa.
		140	William Cohen, 177 Washington st., N. Boston, Mass.
		140	C. P. Shea, care 147 Market st., Indianapolis, Ind.
Textile Workers, United	1	105	John Golden, Fall River, Mass.
		28	Henry Fischer, Room 54, Amer. Natl. Bank Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
Tobacco Workers' International Union	2	28	Anthony McAndrews, 440 Pioneer st., Cincinnati, Ohio.
		94	James M. Lynch, Newton Claypool Bldg., Rooms 640-650, Indianapolis, Ind.
		94	Frank Morrison, 423 G st. N. W., Washington, D. C.
Typographical Union, International	5	98	Max S. Hayes, 193 Champlain st., Cleveland, Ohio.
		98	Frank K. Foster, 116 Elliot st., Boston, Mass.
		98	Victor L. Berger, 614 State st., Milwaukee, Wis.
Upholsterers' International Union	1	80	B. B. Rosenthal, 403 Leavenworth st., San Francisco, Cal.
		71	D. D. Mulcahy, 101 Magnolia st., Detroit, Mich.
		71	Thos. I. Kidd, 615 Garden City Block, 56 Fifth ave., Chicago, Ill.
Wood Workers' International Union	4	71	Richard Braunschweig, 615 Garden City Block, Chicago, Ill.
		70	E. W. Miller, 151 E. Washington st., Chicago, Ill.
California State Federation of Labor	1	1	John Davidson, 801 Louisiana st., Vallejo, Cal.
Florida State Federation of Labor	1	1	S. J. Triplett, Box 271, Jacksonville, Fla.
Georgia Federation of Labor	1	1	W. S. Harris, 21 Bay st., E. Savannah, Ga.
Illinois State Federation of Labor	1	1	M. B. Madden, 108 Fifth ave., Chicago, Ill.
Iowa State Federation of Labor	1	1	L. M. Jaeger, Burlington, Iowa.
Massachusetts State Federation of Labor	1	1	Jas. R. Crozier, 25 Blue Hill ave., Boston, Mass.
Missouri State Federation of Labor	1	1	E. T. Behrens, 1200 E. Third st., Sedalia, Mo.
New Jersey State Federation of Labor	1	1	John T. Cosgrove, 826 E. Jersey st., Elizabeth N. J.
New York Workingmen's Federation	1	1	William White, 905 Michigan st., Elmira, N. Y.
Porto Rico Free Federation of Workmen	1	1	Santiago Iglesias, 43 Cruz, San Juan, P. R.
Texas State Federation of Labor	1	1	C. W. Woodman, Union Banner, Fort Worth, Tex.
Utah State Federation of Labor	1	1	J. T. Lavery, 68 E. First South st., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Washington State Federation of Labor	1	1	W. Frank Moyer, Eleventh and Cowgill sts., Bellingham, Wash.
Bakersfield (Cal.) Council of Labor	1	1	J. J. Goodwin, Bakersfield, Cal.
Baltimore (Md.) Federation of Labor	1	1	Edward Hirsch, Maryland Theater, W. Franklin st., Baltimore, Md.
Boston (Mass.) Central Labor Union	1	1	Denis D. Driscoll, 78 E. Canton st., Boston, Mass.
Buffalo (N. Y.) United Trades and Labor Council	1	1	Archy Grant, 55 Hayward st., Buffalo, N. Y.
Chicago (Ill.) Federation of Labor	1	1	W. G. Schardt, 503 Garden City Block, Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland (Ohio) United Trades and Labor Council	1	1	Harry D. Thomas, 83 Prospect st., Cleveland, Ohio.
Fort Worth (Tex.) Trades Assembly	1	1	Lem Husted, care Labor Temple, Fort Worth, Tex.
Fresno (Cal.) Trades and Labor Council	1	1	T. C. Seaward, Fresno, Cal.

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate.	Name and address of delegates.
Jefferson City (Mo.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Henry F. Sarman, Jefferson City, Mo.
Kansas City (Mo.) Industrial Council.....	1	1	John T. Smith, 828 Central st., Kansas City, Mo.
Lawrence (Mass.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Robert S. Maloney, 115 Jackson st., Lawrence, Mass.
Lincoln (Neb.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Jesse Michel, 1905 S. Sixteenth st., Lincoln, Neb.
Los Angeles (Cal.) Central Labor Council.....	1	1	Wm. S. Smith, 2127 City View ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
Napa (Cal.) Federated Trades Council.....	1	1	Matthew J. Brennan, 87 Elm st., Napa, Cal.
New Orleans (La.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	J. E. Porter, 1116 Perdido st., New Orleans, La.
New York City Central Federated Union.....	1	1	Morris Brown, 192 Bowery st., New York, N. Y.
Oakland (Cal.) Central Labor Council.....	1	1	C. W. Petry, 926 Seventh st., Oakland, Cal.
Petaluma (Cal.) Central Labor Council.....	1	1	R. F. Harris, Petaluma, Cal.
Pittsburg (Pa.) Central Trades Council.....	1	1	George A. Hess, 224 Watson Boulevard, Allegheny, Pa.
Portland (Oreg.) Federated Trades Council.....	1	1	G. E. Shaver, 1020 Commercial st., Portland, Oregon.
Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	Jas. A. Lavery, 80 N. Clover st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Sacramento (Cal.) Federated Trades Council.....	1	1	M. T. Hudson, San Bernardino, Cal.
San Bernardino (Cal.) Central Labor Council.....	1	1	Chas. E. Walker, 268 Fourth st., San Bernardino, Cal.
San Diego (Cal.) Federated Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	J. P. Dunn, San Diego, Cal.
San Francisco (Cal.) Labor Council.....	1	1	Louis Rentelman, 107 Mason st., San Francisco, Cal.
Santa Clara Co. (Cal.) Federated Trades Council.....	1	1	Frank J. Hepp, Box 885, 975 Vine st., San Jose, Cal.
Scranton (Pa.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Hugh Frayne, 420 Oak st., Scranton, Pa.
Seattle (Wash.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Fred Hudson, 210 Twentieth ave., Daily Star office, Seattle, Wash.
St. Louis (Mo.) Central Trades and Labor Union.....	1	1	David Kreyling, Walthalla Hall, St. Louis, Mo.
Stockton (Cal.) Federated Trades.....	1	1	James Wood, Stockton, Cal.
Tacoma (Wash.) Trades Council.....	1	1	P. W. Dowler, 3819 S. Yakima ave., Tacoma, Wash.
Vallejo (Cal.) Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	L. B. Leavitt, Vallejo, Cal.
Whatcom (Wash.) Central Labor Council.....	1	1	R. D. Sawyer, Bellingham, Wash.
Baggage Messengers and Transferers, 10,167.....	1	1	C. M. Moffitt, 651 Fillmore st., San Francisco, Cal.
Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Attendants, 10,849.....	1	1	Dennis O'Shea, Sutro Heights, San Francisco, Cal.
Cemetery Employes, 10,834.....	1	1	John Ryan, Holy Cross Cemetery, San Mateo County, Cal.
Cotton Yardmen's, 9143.....	1	1	W. D. Morris, care of 1116 Perdido st., New Orleans, La.
Federal Labor, 7426.....	1	1	Thomas Burke (third floor), Marine Bank Bldg., Springfield, Ill.
Federal Labor, 8921.....	1	5	A. A. Stewart, Box 2222, San Pedro, Cal.
Federal Labor, 9611.....	1	1	P. J. McSherry, Second st., Watsonville, Cal.
Federal Labor, 9614.....	1	1	John Murray, 1501 Kearney st., Los Angeles, Cal.
Federal Labor, 10,185.....	1	1	Cary D. Hyde, 25 Main st., Santa Rosa, Cal.
Federal Labor, 11,440.....	1	1	M. T. Dunn, Sansalito, Cal.
Federal Labor, 11,538.....	1	1	T. Patterson, Abilene, Tex.
Federal Labor, 11,624.....	1	1	James J. Daley, City Comptroller's Office, Spokane, Wash.

viii DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate.	Name and address of delegates.
Firemen's Protective Association, 11,481	1	8	Frank G. Jones, 58 Maple ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
Fish Cleaners, 11,358	1	1	Joseph Catania, 1110 Mason st., San Francisco, Cal.
Gas Workers, 9840	1	8	George W. Bell, 990 Minnesota st., San Francisco, Cal.
Gas Workers, 10,678	1	1	John Forrest, 263 E. Eighteenth st., Oakland, Cal.
Gardeners and Florists, 10,615	1	1	John Mangan, 5737 Lowe ave., Chicago, Ill.
Hospital Employees, 10,038	1	1	O. W. McCaslin, State Hospital, Napa, Cal.
Hospital Employees, 10,768	1	1	J. W. Bailey, Eldridge, Cal.
Laborers' Protective, 8944	1	10	Michael O'Leary, 541 Linden ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Lumber Handlers, 11,474	1	1	Arthur T. Hinton, 1117 Second st., Sacramento, Cal.
Milkmen, 8861	1	2	Frank Bricker, San Francisco, Cal.
Newsboys and Route Carriers, 11,524	1	1	Warren H. Pillsbury, 675 Thirty-second st., Oakland, Cal.
Ordinance Men's, 9585	1	1	Holly Bell, 1202 York st., Vallejo, Cal.
Oyster Workers, 10,497	1	1	M. O. Keefe, San Francisco, Cal.
Paste Makers, 10,567	1	1	John L. Damazonio, 1787 Stockton st., San Francisco, Cal.
Paving Dept. Workers, 6751	1	1	James P. Timilty, Sumner Place off Cabot st., Roxbury, Mass.
Riggers' Protective, 10,398	1	1	Manuel Alves, 728 Clementina st., San Francisco, Cal.
Rockmen's Protective, 10,631	1	8	Tito Pacelli, 305 E. One Hundred and Thirtieth st., New York City.
Shipkeepers' Protective, 8870	1	1	J. B. Dale, Vallejo, Cal.
Ship Drillers, 9037	1	1	Wm. P. Schrader, 124 A Juniper st., San Francisco, Cal.
Soap, Soda, and Candle Workers, 10,885	1	1	Charles Schilling, 7 Oak Grove avenue, San Francisco, Cal.
Stablemen's, 8760	1	5	John F. Killian, 12 Eighth st., San Francisco, Cal.
Stablemen's, 9026	1	1	W. M. Morey, San Jose, Cal.
Stenographers, Bookkeepers, and Typewriter Operators, 11,597	1	1	Miss E. C. Morris, 1101 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers, and Assistants, 11,773	1	1	Miss J. T. Kelly, 152 E. st., N. E., Washington, D. C.
Sugar Workers, 10,519	1	8	Chas. A. Meinert, 2407 Twenty-third st., San Francisco, Cal.
Undertakers, 9049	1	1	B. J. Dowd, 1239 Market st., San Francisco, Cal.
Agricultural Workers, 11,889	1	1	Esteban Padilla, Arecibo, P. R.
Agricultural Workers, 11,895	1	1	
Newgricultural Workers, 11,897	1	2	
Agricultural Workers, 11,708	1	1	
Neticlayers, 11,859	1	1	
Federal Labor, 11,734	1	1	W. Abraham Bryn-y-Bedu, Pentre, Pontypridd, South Wales, England.
P.Laborers, 11,649	1	1	
British Trades and Labor Congress	2	1	Jas. Wignall, 56 Cromwell st., Swansea, England.
Canadian Trades and Labor Congress	1	1	John A. Flett, 414 Bay st., N., Hamilton, Ont., Canada.
Women's International Union Label League	1	1	Mrs. D. A. Smith, care of 505 E. Market st., Elmira, N. Y.
National Women's Trade Union League	1	1	Mrs. M. K. O'Sullivan, 5 Dudley st., Roxbury, Mass.

Number of Unions.	Name.	Number of Delegates.	Number of Votes.
78	National and International	182	15,558
13	State	13	13
83	Central	33	33
45	Trade and Federal Labor Unions	89	73
4	Fraternal Organizations	5	4
173		272	15,675

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
OF THE
American Federation of Labor
1904

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

FIRST DAY—Morning Session.

LYRIC HALL, SAN FRANCISCO, November 14, 1904.

Pursuant to the regular meeting of the twenty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, President Gompers called the convention to order at 10 A. M., in Lyric Hall, San Francisco, Cal.

President Gompers: It becomes my privilege as well as my duty to call to order this twenty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. I doubt the wisdom at this moment of extending a welcome when, as a matter of fact, we are about to be welcomed. I have the pleasure and honor of introducing to you Mr. J. O. Walsh, President of the San Francisco Labor Council.

Mr. Walsh:

Mr. President, Delegates and Visitors: In the name of the organized workers of San Francisco I bid you a hearty welcome to our city and State. Our homes are entirely at your disposal, and we trust that you will do us the honor to consider yourselves not our guests but members of our family and household.

To the delegates representing the American Federation of Labor in this convention, to the fraternal visitors representing our fellow trade-unionists in Canada and Great Britain, and to the representatives of those kindred organizations now assembled in the common cause of labor, the trade-unionists of San Fran-

cisco extend fraternal greetings, coupled with the assurance that although you may have traveled far from your own firesides you are still at home in the hearts and by the hearths of your co-workers in the labor movement.

Trade-unionism knows no distinctions of race, color or creed; neither does it know any geographical limitations. North, South, East and West, in every country and every clime, in this year of grace, as in all the years that have passed away, the hearts of the organized workers beat in unison to the music of that noblest inspiration of the human race, industrial liberty and equality.

San Francisco has never failed to raise her voice in the grand chorus of the world's workers, nor to lend her ear in sympathy to the voices raised from the uttermost corners of the earth. As we have been with you in spirit throughout the past, so we are with you in the flesh to-day—comrades in arms, brothers and sisters in the noble cause. Long may your meeting last, and when the parting comes may the fraternal handshake place a firmer seal upon the union of our hearts!

During your visit with us it will be our pleasure to show you some of the beauties of California, a State in which nature has combined the elements in the production of her choicest handiwork. The citizens of California are proud of their heritage of mountain and valley, of river and field. We are proud, too, of our people, the children of the hardy pioneers of '49. But above and before all,

we are proud of our labor movement, that structure of our own hands which in extent and potency so fittingly complements the physical characteristics of our surroundings.

The seeds of that movement were planted by the giants of the early days, and through sunshine and storm the crop has prospered exceeding well. It is our boast, and a justifiable one, I hope you will admit, that San Francisco is one of the most thoroughly organized cities in the United States. We owe that fact to the soundness of the principles upon which our work is founded and upon which it has been conducted. Those principles, I hardly need remind you, are the principles of the American Federation of Labor.

It is now sixteen years since the San Francisco Labor Council, then known as the Federated Trades, secured a charter at your hands, a charter which bearing the name of your, and our, honored President, Samuel Gompers, still graces the hall of the Labor Council, a charter which has never been disgraced, and which, God willing, shall forever remain with us as the emblem of our faith and the inspiration of our hearts and hands.

In 1888, when that charter was granted, the Labor Council stood here upon the shores of the Pacific, the solitary outpost of the labor movement, separated by a thousand miles from the nearest company of our friends. To-day we stand in the midst of the great army of organized labor, the lines of which extend north, south, east, and west, in unbroken phalanx, ready to do battle for the cause in which we are enlisted.

During these years many stirring events have occurred, but the principles of organized labor have triumphed over all opposition, whether from without or from within. In all this we do not claim any special merit in ourselves. We recognize, and we here make personal acknowledgment of the fact, that but for the support of our fellow trade-unionists in other parts of the country, organized and federated under the banner of the American Federation of Labor, we could not possibly have prospered so gloriously as we have.

Mr. President and Delegates to the Convention, I feel that no words of mine, no words, however eloquent, of the human tongue, can express the pride and gratification with which the trade-unionists of San Francisco greet you upon the eve of your labors. I feel, too, that no formal expression of our regard is needed. Let me ask you in all sincerity to take the deed for the word.

Again I bid you welcome, thrice welcome, within our gates. Stay as long as you can, and may the all-seeing One guide and bless you in your deliberations on behalf of the high and holy cause of labor.

President Gompers introduced Mr. Harry Knox, President of the California State Federation of Labor, who spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Brother Delegates and Friends: It is a pleasant duty to welcome you on behalf of the California State Federation of Labor to our beau-

tiful State. This is a representative body of about two million people. You carry in your hands the welfare of people all through the United States, and, in fact, throughout the entire world. The work this convention will do will be of great moment to the world in general.

We welcome you to California for several reasons. First, we want your good fellowship, we want you to see our beautiful State and also to receive the hospitality of the organized workers of California. We want you to become thoroughly posted on labor conditions on the Pacific Coast. It is a matter of great moment to the workers here, and we ask you, while in our city and in our State, to become thoroughly posted on the Chinese and Japanese question, and then when you are called upon to work for an Exclusion Act we want it to be one that will exclude, not one that Commissioner Sargent recommends. I was speaking to a delegate from New York yesterday, and he said: "I never for one moment thought I would see Chinamen doing the work they are doing here, on the section, on cars and everywhere." Let me tell you, brothers and sisters from the far East, and from the Middle East, that you do not realize the conditions that exist on the Pacific Coast through the non-exclusion of the Chinese and Japanese. We want you to post yourselves while here. Then when you go home you will be ready to spread the truth among our fellow-workers and be ready to act when the State of California calls upon you.

Organized labor in the State of California is expanding all the time. No matter what opposition we meet we keep on growing and growing—the light of liberty and the thought of organization is in the air. People are getting together and organizing for their own protection who in the past had no use for organization. Now they realize they must get into an organization before they can do anything to better their condition. No conditions have ever been bettered through any other organization except organized labor. Organized labor has always bettered the conditions of the laboring people, and it will continue to do so, notwithstanding such organizations as the Citizens' Alliance.

I do not intend to make a long speech this morning, but simply to say that you are welcome here. We extend a thousand welcomes to you. There is another thing I wish to say, and that is that while you are in our beautiful city we want the men to look at our beautiful ladies. This is one of the things San Francisco is noted for. San Francisco has the most beautiful ladies on the face of the earth, and while you are here we want you to look the matter square in the face.

The American Federation of Labor is a great organization. President Gompers has succeeded in doing something few men could possibly have done; he has gathered around himself in a large circle, as it were, nearly two million people. That is a tremendous thing for one man to accomplish, but he certainly has done wonderful things for the working people of the United States.

I shall say nothing further now except to bid you again a thousand welcomes in behalf of the State Federation of Labor of California. Our headquarters are open to you, and if you wish anything in the way of shorthand and typewriting done our stenographers there are at your service. You are entirely welcome to all the conveniences there, and anything organized labor can do for you will be cheerfully done by the State Federation and the City Federation of San Francisco.

President Gompers introduced Mr. J. Williams of the City Front Federation, who said:

Mr. President and Delegates to the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor: As President of the City Front Federation I welcome you to this city in behalf of that organization. We believe in the principles advocated by the American Federation of Labor for advancing the movement and for bettering the conditions of the wage workers.

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you here, and to tell you that we have one of the largest and one of the best fighting organizations in the world. We have gone up against it pretty hard, but are still living and prospering, and we think we are doing the best work that can be done by any labor organization in the world. You are here for the purpose of straightening out matters connected with organized labor. We have a great deal of work for you here, and we hope before you leave you will arrange matters satisfactorily to all of us. I thank you for your attention.

President Gompers introduced Mr. P. H. McCarthy, President of the State Building Trades Council of California. Mr. McCarthy spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is a very great pleasure to me to welcome you, not only to San Francisco, but to California. I am one of those who believe there are three countries, three localities where people live and live as they ought to—California, Kentucky and Ireland. I fancy it is more of a pleasure to me to welcome you because of that belief, brought about by reason of that chain of thought which I must necessarily have gone through to reach that point, than to say it is a duty to welcome you to California.

I hope and trust that many of you will find it convenient when you get through with your official business, to remain in California. We want all of you to recollect one thing, and that is that we are desirous of having California built up. We are going to build it up, but we want the best people to come here, not men of the character desired by our friends under the management of that most notorious scoundrel, Herbert George. Many times have we sought to bring to California a despicable class of labor, but there is a condition of things peculiar to and known only to the Parryites of this country, and you people in the East are now confronted in your homes by that brace of scoundrels who only barely escaped

the penitentiary—Murray and Ready. Many times has the State Building Trades Council advertised throughout the Eastern cities for men who were competent workers and good citizens. But, my friends, there is no inquiry made as to the citizenship of the men induced to come here by our friends of the Citizens' Alliance. All they want is a class of men who are notorious strike-breakers in order to institute the open shop. Let me tell you, however, that if all the Parryites between here and that place where it is always summer—not meaning heaven—were to come to California the open shop will not prevail in our State. (Applause.) Organized labor, representing as it does, the best citizenship of our nation, or of any nation, cannot be set aside because some scoundrel institution endeavors to do it, not only for the purpose of robbing organized labor, but for the purpose of robbing the millionaire as well. That was plainly demonstrated recently in Colorado. Their own people have come forward and made affidavit that they were organized—the job being done by three people, the Governor of the State, the general in charge and his subordinate—to shoot the men after they had left their work, and had done the dirty work for the mine-owners, so that the owners might come up with more money. If there was any doubt about this at first there can be none now. This thing is bad for the workingman and the millionaire alike, and we do not want this method of doing things to spread.

Brothers, it will be your duty to pass on many things during this convention, and I ask you, as one who has no fear of the open shop, no fear of the Citizens' Alliance, no fear of Herbert George—not that he is on earth as far as I am concerned—I ask you to do one thing, and that is to see to it that we ourselves do not pass a non-union thing and try to sell it to a union man. There is nothing between here and heaven that makes me boil with rage more than this, and if I were ever to be divorced from my family it would be because they persisted in doing this thing.

One thing further I ask you to do, and that is to make organized labor useful as well as ornamental. You must be able to secure the sinews of war when it is necessary to fight, or your fight will not be successful. You are talking about your thousands and millions of men, but it is all nonsense unless you have the sinews of war when you go into a fight. I would rather have one hundred thousand trained, disciplined men with the sinews of war than to have two million men without. It is within your hands to have this sort of a trained body. The rank and file of the organization placed this matter in your hands, they have passed it up to you, and they will ask you why you do not do this. In many instances we will be told it is impossible. You talk about autonomy and all that sort of rot! You ought to have the same degree of discipline in organized labor that we usually find in the healthy home, in the healthy municipality, in the healthy State and nation, and until that condition is brought about, until we make of organized labor an institution that can fight instead of talk, Herbert George and the

Parryites will have something to say in other States outside of California.

I want to say to you, brothers, that you are in a city that is probably the best organized of any city in the world to-day. You are also in a State—speaking for the building industry—the equal of which is not in the world in so far as organized labor is concerned. I have purchased for your particular benefit 372 fine-tooth combs. I intend to present each of you with one of those combs and ask you to scrape up this entire city, and then I stand ready to give you one hundred dollars for each and every scab mechanic you can find. I am speaking now for the building trades. I am not one of those who spread my wings over the entire union proposition, but I ask you to deal with those questions while you are here, and I ask you not to suffer me to receive the pang I did yesterday on two occasions. See to it that no union man is allowed to pass out non-union goods, unless at least he has the manhood to tell the other fellow they are scab-made. We don't do that in the building trades.

We look for great things from this Convention. We are willing to do anything you ask us to, and we always have been willing, so long as you do not ask us to do something not in line with the most approved business methods that can be applied to organized labor in California.

President Gompers: I now take great pleasure in presenting to you the Chief Magistrate of the City of San Francisco, who is also President of the Musicians' Union, the honored Mayor of San Francisco, the Hon. E. E. Schmits.

Mayor Schmits:

Mr. Chairman, Visiting Delegates, Delegates and Union Men: In behalf, not only of organized labor of this city, but on behalf of the entire population of San Francisco, as their Chief Magistrate, I appear here to-day to extend to you, the representatives of the great body of organized labor of America, a welcome to San Francisco, which dwells not alone in words, but which you will find deeply embedded in the hearts of every man, woman and child who believes in the advancement of our country, and of her citizenship, and who entertains the conviction that through organization labor is accomplishing much, not only for itself but also for the building-up of our entire nation.

It has been my privilege and pleasure to address and to extend the people's welcome to many Conventions in San Francisco in the past three years of my official terms. I have addressed a Convention of Bankers representing millions of capital. I have addressed Conventions representing in

numbers possibly larger memberships than this organization, but it has never been my honor or privilege to address and to extend a welcome to this great city of the West to an organization that stood for greater possibilities or for greater achievements than does this Convention, that stood for larger or wider benefits to our common country or to the entire civilization of the world than does this which I now address.

As we meet here this morning the hands of organized labor in England and in Canada are extended to clasp those of its brother organization in America. You have here to-day delegates who have come thousands of miles across sea and land to attend this Convention, to join you in furthering and protecting the interests of those who toil, wherever civilization and industrial enterprise holds her sway.

While your meeting to-day is held on this far western seaboard, in our common cause we know neither East, nor West, neither South nor North; we are banded together in a mutual bond of unity for the benefit of all our people, indeed of all our fellow men.

I welcome you, especially to-day in this metropolis of our Golden State. You have come at a most opportune time. You are confronted at present by an organization here known as the Citizens' Alliance, the sole object of which—although perhaps not so expressed by them in those very words—is if possible to defeat and to destroy the efforts of organized labor. This Convention is therefore most opportune and my pleasure is the greater in welcoming you here, because I know that by your conservative deliberations, by your wise and well-considered action, you will give notice and assurance not only to all the people of San Francisco, but also to the people of our whole United States, that you stand not for radical action, but for conservative treatment and fair consideration of every interest involved in your proceedings; that you stand not only for the up-building and advancement of the wage earners of our country, but that you also stand for a better citizenship; for the education of our children that they may become the foundation of a highly advanced citizenship in the future development of this great and beloved country of ours;

that you stand unequivocally and unreservedly for every principle and every thought which underlies our great American institutions and for the true patriotism symbolized by the emblem which floats so conspicuously here to-day—the Stars and Stripes, the flag of the United States. (Applause).

I am proud to welcome you, not only as the Mayor of San Francisco, but I am proud also to be able to stand here as a union man, as the President of a trades union, as one interested in the social betterment of his fellow men, and to say as a colleague and well-wisher that you are welcome to a city, which though hardly fifty years old has behind it most wonderful achievements and before it a future of limitless possibilities.

This city, rich in the palaces of wealth and in the comfortable homes of wage-earning prosperity blossoming as the rose, was built up on barren sand dunes by the heroic band of men whom history shall know as the daring Pioneers, men who had within them when they set their eyes toward California, when they arrived here and when they went to the mines, the same principles which you have before you to-day.

They had the same principles when they made the earth yield its golden treasures, when they turned the lands of California into gardens and orchards of gold, when they established great manufacturing and commercial industries although without the organization that this gathering to-day stands for, and their children and children's children recognizing the changing necessities of changing conditions will by peaceful organization and concerted action maintain those principles and enlarge their application to the prosperity and progress of the State and city which was left to them as their heritage.

This welcome, I have told you, is not one of words alone. The latch string will be found hanging always and everywhere outside. Our doors are open to you with warm-hearted greeting, and I now officially, Mr. President and members of this Convention, turn over to you for cordial use the keys of the City of San Francisco. Some misguided persons banded together in a certain organization may not look with favor upon this convention or its work, but believe me they do not

represent the large majority of the good people of this city, and I say to you, as the Chief Magistrate and on behalf of the entire people of San Francisco, that the majority of our citizens are proud and glad to have you with us, are proud and pleased to welcome you; and I feel sure that on all sides, whether they be members of unions or not, the people feel honored by your presence among us, are glad to extend the hand of welcome and to say with truest California hospitality, "Welcome, thrice welcome."

And in this welcome join our women, famed as the most beautiful in the world, whose hearts are just as true to the cause in which you serve as are the hearts of our men.

And when this Convention shall have completed its work I hope you will feel that you have not only done good for your membership, but that in so doing you will have also established rules and principles, policies and ideas, that will be the foundation for a better feeling between employer and employee, for a better understanding between these two great elements of our population, and that when you leave it shall be said on all sides that the American Federation of Labor Convention has been a conservative body whose only action and interest was for the upbuilding of the wage earners of this country, for the establishment of a better citizenship, a citizenship that will make for the advancement and prosperity of the United States as a free country, leading in civilization and marked by the intelligent and advanced condition of the toiling masses as long as it shall be numbered among the nations of the earth.

In closing let me say that if our true Western welcome shall at all equal for you the welcome that was accorded me when, as a representative of the union men of San Francisco I made a visit East two years ago, I shall feel that we have certainly done our duty to you and I trust that you will go from San Francisco realizing that you are leaving behind friends, staunch and sincere, if new, and friends to whom at all times you will feel pleased to return.

President Gompers:

Gentlemen, Representatives of Organized Labor of San Francisco and of California, Mr. Mayor: I beg to assure you that the delegates to this Convention appreciate your sincere words

of welcome far, far beyond any ability on my part to express. It has been a yearning hope for years and years among the delegates to the Conventions of the American Federation of Labor to come some time to California, to San Francisco, to hold one of their Conventions. One after the other the early years of the organization passed by and representative trade unionists came to the Coast, at first few in numbers, but soon followed by others in larger numbers and at shorter periods. Two years ago or more the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for the first time in the history of our movement held a session in this city. Now the development has reached its full fruition, and the American Federation of Labor is holding its Twenty-fourth Annual Convention in the city by the Golden Gate.

It has seemed to me as I turned this over in my mind in the past few minutes that the organized labor movement is typical of the growth of this great city and State. As the old maxim indicated that "Westward the course of empire takes its way," and as the men of the early '40's, the sturdy pioneers who fought against tremendous odds, found their way through the pathless wilds and established a camp and thereafter a boom town, a village, a city and then the great State of California, I say it was impressed upon my mind as of a parallel character, typical of the great national advance of the men who made the first effort at civilizing influence in this part of the continent, that there has followed in its wake the necessary handmaid of civilization, the organized labor movement.

We are honored by your words of welcome, gentlemen, fellow unionists and Mr. Mayor, and I believe we are not vain when we say that we in turn bring honor to the State of California and to the City of San Francisco. The men who make up the conventions of the American Federation of Labor are men who have graduated from the factory, the workshop, the mill and the mine, and through their local unions, have stood the test of their fellow workmen, their shop mates, if you please—and there is not a better way to find out the characteristics of a man than in the shop and the factory. If there is anything mean in a man's make-up it will develop at

this work, and be evident to his shop-mates. The Convention is made up of men who have graduated out of that realm and out of the realm of their International Unions, after they have shown some special adaptability to do some good work for their fellow men.

Oftentimes, when worn out mentally and physically, to meet the delegates to the conventions of the American Federation of Labor gives me inspiration and gives me also the opportunity to drink at the fountain of the elixir of life.

I might say that we shall be conservative in our deliberations here, but only just so conservative as is essential to the success of our movement. We have learned the meaning of that term, and we have learned the various constructions that different people put upon it. To know what you want, to know that you are right in wanting it, to be conservative in everything that will help to conserve the success of the achievement of that purpose—that is the height of wisdom and is, in my conception, the very best construction we can place upon it. I believe in being moderate in our demands, but absolutely radical in our determination to achieve them. There is not a thing, however, we can do, there is not a thing we may leave undone, that is going to please our opponents. We do not intend to conform our course to please our opponents and adversaries. The men who paved the way for civilization in this great city had to overcome obstacles, and contend with the prejudice and ignorance of its former inhabitants. I say again, there is not a thing we may do, not a thing we may leave undone, but that our motives will be misconstrued and our efforts contended. There is not a charge under the sun, there is not a crime in the calendar, with which the men in the labor movement have not been charged by our opponents and antagonists.

I do not pretend to say that every union man is innocent of every offense, or that by becoming a union man he immediately become an angel or an archangel.

We have no choice; we must take the workingmen as they are. If our opponents charge us with having ignorant men, with having men of vicious propensities in our ranks, all we can answer is that if they be so it is not our fault, that the fault lies with the

greed of the modern capitalist who does not care where he goes for men. The modern capitalist will rake the four corners of the earth for men, and will bring in anyone, so long as he will work cheap and be docile. So long as these men work cheap, for long hours, and are docile, you will always find the employers claiming that their men are perfectly contented. If these men are good enough to be employed by these employers, they are good enough for us to organize and to help better their condition.

No one can say truthfully that in becoming a member of organized labor a vicious man will become more depraved. No one can truthfully assert that when a man becomes associated with his fellows for the purpose of his material and social and moral advancement, that that mitigates against his mental development.

Now I want to let you into either a bit of confidence or a joke. On my way out from the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor to the Coast I stopped over at Indianapolis with Secretary Morrison. I intended to call upon some of the officials of the international unions whose offices are in that city. Mr. Morrison and I were walking up the street in earnest conversation when three men approached, and one of them nodded to me. I recognized the face, but, for a moment, could not identify the man. He broke away from the other men and said: "Good day, Mr. Gompers. I am sure you know me; my name is Parry." I said: "Oh, yes, I remember you now. How are you, Mr. Parry? This is Mr. Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor."

Mr. Morrison didn't "catch on" for a moment. Then Mr. Parry asked how long we were to remain in the city. I told him we expected to remain a train or two, but that we would leave some time that day. Then he said, "I would like to have a chat with you." I answered that nothing would give me greater pleasure, and he asked if we would come to his office. My answer was that I preferred not to do that, but that we might meet some time during the day. He then suggested that we might call him up over the telephone and make arrangements for meeting him.

When we left Mr. Parry we went up

to Mr. Mitchell's office at the headquarters of the United Mine Workers. We asked Mr. Mitchell the best place to meet Mr. Parry. He felt that the office of the United Mine Workers might not be the most congenial place under the circumstances, but assured us that if it would be agreeable to Mr. Parry we might have a private chat in his office. He said also that he would be very glad to be present.

I called Mr. Parry up and informed him that we would be at the office of the United Mine Workers at four o'clock, and that we could have the interview there if it would be agreeable to him. He said he did not mind. Secretary Morrison and I visited the other headquarters and returned to Mr. Mitchell's office at four o'clock. Mr. Mitchell informed me that in my absence Mr. Parry had called him up to express his regret that he could not keep his appointment because the club house of a club in which he held a membership was on fire. Now the reason I have related the incident to you is this: I have not seen Mr. Parry nor any of his representatives since then, but I am not sure that I won't be charged with setting fire to that club house.

Brothers, the labor movement stands for the very best of which we can conceive. There is no institution that is worth maintaining that we propose to tear down or destroy. The labor movement is constructive in its character, not destructive. To build up manhood and citizenship is the hope, the work and the mission of organized labor. Our achievements are too numerous to mention in a response to an address of welcome. Our homes and our firesides are the demonstration of the achievements of our movement. You are placed here most fortunately, as is always the vanguard, honored and fortunate in pressing forward in the battle for right. It has been our lot for many, many years to be compelled to defend the invasion of elements of danger at the East. Thanks to our lucky star, as well as to the splendid intelligence that organized labor has placed at the Golden Gate, the vanguard of civilization and the labor movement is at San Francisco. It is your mission, San Franciscans and Californians, to guard the western gate

from the invasion of those who would undermine and destroy our very civilization. We are not opposed to the Chinaman because he is a Chinaman, because he happens to have been born in China. Call him by any other name, and he is just as dangerous to our welfare. It is not because he is a Chinaman, but because he is a cheap man. No civilization, no progress is possible, made up of cheap men.

Meeting here on the outpost of western civilization and overlooking this great, vast world of ours, taking a cursory view, not only of the working men in the great chain of States east and north and south and west, but of the continent, we find that the labor movement of the United States and Canada is one, that the labor movement of the United States and Porto Rico is one, that the labor movement of the continent of America and Great Britain is practically one. Its full development will come in a very short time. We hope that it will extend, and we have no doubt but that it will extend, beyond the borders of Great Britain and her possessions to Continental Europe. We have heard a great deal about peace, about international peace, but I can conceive of no peace that will be lasting unless it is based upon the federation of the working men of the civilized world.

I want to say, brothers and friends, that if I were only capable of expressing that which is in my mind I am sure I should say something very much more valuable than anything I have said. Let me advise you, brothers, that neither directly nor indirectly should you construe in a liberal sense the invitations that have been extended to you, nor the suggestions that have been made to you. It is a good thing to be able to see the beautiful, and yet the best poetic expression I know that applies to this is "distance lends enchantment to the view."

There are two ways in which you must interpret the handing over to you, metaphorically speaking, of the keys of the city. You must bear in mind that though the keys unlock, they also have another purpose. If the latch string is on the outside, you must bear in mind that if that niche is broken off in the inside, and you are

not on the outside, you cannot reach the latch string. It does not hurt to keep these things in mind.

I want to assure you, brothers and friends, that we appreciate very much your kind words of welcome as well as your words of advice and suggestion. We will give them all the consideration of which we are capable. You will find when we leave that we have not stolen your Seal Rock, and that your City Hall will be in its usual place. We shall take away with us nothing except, we hope, your good will and good wishes, your respect and confidence, and in their place leave a record of work well done in the interest of the people of San Francisco, of California, of our entire country and the people of the world. We hope they will appreciate the efforts made by the men and women in the labor movement of America.

Delegate Grimes, for the Committee on Credentials, made the following report:

To the Officers and Members of the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Gentlemen: Your Committee on Credentials respectfully presents the following: We have examined the credentials submitted and find delegates representing 79 Nationals, 14 State Branches, 29 Central Bodies, 48 Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions, and 5 Fraternal Delegates as follows, and recommend that they be seated:

Actors' National Protective Union of America, James L. Barry, 11 votes.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, Emil Schaerer, 162 votes.

Barbers' International Union, Journeymen, W. E. Klapetzky, Frank X. Noschang, George K. Smith, George C. Shanessy, 236 votes.

Bill Posters' and Billers' International Alliance of America, George Abernethy, 18 votes.

Blacksmiths' International Alliance of America, John Slocum, James J. McDade, 105 votes.

Boilermakers' and Iron Ship Builders' Brotherhood of, Wm. J. Gilthorpe, A. D. Porter, 190 votes.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, John F. Tobin, Collis Lovely, Emmet T. Wallis, Chas. E. Lowell, John P. Meade, 320 votes.

Brewery Workmen, International Union of United, Louis Kemper, Edmond F. Ward, August Priestestersbach, Fred Zepp, 305 votes.

Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance, Charles Hank, Frank Butterworth, 73 votes.

Building Employes of America, International Union of, Herman Blockowsky, 8 votes.

Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of, Frank Duffy, James F. Grimes, A. M. Swartz, Samuel Yarnell, Wm. B. Macfarlane, John Zarling, T. M. Guerin, 1,554 votes.

Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of, Wm. Fyfe, 50 votes.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, International, Matthew Canavan, 55 votes.

Cement Workers, American Brotherhood of, F. C. Gengenbach, O. A. Tveitmo, 4 votes.

Cigarmakers' International Union of America, Samuel Gompers, Thos. F. Tracy, James Wood, Mahlon J. Barnes, 405 votes.

Clerks, Retail, International Protective Association, J. R. O'Brien, Max Morris, J. R. Devine, Herman Robinson, 500 votes.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United, L. J. Gordon, 29 votes.

Commercial Telegraphers Union of America, Allen T. Baum, 20 votes.

Coopers' International Union of North America, Henry Babilitz, P. J. Donnelly, 71 votes.

Electrical Workers of America, International Brotherhood, H. W. Sherman, M. J. Sullivan, George Burns, Chas. Nelson, 210 votes.

Elevator Constructors, International Union of, Frank Feeney, 22 votes.

Engineers, International Union of Steam, Henry Ketter, Jos. F. Hammill, John J. Glass, Frank B. Monaghan, 176 votes.

Engravers, Watch Case, International Association, Bert Beadle, 3 votes.

Firemen, Stationary, International Brotherhood of, Timothy Healy, C. L. Shamp, J. W. Morton, J. B. Conroy, 180 votes.

Flour and Cereal Mill Employes, International Union of, A. E. Kellington, 21 votes.

Foundry Employes, International Brotherhood of, George Bechtold, 10 votes.

Garment Workers United, of America, Sarah Hagan, Nathan Wolff, 454 votes.

Garment Workers, Ladies' International, Isidor Jacoby, 22 votes.

Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of United States and Canada, D. A. Hayes, James J. Beegan, 66 votes.

Glass House Employes, International Association, Harry H. Wilson, 6 votes.

Glass Snappers, Window Protective Association of America, George Farrell, 11 votes.

Glass Workers, International Association Amalgamated, John J. Morris, 17 votes.

Glove Workers, International Union of America, Thos. J. Mahoney, 20 votes.

Granite Cutters' National Union, James Duncan, Thos. J. Lyons, Wm. J. O'Brien, 99 votes.

Hatters, United of North America,

John A. Moffitt, Martin Lawlor, Jas. P. Maher, 85 votes.

Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' International Union of America, Herman Lillien, John W. Smith, 85 votes.

Horseshoers, Journeymen International, Rody Kenehan, John Fitzpatrick, 42 votes.

Hotel and Restaurant Employes' Alliance, T. J. Sullivan, Jere L. Sullivan, Robt. A. Wharton, Paul Reichenbacher, C. B. Wiseman, 494 votes.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of, Danl. P. Sullivan, 135 votes.

Lathers, Wood, Wire and Metal International Union of, Wm. McSorley, T. C. Devilliers, 59 votes.

Laundry Workers, Shirt Waist, International, J. L. Hutchinson, Lester A. Greenlaw, 65 votes.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods, Frank Sweeney, 46 votes.

Longshoremen's Association, International, Daniel J. Keefe, Henry C. Barter, John J. Joyce, 500 votes.

Machinists, International Association of, James O'Connell, George H. Warner, A. E. Ireland, John Hamerstrom, 627 votes.

Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, Amalgamated, Herman May, C. E. Schmidt, 344 votes.

Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers' and Brass Workers' Union of North America, E. J. Lynch, 128 votes.

Metal Workers, Sheet, Amalgamated Association, P. J. Downey, Richard Pattison, D. B. Heron, 153 votes.

Metal Workers, International United, D. J. Murray, 96 votes.

Mine Workers, United of America, John Mitchell, W. B. Wilson, T. L. Lewis, W. D. Ryan, W. H. Haskins, John Fahy, John T. Dempsey, 2,577 votes.

Molders' Union, Iron of North America, M. J. Keough, Jas. H. O'Neil, 300 votes.

Musicians, American Federation of, Jos. N. Weber, Owen Miller, D. A. Carey, 220 votes.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of American, Brotherhood of, J. C. Bahlhorn, Jas. H. Sullivan, Geo. C. Campbell, John W. Finan, Frank C. Lowe, 607 votes.

Paper Box Workers' International Union, Mason Thomas, 12 votes.

Papermakers of America, United Brotherhood of, Geo. Mackey, 88 votes.

Patternmakers' League of North America, Jas. Wilson, 37 votes.

Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International, Jas. G. Cain, 17 votes.

Piano and Organ Workers' Union of America, International, Chas. Dold, Frank Helle, 99 votes.

Plate Printers' Union of North America, International, Steel and Copper, Jeremiah P. Murphy, 10 votes.

Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of

- United States and Canada, Wm. J. Spencer, John Clark, J. J. McKee, 165 votes.
- Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative, T. J. Duffy, Harry Hailes, 53 votes.
- Print Cutters' Association of America, National, Ernest J. Dix, 3 votes.
- Printing Pressmen's International, Martin Higgins, Thomas Mulcahey, T. J. Dinan, George Sauer, 160 votes.
- Quarry Workers' International Union of North America, W. W. Woodward, 26 votes.
- Railroad Telegraphers, Order of, L. W. Quick, D. G. Ramsay, L. A. Tanquary, 150 votes.
- Railway Employes, Street and Electric, Amalgamated Association of, W. D. Mahon, Rezin Orr, Richard Cornelius, 300 votes.
- Seamen's International Union of America, Wm. H. Frazier, Walter MacArthur, Andrew Furuseth, Wm. Penje, 201 votes.
- Shingle Weavers' International Union of America, J. C. Brown, 14 votes.
- Shipwrights', Joiners' and Caulkers' National Union of America, Thos. Westoby, 34 votes.
- Slate and Tile Roofers' International Union of America, Edward A. White, 7 votes.
- Stage Employes' Theatrical International Alliance, Lee M. Hart, Patrick Maloney, 50 votes.
- Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, International, J. P. Fitzsimmons, 24 votes.
- Tailors' Union, Journeymen, John B. Lennon, Austin F. Keane, O. F. Lindow, 159 votes.
- Teamsters, International Brotherhood of, Edward Brown, Emmet T. Flood, Martin McGrau, H. J. Wendelken, Wm. Cohen, C. P. O'Shea, 840 votes.
- Textile Workers, United of America, John Golden, 105 votes.
- Tin Plate Workers' Protective Association of America, International, George Powell, 16 votes.
- Tobacco Workers' International Union, Henry Fischer, Anthony McAndrews, 56 votes.
- Typographical Union, International, Jas. M. Lynch, Frank Morrison, Max S. Hayes, Frank K. Foster, Victor L. Berger, 467 votes.
- Upholsters' International Union of North America, B. B. Rosenthal, 30 votes.
- Wood Workers' International Union of America, Amalgamated, D. D. Mulcahy, Thos. I. Kldd, Richard Braunschweig, E. W. Miller, 283 votes.
- Arkansas State Federation of Labor, John Morgan, 1 vote.
- California, John Davidson, 1 vote.
- Florida, S. J. Triplett, 1 vote.
- Georgia, W. S. Harris, 1 vote.
- Illinois, M. B. Madden, 1 vote.
- Iowa, L. M. Jaeger, 1 vote.
- Massachusetts, Jas. R. Crozier, 1 vote.
- Missouri, E. T. Behrens, 1 vote.
- New Jersey, John T. Cosgrove, 1 vote.
- New York Workmen's Federation, William White, 1 vote.
- Porto Rico Free Federation of Workmen, Santiago Iglesias, 1 vote.
- Texas State Federation of Labor, G. W. Woodman, 1 vote.
- Utah State Federation of Labor, J. T. Lavery, 1 vote.
- Washington State Federation of Labor, W. Frank Moyer, 1 vote.
- Bakersfield (Cal.) Council, M. T. Kean, 1 vote.
- Baltimore (Md.) Federation, Edward Hirsch, 1 vote.
- Boston (Mass.) Central Labor Union, Dennis D. Driscoll, 1 vote.
- Buffalo (N. Y.) United Trades and Labor Council, Archy Grant, 1 vote.
- Cleveland (O.) United Trades and Labor Council, Harry D. Thomas, 1 vote.
- Fort Worth (Texas) Trades Assembly, Lem Husted, 1 vote.
- Fresno (Cal.) Federated Trades and Labor Council, Tom C. Seaward, 1 vote.
- Jefferson City (Mo.) Central Labor Union, Henry F. Sarman, 1 vote.
- Kansas City (Mo.) Industrial Council, John T. Smith, 1 vote.
- Lawrence (Mass.) Central Labor Union, Robert S. Maloney, 1 vote.
- Lincoln (Neb.) Central Labor Union, Jesse Michol, 1 vote.
- Los Angeles (Cal.) Central Labor Council, Wm. S. Smith, 1 vote.
- Napa (Cal.) Federated Trades Council, Matthew J. Brennan, 1 vote.
- New York City Central Federated Union, Morris Brown, 1 vote.
- Niagara Falls (N. Y.) Central Labor Council, George E. Lock, 1 vote.
- Oakland (Cal.) Central Labor Council, C. W. Petry, 1 vote.
- Petaluma (Cal.) Central Labor Council, R. F. Harris, 1 vote.
- Pittsburg (Pa.) Central Trades Council, George A. Hess, 1 vote.
- Portland (Ore.) Federated Trades Council, G. E. Shaver, 1 vote.
- Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Trades and Labor Council, Jas. A. Lavery, 1 vote.
- Richmond Borough, Staten Island (N. Y.) Central Trades and Labor Council, Christopher Ward, 1 vote.
- San Bernardino (Cal.) Central Labor Council, Chas. E. Walker, 1 vote.
- San Diego (Cal.) Federated Trades and Labor Council, J. P. Dunn, 1 vote.
- San Francisco (Cal.) Labor Council, Louis Rentelman, 1 vote.
- Santa Clara Co. (Cal.) Federated Trades Council, Frank J. Hepp, 1 vote.
- Seattle (Wash.) Central Labor Union, Fred Hudson, 1 vote.
- St. Louis (Mo.) Central Trades and Labor Union, David Kreyling, 1 vote.
- Springfield (Ill.) Federation of Labor, R. E. Woodmansee, 1 vote.

Vallejo (Cal.) Trades and Labor Council, L. B. Leavitt, 1 vote.

Asphalt Pavers and Helpers, No. 10513, Theo. Payne, 1 vote.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Attendants, No. 10849, Dennis O'Shea, 1 vote.

Baggage Messenger and Transferrers Union, No. 10167, San Francisco, Charles M. Moffitt, 1 vote.

Cemetery Employees, No. 10634, John Ryan, 1 vote.

Cotton Yardmen's, No. 9143, W. D. Morris, 1 vote.

Federal Labor Union, No. 7426, Thomas Burke, 1 vote.

Federal Labor Union, No. 9611, P. J. McSherry, 1 vote.

Federal Labor Union, No. 9614, John Murray, 1 vote.

Federal Labor Union, No. 10185, Cary D. Hyde, 1 vote.

Federal Labor Union, No. 10337, H. T. Coffey, 1 vote.

Federal Labor Union, No. 10621, James P. Dunn, 1 vote.

Federal Labor Union, No. 11533, T. Paterson, 1 vote.

Federal Labor Union, No. 11620, R. Q. Edmonson, 1 vote.

Federal Labor Union, No. 11624, James J. Daley, 1 vote.

Firemen's Protective Association, No. 11431, Frank G. Jones, 3 votes.

Gas Workers, No. 9840, George W. Bell, 3 votes.

Gas Workers, No. 10678, John Forrest, 1 vote.

Hospital Employees, No. 1038, O. W. McCaslin, 1 vote.

Hospital Employees, No. 10768, J. W. Bailey, 1 vote.

Laborers' Protective Union, No. 8944, Michael O'Leary, 10 votes.

Lumber Handlers' Union, No. 11474, Arthur T. Hinton, 1 vote.

Milkmen's Protective Union, No. 8861, Frank Bricker, 2 votes.

Newsboys' and Route Carriers' Union, No. 11524, Warren H. Pillsbury, 1 vote.

Ordnance Men's Union, No. 9595, Holly Bell, 1 vote.

Oyster Workers' Union, No. 10497, M. O. Keefe, 1 vote.

Paste Makers' Union, No. 10567, John L. Damozonio, 1 vote.

Paving Department Workers' Union, No. 6751, James P. Timilty, 1 vote.

Riggers' Protective Union, No. 10298, Manuel Alves, 1 vote.

Rockmen's Union, No. 10631, Tito Pacelli, 3 votes.

Shipkeepers' Protective Union, No. 8970, J. B. Dale, 1 vote.

Ship Drillers' Union, No. 9037, William P. Schrader, 1 vote.

Soda, Soap and Candle Workers' Union, No. 10385, Charles Schilling, 1 vote.

Stable Employees' Union, No. 9878, M. T. Hudson, 1 vote.

Stablemen's Union, No. 8760, Thomas F. Flinn, 5 votes.

Stablemen's Union, No. 9026, W. H. Morey, 1 vote.

Stenographers', Bookkeepers' and Typewriter Operators' Union, No. 11597, Miss E. C. Morris, 1 vote.

Stenographers', Typewriters', Bookkeepers' and Assistants' Union, No. 11773, Miss J. T. Kelly, 1 vote.

Sugar Workers' Union, No. 10519, Charles A. Meinert, 3 votes.

Undertakers' Union, No. 11689 (1 vote); Undertakers' Union, No. 11695 (1 vote);

Undertakers' Union, No. 11697 (2 votes);

Undertakers' Union, No. 11708 (1 vote);

Bricklayers' Union, No. 11659 (1 vote);

Federal Labor Union, No. 11734 (1 vote);

Laborers' Union, No. 11734 (1 vote), Estaban Padilla, 8 votes.

Laborers' Union, No. 11649, 1 vote.

British Trades and Labor Congress, W. Abraham, 1 vote, and James Wignall, 1 vote.

Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, John A. Flett, 1 vote.

Women's International Label League, Mrs. Dora Smith, 1 vote.

National Women's Trade Union League, Mrs. Mary Kenney O'Sullivan.

Creditentials from the following organizations indebted for per capita tax:

Oklahoma and Indian Territories Federation of Labor, Peter Hanratty, owe for September, 1904.

Birmingham (Ala.) Trades Council, B. H. Ryder, owe for November, 1903, and succeeding months.

Dallas (Tex.) Trades Assembly, J. W. Parks, owe for June, 1904, and succeeding months.

Kewanee (Ill.) Trades and Labor Assembly, B. Cohen, owe for August and September, 1904.

Stockton (Cal.) Federated Trades, Thomas O. Owens, owe for May, 1904, and succeeding months.

Tacoma (Wash.) Trades Council, P. W. Dowler, owe for September, 1904.

Tampa (Fla.) Central Trades and Labor Assembly, James A. Roberts, owe for August and September, 1904.

Whatcom (Wash.) Central Labor Council, R. D. Sawyer, owe for June, 1904, and succeeding months.

Fish Cleaners, No. 11353, Joseph Catania, owe for August and September, 1904.

Agricultural Workers, No. 11687, Estaban Padilla, owes for July, 1904, and succeeding months.

Agricultural Workers, No. 11688, Estaban Padilla, owes for September, 1904.

Agricultural Workers, No. 11693, Estaban Padilla, owes for September, 1904.

Agricultural Workers, No. 11696, Estaban Padilla, owes for August and September, 1904.

Agricultural Workers, No. 11698, Estaban Padilla, owes for September, 1904.

Coffee Selectors, No. 11660, Estaban Padilla, owes for September, 1904.

The following credentials have been protested:

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, E. V. Hoeneck, John Brady, by Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders.

Federal Labor Union, No. 8921, A. A. Stewart, by International Longshoremen's Association.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the Committee on Credentials be adopted, and the delegates named against whose seating no protest was entered, and the delegates of those organizations reported clear upon the books of the organization be seated.

Mr. Schardt, Chicago—I should like to know if the Credentials Committee has a report to make on the Chicago Federation of Labor?

President Gompers—The Secretary of the committee announces that on any credentials so far unreported a further report will be made at a later session.

Delegate Gilthorpe—As the committee has recognized the names read as being entitled to seats, and as there is a protest against the Structural Iron Workers' delegates, I should like to know if that recommendation of the committee will be adopted if this motion is carried?

President Gompers—The motion distinctly states that the delegates against whom no protest has been made, and also the delegates of organizations reported as being in good standing are to be seated. Separate action will be taken on the others.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was voted on and carried.

President Gompers announced the following committees:

Rules and Order of Business.—L. A. Tanquary, John Fitzpatrick, James H. Sullivan, T. J. Duffy, Patrick Maloney, Martin McGrau, Anthony McAndrews, B. B. Rosenthal, Isador Jacoby, Jeremiah P. Murphy, John Clark.

Report of President.—A. Furuseth, H. W. Sherman, D. A. Carey, Henry C. Barter, Collis Lovely, Martin Lawlor, John Fahy, Thomas F. Tracy, C. W. Petrie, William S. Smith, James C. Shanessy.

Report of Secretary.—James Wilson, John Golden, Charles Dold, Fred Zepp, A. D. Porter, John Brady, J. B. Conroy, E. J. Lynch, L. W. Quick, George H. Warner, William H. Frazier.

Report of Treasurer.—Louis Kemper, F. G. Gengenbach, Timothy Healy, A. E. Kellington, D. J. Murray, Richard Pattison, Frank Sweeney, Ernest Dicks, Frank Helle, Harry Hailes, Frank C. Lowe.

Committee on Resolutions.—James Duncan, W. D. Ryan, J. C. Balhorn, Frank K. Foster, William Cohen, R. H. Metcalf, Frank B. Monaghan, D. D. Mulcahy, Santiago Iglesias, Archy Grant, John Slocum.

Committee on Laws.—John B. Lennon, James M. Lynch, W. H. Haskins, D. A. Hayes, Max Morris, August Friestersbach, Samuel Yarnell, Edward Brown, George Sauer, James H. O'Neill, J. T. Lavery.

Committee on Organization.—John Mitchell, J. R. Crowler, Charles Hank, John Zaring, John Devine, C. L. Shamp, Nathan Wolff, Thomas J. Mahoney, Herman May, John J. Joyce, A. E. Ireland.

Committee on Labels.—Martin Higgins, Charles E. Lowell, Edmond F. Ward, John R. O'Brien, Emil Schaefer, Max S. Hayes, Morris Brown, Sarah Hagan, O. F. Lindow, E. W. Miller, Henry Fischer.

Committee on Grievances.—James O'Connell, John A. Moffitt, W. D. Mahon, T. L. Lewis, Walter Macarthur, James C. Cain, William J. O'Brien, W. E. Klapetzky, James Wood, Edward Hirsch, Emmett T. Wallis.

Committee on Local and Federated Bodies.—W. B. Wilson, William J. Gilthorpe, George K. Smith, William B. Macfarlane, David Kreyling, J. Mahlon Barnes, Mathew Canavan, J. W. Morton, F. J. Downey, Joseph N. Weber, Jere L. Sullivan.

Committee on Education.—Thomas I. Kldd, John F. Tobin, Owen Miller, D. G. Ramsay, F. M. Guerin, Rody Kennehan, Daniel P. Sullivan, T. C. DeVilliers, Lester Greenlaw, T. J. Dinan, George Powell.

Committee on State Organization.—James J. Began, D. D. Driscoll, Robert Wharton, Herman Robinson, George Burns, John Davidson, William White, C. W. Woodman, John T. Cosgrove, M. D. Madden, L. M. Jaeger.

Committee on Boycotts.—Daniel J. Keefe, Frank X. Noschang, A. M. Swartz, Austin F. Keane, Victor L. Berger, Emmett T. Flood, John P. Meade, James P. Maher, M. J. Keough, John W. Finan, J. J. McKee.

Committee on Building Trades.—William J. Spencer, Herman Lilien, O. A. Treymoe, Frank Duffy, Frank Feeney, E. V. Hoeneck, Thomas J. Lyons, George C. Campbell, Charles Nelson, Joseph Hammill, Edward A. White, Theodore Paine, W. W. Woodward, William Fyfe, Henry Ketter.

Delegate Canavan—The case of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union has a grievance to come before the Committee on Grievances. As a delegate from that organization is on the committee, will he be entitled to a vote on that grievance?

President Gompers—The chair has had considerable difficulty in selecting members of committees by reason of that very fact. I have endeavored to appoint committees in which there will be the least

possible conflict, or in which the members are least interested in any question that will come before them. The delegate whose organization is involved in any matter coming before the committee will probably have the self-respect to refrain from voting.

The President appointed, subject to the confirmation of the Convention, Mr. Will J. French, President of Typographical Union No. 21 of San Francisco, Assistant Secretary of the Convention. There being no objection to the appointment, Mr. French assumed the duties of Assistant Secretary to the Convention.

The chair appointed as Sergeant-at-Arms Mr. Michael Casey of San Francisco, and as Messenger, Mr. A. E. Smith.

Mr. Owen Miller of the American Fed-

eration of Musicians asked permission to introduce a resolution. Permission was granted.

Resolution No. 1—By Delegate Owen Miller of American Federation of Musicians:

RESOLVED, That in addition to the regular committees already provided for the President shall appoint a special committee of eleven, to be known as the "Universal Label Committee," to whom shall be referred all resolutions relating to the adoption of a universal label. The members of this committee shall comprise delegates representing trades directly interested in the use of a label; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this committee shall report before the adjournment of the Convention, ways and means for the adoption of such an universal label.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

The session was then adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M.

FIRST DAY—Afternoon Session.

The Convention was called to order at 2 o'clock P. M., President Gompers in the chair.

Absentees: Barry, Slocum, Priestersbach, Butterworth, Yarnell, Macfarlane, Gengenbach, Tracy, O'Brien (J. R.), Robinson, Baum, Wilson (H. H.), Farrell, Moffitt, Smith (J. W.), Warner, Lynch (E. J.), Downey, Pattison, Ryan (W. D.), Mason, Dix, Quick, Ramsey, Macarthur, Westoby, Maloney (Patrick), Flood, Cohen, Golden, Powell, Fischer, McAndrews, Morgan, Davidson, Triplett, Hanratty, Ryder, Driscoll, Ketter, Parks, Cohen (B.), Michel, Smith (W. S.), Lock, Harris, Lavery (Jas. A.), Ward (Chris), Walker, Dunn (J. P.), Woodmansee, Owens, Roberts, Payne, O'Shea, Burke (Thos.), Coffey, Dunn (Jas. P.), Patterson, Edmondson, Bailey, Pillsbury, Keefe (M. O.), Damazondo, Timilty, Hudson (M. T.), Dowd.

First Vice-President Duncan was called to the chair, and President Gompers read his report, which was received with great interest and much applause. At the conclusion of the reading the report was referred to the Committee on President's Report.

Secretary Morrison and Treasurer Lennon read their reports, which were listened to with interest by the delegates and were referred to the proper committees.

The Convention adjourned at 5:50 to meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The following are the reports of the President, Secretary and Treasurer:

PRESIDENT GOMPERS' REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., November 14, 1904.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-Fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

FELLOW TRADE UNIONISTS: Another year in the annals of organized labor has come and gone; a year filled with momentous events for us all. The cycles of time which roll so swiftly by and which are so infinitesimal when counted in connection with the history and development of the human race, find the people confronting new conditions and new problems. The past has been fraught with pain and travail; it has been an inarticulate yearning and a constant struggle for new light and the realization of new hopes.

From the dark days of slavery and serfdom to the era of wage-labor was in itself a great progress; the entrance of the wage earners into the realm of the larger, broader, and brighter vision of associated effort, has been fraught with achievements commanding the admiration and the wonder of students and observers. Dispute it as some may, we are conscious, and history will accord us the credit, of being the natural and rational crystallized effort of the masses to abolish wrong and injustice; to attain justice and right by the most peaceful, evolutionary and humane method.

The immediate future is pregnant with good or ill for the people of our country. It devolves upon the organized labor movement to determine by its course the form which it shall assume.

The constant improvement in machinery, the division, subdivision, and specialization of labor, the wonderful development in industry, and the concentration of wealth, give to the wealth possessors such extraordinary power, which, when coupled with the cunning and greed for gain, unless intelligently and comprehensively met by a well organized labor movement, will tend to the deterioration of our race, the destruction of all our achievements, and the dissipation of all our hopes.

On the other hand, if we are faithful to the history and traditions of the struggling masses in the past, if we shall prove true to the interests and the welfare of the hosts of labor of our day, the power calculated to injure will be diverted to the common weal, and thus open up vistas of larger opportunities and a broader conception of human rights and ennobling aspirations.

As the course of enlightenment and liberty wends its way westward, so the American Federation of Labor brings its host of enlightened and liberty-loving exponents to the entrance of the Golden Gate, there not only to stand guard against any threatening foe, but to pledge anew its unflinching devotion to the uplifting cause of all our people.

From workshop, factory, mill, and mine comes the appeal to you for comfort, aid, and relief. The yearning cry of the children of labor for emancipation from the drudgery of incessant toil to the freedom of home, the playground, and the sunshine is not heard in vain by you. The sufferings of the past, the struggles of today, and the hopes for a brighter and a better day for all are represented by the united and federated labor movement of our time and of our country.

While the eyes and hearts of our fellow workers are fervently turned toward this convention, hopeful and confident that the broadest and best interests of the working people will be safeguarded and forwarded, the scrutinizing vision of our opponents and antagonists is concentrated upon our gathering and our work, ready to turn to our disadvantage and discomfiture any error of judgment of speech and action. May we not hope so to conform our course as to satisfy and gratify our friends, confound and disarm our would-be despoilers?

With an abiding faith in the justice and nobility of the cause with which we have the honor to be associated, with confidence fortified by a lifetime's experience, there are no misgivings in my heart or mind that this convention of the American Federation of Labor will do aught to darken the horizon of labor's future, or in the least jot to halt in the movement for labor's disenfranchisement. In that faith, in that confidence, in that hope, it is my proud privilege to welcome you to this gathering of labor's hosts at San Francisco in the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The law requires, and custom has approved, that the president shall submit an annual report of his acts and doings and of the work in connection with our movement; review the events of the preceding year, and make such recommendation as his judgment and experience warrant. It has been my pleasure and privilege to have submitted a number of such reports. Time has only demonstrated that but few of the most important incidents can be laid before conventions. The history of the movement can not be fully written in these reports. We who are engaged in the

struggle and are making history have little time or opportunity to write it. Some men less engrossed with the work now or in the future can, and should, write a comprehensive history of organized labor, its philosophy, its struggles, its achievements, and its aspirations. Our history now consists of the acts of our busy, work-a-day lives and the documents which lie in the archives of our offices. Conscious of how meagre and unsatisfactory are such reports as I have been enabled to make, and the report I am about to make, the following is submitted to you for your careful and fraternal consideration.

ORGANIZED LABOR'S LAW OF GROWTH.

Much gleeful speculation has been indulged in by our opponents in what they are pleased to characterize as a "slump" in the organization of the wage earners in the trade union movement of our country. They would hail with joyous acclaim, could they record the total extinction and destruction of our movement. With them the wish is father to the thought that they might bring about what their chief spokesman, Parry, lately declared their purpose to be, "the annihilation of labor unions." They take umbrage to their souls that the slight falling off in membership in the trade union movement for a brief period within the past year was the beginning of the decline of the organized labor movement of our country.

The law of growth in organized labor is as little understood by them as it is by others who lack the experience, or who have not had the time, opportunity, or inclination to inquire and study. From the formation of the first bona fide trade union movement in modern times it has grown with each era of industrial activity and receded to some degree with each industrial depression, but with each recurring revival in industry the degree of growth has been greater, and with each recurring period of depression it has receded to a lesser degree than its immediate predecessors. All students of our movement appreciate these facts and count with them. The antagonists and the ignorant view these natural economic changes with exultation or alarm.

The wage earners have come to realize that their only hope for the protection of their material interests in our time, the only opportunities for the promotion of these interests in the future, as well as the mainstay for the rights and liberties in the present to which they and those who may follow are entitled, lie in unity, organization, and federation. And they have recognized, too, to a greater extent than heretofore, that their cohesion during a period of industrial reaction is the effectual check upon the material deterioration in their condition with all that that implies. To these reasons and causes, together with greater intelligence and a fair conception of their rights, may be attributed the almost infinitesimal decline in membership within the recent past.

When it is borne in mind that the trade union movement of America is, comparatively speaking, still in its infancy; when there is taken into consideration the vast extent of territory as well as the makeup of different nationalities speaking foreign tongues, the great development in industry and the concentration of wealth, using its powers to prevent or crush out organizations; when all these things are given due consideration, that we have brought about any degree of fraternity and homogeneity should be counted to our credit rather than to our detriment.

It is not necessary here to recount the advantages which have been secured by our movement in the interests of our fellow workers. Not only are our records of achievements available to all, but the better results in the home, the more material improvement, the social and moral advancement, as well as political independence, and the character and manhood of our working people, are the best attestation, demonstration, and proof of the efforts, the work, the aims, methods, and ennobling purposes of our movement.

Our opponents must lamentably fail to prove to the toilers that their freedom is curtailed or impaired in becoming organized when the workers themselves have the indisputable proof of their enjoyment of larger vision, occasioned by fewer hours of daily, burdensome toil, as our antagonists must also fail to impress upon the wives and the children of workmen that the freedom of action of their husbands and fathers is impaired when they themselves enjoy the fruits of brighter homes, more material improvements, and the opportunities of leisure and education.

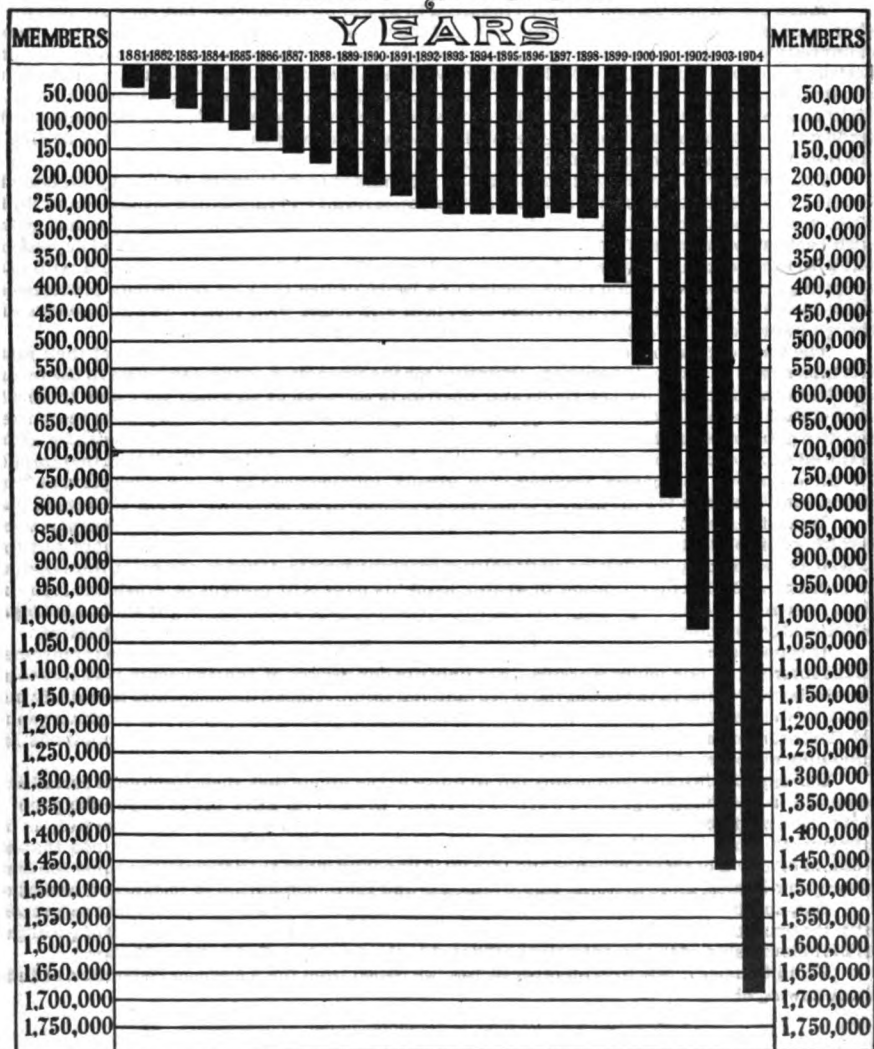
But, despite the destructive purposes of labor's antagonists, I am in a position to report that, with the exception of a slight recession already indicated, there has been a sum total of great gain in the membership of the organizations affiliated to the American Federation of Labor.

From October 1, 1903, to September 30, 1904, we issued from the American Federation of Labor the following charters:

International Unions.....	11
State Federations.....	5
Central Labor Unions.....	99
Local Trade Unions and Federal Labor Unions.....	828
Total.....	443

Eight of these international unions were organized by us from formerly affiliated chartered local unions during the past year. A number of international unions have become amalgamated

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with other international unions kindred to their trade. At the end of this fiscal year, September 30, 1904, there were affiliated to the American Federation of Labor :

International Unions.....	*120
State Federations.....	32
Central Labor Unions.....	569
Local Trade Unions and Federal Labor Unions.....	1,271
Total.....	1,992

The average membership of our affiliated unions upon which per capita tax has been paid to the American Federation of Labor for the year ending September 30, 1904, is 1,678,000.

The average membership of our affiliated unions upon which per capita tax was paid to the American Federation of Labor for the year ending September 30, 1903, was 1,465,800.

The original chart prepared for our St. Louis exhibit indicated the growth and development of the Federation up to October 1, 1903. I have extended this chart so as to bring it up to the close of the present fiscal year, October 1, 1904, and for convenience and ready reference, reproduce it on the preceding page of this report.

We shall no doubt be confronted with the keenest opposition in the near future. There are those who will not understand the purposes of the organized labor movement and the good work which it is doing, and which it can and will do, and it therefore behooves us to devote our attention and to concentrate our efforts more largely in bringing to the attention of the yet unorganized how necessary it is for the protection of themselves and those dependent upon them to secure and maintain the vantage ground already gained, and not only to save all from the inevitable downward path that leads from a lack of comprehensive and united effort, but to secure and realize the hopes and aspirations of the toiling masses. Therefore, with unbounded faith in the ultimate triumph of our great cause, the logical and natural development of our great movement, we may all take on new obligations and assume new vows to leave no effort untried which shall bring within the beneficent fold of the trade union movement the wage workers, the wealth producers of America.

So long as there is a wrong unrighted, or a right denied to the people, so long is there work for the trade union movement to do.

INDUSTRY, REACTION, RESISTANCE, REVIVAL, POWER.

In my report to the last convention occasion was taken to call attention to what was then apparent to but few, that we were then confronted with an impending industrial reaction. It was stated that though the reaction was then not pronounced yet it was impending, and that if a wise course was pursued by us the reaction could and would be prevented from developing into an industrial crisis or panic. The Boston convention, readily realizing the situation, promptly adopted the suggestion made to meet and overcome it; and the toilers, organized and unorganized, responded in a manner that should cause us not only great gratification, but should receive the lasting gratitude of all the people of our entire country. The recommendations we made to our fellow workers consisted of six important features :

First. Organize, unite, and federate.

Second. Have faith and confidence in themselves and each other.

Third. Stand shoulder to shoulder in stress and strife; to help bear each others burdens and perfect the bonds of brotherhood.

Fourth. Endeavor to maintain industrial peace by trade agreements with employers.

Fifth. Voluntarily and faithfully abide by and fulfill the terms of agreements and the awards of arbitrators thereunder.

Sixth. Prevent industrial conflicts wherever possible, and particularly to *resist all attempts to reduce wages.*

Of course, no one who understands the complex conditions of industry, economics, and the makeup of modern society, and who aided in the formulation of this policy of our movement expected to escape criticism, denunciation, and condemnation from labor's opponents. It was expected and anticipated. It would have given us cause to inquire as to the accuracy of our course had the position we took met the approval of those who do not understand, and those whose sordid, short-sighted, mad rush for immediate gain and greed blind them to a beneficent movement, not for labor alone, but for the common weal.

In former periods when an industrial reaction was manifest, employers generally viewed the situation from their own immediate standpoint only, without regard to their own broad interest or the general good. Their first recourse was to that which to them seemed the easiest course to continue

* These 120 affiliated international unions consist of, approximately, 27,000 local unions of their respective trades and callings.

the operation of their plants—to find markets. They reduced wages. Reduction of wages followed in quick order; the consuming power of the masses was curtailed and still more limited, entailing wholesale discharges of workmen who were formerly employed in producing the things the masses, the workers, formerly consumed, inducing and giving the further cause to still further entailment of consumption and production and still more discharges of workmen, until millions were unemployed; the wheels of industry and commerce paralyzed; until men were walking the highways and byways of our country in idleness, while poverty, hunger, and misery stalked through our land.

It is held now that there can be no real natural famine in the world because of the easy facilities with which the remotest corners of the earth can be reached. Surely if this be true, and no informed, sane, reasonable being disputes it, there is an utter absence of excuse for non-employment, hunger, poverty, or misery in our land, a land so richly and bountifully blessed. When idleness and its consequent misery are permitted to come among our people it is due entirely to rapacious, sordid avarice, mismanagement, and incompetency on the one hand, or to ignorant indifference and culpable piliancy on the other. The employers generally typify the one and the workers formerly typified the other.

If the employers followed their policy of wage reductions in previous years as a supposed way out of industrial stagnation, and thereby simply accentuated the situation and made it worse, is it not a logical inference that the same ruinous policy would be pursued in the present era?

Are all the dire experiences and sufferings of our people to go for naught? Should we permit ignorant indifference on our part to make us culpable for a repetition of the awful conditions which followed in the wake of the former mischievous and wrongful course of our employers, or shall we continue the course which we last year declared when we had the prescience to foresee the danger with which we were threatened? Organized labor then called a halt and declared the entire policy of wage reductions unwise, wrongful, and dangerous to the well being of labor and of all our people.

We were fully aware that it would be impossible to prevent all wage reductions, but we can view the result of our last year's declaration of policy of resistance to wage reductions with satisfaction and pride. We can challenge our critics and opponents to compare the past year, when we were confronted with an industrial reaction, with a year of a similar industrial situation, and it will demonstrate beyond cavil or doubt that—

First. Wage reductions have been checked.

Second. The industrial situation has not become acute, as was the uniform course formerly.

Third. Much idleness, poverty, suffering, and misery have been prevented.

Fourth. The era of industrial stagnation, as compared with former like conditions, has been shortened.

Fifth. The prospect for a revival in industry and commerce in the future is brighter, as compared with any similar previous period.

Sixth. There is less acute feeling of unrest among workmen and employers generally, business men and all our people.

Seventh. There are more workmen and employers in agreement and understanding.

Eighth. There is a more general effort to bring about more rightful relations between workmen and employers.

Ninth. There is a better conception of the rights and duties of man to man, a more general satisfaction among our people with the present, and a more gratifying and hopeful outlook for the future.

The results of labor's policy are our best justification, and even though contemporary comment may not generally accord us the credit and commendation which are justly our due, we have the knowledge and satisfaction of the lasting service and benefit which we have rendered our fellow man.

In considering this entire subject in its economic and social aspect, we dare not fail to realize the difference between resistance to wage reductions and the movements for wage advances during periods of industrial reactions.

It is a science becoming more generally understood by labor to know when to strike and when not to strike; to know for what to strike and for what not to strike. It is said that it is not wise to strike on a so-called "falling market." It can not, however, successfully be gainsaid that a strike or preparedness to strike in resisting an offer of wage reduction will prevent the market from falling still lower. It may not be, and undoubtedly is not, wise or prudent to strike for wage advancement on a downward industrial trend, yet it is better that even this economic error be committed than a complacent acceptance of wage reductions.

May I use the homely phrase of saying that we are not yet "out of the woods," and that the advice and watchword should go forth from this convention of the American Federation of Labor

to the tollers of our country to resist by every honorable and lawful means at their command any and every attempt to reduce wages. At the risk of criticism I repeat last year's paraphrase that in the offer of wage reductions it is better to resist and lose than not to resist at all. The resistance will at least demonstrate that labor is an equation and factor which must not be ignored in the material, economic, industrial, commercial, and social affairs and welfare of our people and our country.

During the past year some strikes occurred, and among them some were lost; that is, they were not crowned with the immediate success for which they were inaugurated. And it is not only just, but timely, to say that each of these failed of its object by reason of the fact that the men did not profit by the experience of others and take time by the forelock. In times of industrial tranquillity and while they were employed, they failed to contribute anything like commensurate dues in their unions, and to provide themselves with the ammunition of industrial contest, a good treasury. There was not one strike which failed during the entire year but which the leaders and management were confident could and would have been crowned with victory if but a good, round sum had been in the treasuries of their organizations.

Of course, no one pretends or believes that all strikes can be won, but that greater victories will be won and fewer defeats will occur when our unions have accumulated funds, not even our most rabid antagonists will dispute.

INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

But apart from strikes concretely considered and the accumulation of funds with which to win them when undertaken, there is another important side to this question to be considered, and that is, the maintenance of industrial peace. It is a condition for which we may devoutly pray and work; but so long as private greed or short-sighted interests dominate the judgment and actions of employers, just so long will strikes, or better still, the preparedness of labor to strike, be the determining factor to bring about industrial peace on a more equitable basis, and to prevent an industrial rupture.

Wealth and the combination of wealth are the means and the power of the employers in any difference or dispute with labor as to the conditions of employment. Those possessing means and power yield little or nothing to those of opposite interests, when the latter possess little or no means or power to resist oppression. We must come to realize what a prominent newspaper recently frankly, even if brutally, uttered, that "there is no sentiment in business," and that "industrial plants are not eleemosynary institutions." Altruism, though more generally preached, is not practised; and particularly does this apply in the relations of employers to workers. Though we may contend that ethical considerations should enter into the discussion of the wage workers' demands for a better return for their labor, their rightful demand for a higher and a better life, we should all realize that the conception and desideratum in the industrial problem will receive a magnificent impetus when labor is better organized, federated, and equipped with means and power to enforce its rights.

We would abolish war, industrially as well as internationally; but its abolition must come, and it will come from conscious power, intelligent and broader humanity. May the day never come when peace is proclaimed or maintained because of the inanition of the workers. Peace, to be desirable, to be lasting, advantageous, and humane, must come from a virile and intelligent manhood. We want no peace, and there never will be peace, founded upon the servility and degradation of the workers.

The vantage position now occupied by labor was not brought to it on a silver platter, but was contended for and won by the unity of the workers, by the burdens which they have borne, and the sacrifices they have made. More thorough organization, a greater willingness to accumulate funds in the unions, the spirit of fraternity and solidarity, will bring their own reward and the recognition not only of employers, but of the world. It may be safely asserted that as a rule, in our time, those who have no power to insist upon and maintain their rights have no rights to maintain.

UNION SHOP—TRADE AGREEMENT VERSUS "OPEN SHOP."

In many cities employers, antagonistic to labor, have formed themselves into so-called citizens' alliances, and have undertaken to propagate the policy of the destruction of organized labor, their first effort being directed to what they are pleased to term the "open shop," and to attack the union shop under the false assertion that it is a "closed shop." In my last report I had occasion to give this subject considerable attention. Since then some have pretended that the entering into an agreement of an employer with a union by which exclusively union men are to be employed by him, is in violation of law; that it denies the right to employment of workmen who are not members of the unions.

In the first instance the claim is absurd when it is known that the union not only opens wide its doors, inviting all to join, but sends out its organizers and missionaries to induce by every honorable means within their power the non-unionists to share in the advantages that come from united and associated effort. But quite apart from this consideration is this fact, that an employer may give a contract to a dealer to furnish him his with raw material, or to erect a plant, or to furnish him with machines, the contractor to have the exclusive right to furnish and provide these things. Such a contract implies and provides the exclusion of all other dealers, builders, or machinery manufacturers. Is such a contract held to be improper or unlawful? Are not hundreds of thousands of contracts of this character made daily? The agreement between an employer and a union is for the members of the union to furnish that employer with labor of certain qualifications for a specific period of time, the consideration being the payment of stipulated wages as a minimum. That others are by their own short-sighted policy or indifference excluded from the provisions and benefits of such an agreement is their own fault and against which they have neither the legal nor the moral right to contend.

The organized labor movement is the associated effort of more than two million of adult wealth producers. It is the unselfish action of the most intelligent, and the earnest manifestation of the most enlightened self-interest which sees that interest best served by helping to protect and promote the interests of others.

The open-shop cant and hypocrisy aim at organized labor with the full knowledge that it, and it alone, stands between the toilers with those dependent upon them and the greed and avarice that would force down the conditions of labor to a bare subsistence, lengthen the hours of daily toil, and make the home wretched and desolate.

The division and subdivision of labor and its specialization, brought about by inventions of machines and new tools of labor, have robbed workmen of their power of individual freedom of contract with their employers. Their only opportunity for anything like fair or advantageous terms under which to sell their labor is in associating themselves with their fellow workmen in making a collective bargain, a working agreement; in other words, a union and a contract by the union with employers for their labor and the conditions under which it shall be sold.

The union shop in no sense involves a denial of the right of every man to sell his labor as he may see fit, nor the employer to hire such labor. In fact, it is an affirmation of that right. Employers have the lawful right to hire any labor they may choose, but it does not give them the right to impress workmen or to enslave them, or to drag them into a factory on any terms the employer may choose to grant as an expression of his "kindliness."

Employers have the right to make contracts for labor. This right carries with it, also, the same rights of the workmen. It, therefore, follows that if the workers have the right to sell their labor as they see fit, they have also the right *not* to sell it to employers, unless it be through the collective bargain of the union shop. As an illustration, I recently asserted that every man has the right to say, "I will not work for you unless you make a contract with the union to which I belong and agree to employ none but members of that union." To claim that he may not say this is equivalent to saying that he must sell his labor, not as he sees fit, but as the employer sees fit. Can any reasonable answer be made, or criticism indulged in, when employers find it to their advantage to make a contract with a reputable body of men to employ union labor exclusively and thus eliminate the possibility of strikes, disputes, factions, and losses? To this our opponents, the so-called citizens' alliances, can make no answer. Their policy consists of evasion and wilful misrepresentation of the aims and purposes of organized labor, of the collective bargain, of the working agreement, of the union shop.

OUR CANADIAN BROTHERS.

It is a matter of keen gratification to be enabled to state that the labor movement of Canada has advanced and is progressing, keeping full pace with the movement of the remainder of the American continent. At the recent congress held in Montreal the officers were enabled to report an increase in the membership of the unions of 5,932 over the preceding year; that there was then in existence in Canada 1,567 local unions. We have continued the salaried organizer for Canada exclusively, and also the corps of volunteer organizers, and have contributed from our funds the annual grant of \$300 for legislative purposes to the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress. The congress, I have been advised, was entirely harmonious and successful in its work, and has honored us by electing as its fraternal delegate its former president and our general organizer, John A. Flett.

In my last report I took occasion to refer to a number of detail matters in connection with the labor movement of Canada affiliated to that of the United States, which, though appropriate today, need not be recounted here, but simply referred to as a matter of information and continuity. I am pleased to add that the kindly and fraternal relations heretofore existing hav

been cultivated to the fullest, and, if possible, been more firmly cemented. Let us hope and work to the end that as time goes on we may be helpful to each other in every way to further the common interests of the workers of both countries.

PORTO RICO.

In compliance with your thrice repeated instructions I at last forced myself from my duties at home and made the visit to Porto Rico, examined into the conditions of its people, and particularly the working people. From my own observation I determined to learn the true state of affairs, rather than have to depend upon statements made by others; and, therefore, I visited every section and almost every city, town, or village on the island. Everywhere poverty and misery abounded, and the dread disease of anæmia, another name for slow starvation (want of nourishing food), was carrying to the grave monthly more than five hundred souls.

I shall not attempt here to recount or to describe the conditions which I found to exist in Porto Rico. That was fairly and fully done in my letters, editorials, and speeches upon the subject published in the April and May, 1904, issues of the *AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST*. It is an imperative duty now to repeat the fact that the reports made to us of the awful conditions prevailing there among the people, and, of course, particularly the working people, were fully verified. Spain, during her domination, discouraged many industries and prohibited several lines of agriculture, yet she afforded opportunities for special lines of agriculture. Coffee, sugar, and fruits were encouraged. Since the American occupation the markets for Porto Rican products have been closed out from Spain and her other former dependencies, Cuba and the Philippine Islands, and these channels of trade now closed, a corresponding advantageous market has not been opened up to them in the United States. As a consequence all the people are poor, very poor indeed, the only difference being that the working people are more so, and so much more so that their condition is really pitiable.

The greeting received by your representative at the hands of these warm-hearted, generous people was enthusiastic, aye, overwhelming. They had so often been misrepresented to the American people; the truth as to their condition and claims had so frequently been misrepresented or suppressed, that they nearly lost hope of having some one voice their wrongs and urge their rights. For some reason, more than likely their recognition of the fact that our movement has established for itself the character and reputation of not meekly brooking injustice but always standing for the right, they gave me the passport into their hearts and confidence, feeling sure that I would report the truth of the facts as I found them, and that at all events they would have my sympathetic cooperation in any effort to aid them in every way within my power.

The number of unions in Porto Rico directly affiliated to the American Federation of Labor the first of the year were, 1 insular or state organization, 8 centrals, 7 locals, making a total of 11. September 30, 1904, there were affiliated 1 insular or state organization, 4 centrals, 38 locals, making a total of 43. In addition to the above Organizer Iglesias reports that 42 locals were organized and attached to international unions during the twelve months. A comparison of the figures and dates shows that a large majority of these unions were organized after my visit to Porto Rico.

The people of Porto Rico are intensely sympathetic with the institutions of our republic, and universally desire the recognition of the principles of equality with the sovereign citizenship of the United States. These rights they are eminently qualified to exercise; these rights they are entitled to, and it should be our aim to aid them in achieving them.

When the subject is considered by the committee to which this report will be referred, and by any student of the subject, I ask that reference be had to the issues of the *AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST* already referred to herein.

Porto Rico literally translated into English reads, "Port of Riches," the name given by a monarch of Spain. Now the misnomer of their island mocks the people in their grim and grotesque misery.

I strongly urge that every effort be made, not only by this convention, but also by every union, union member, and sympathizer, to help to the very best of his ability the worthy workers of Porto Rico to a realization of a better and brighter day.

PRINTERS' EIGHT HOUR MOVEMENT.

Taking cognizance of the vast progress in the development of the printing trade, the International Typographical Union at its last convention adopted a resolution declaring that on January 1, 1906, a general eight hour workday shall be enforced. The effort is to be made to secure the cooperation of the printing employers and to bring about the change by mutual agreement.

These propositions were submitted to a referendum vote of the membership of the International Typographical Union. No official information has yet been given me as to the final result of the vote. From information received, however, it is certain that the proposition has

been favorably decided. The membership at the same time voted in favor of assessing themselves to accumulate a defense fund in the meantime, to stand the members in good stead should necessity require them to enforce their demands by a cessation of work.

The American Federation of Labor has been of incalculable benefit to a large number of international unions and local unions in the introduction and enforcement of the eight hour workday, as attested by the large number of our fellows who now work under that rule. Inasmuch as the International Typographical Union has taken the initiative of its own accord in the matter of introducing and enforcing the eight hour workday, I submit for your consideration and recommend that this movement of the International Typographical Union receive the sincere and hearty endorsement and cooperation of this convention of the American Federation of Labor, and of every union member as well as every wage earner and those who sympathize with practical, evolutionary, economic progress.

It is not now known whether there will be any contest against the eight hour day; whether any antagonistic action will be taken by the employers to the men. We do know, however, that at the last convention of the employing printers of the United States, organized under the name of the Typotheta, a resolution was adopted declaring against that movement. In any event, it seems clear to me that every action should be taken by this convention and by our organizations generally, not only to pledge the support of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions to the International Typographical Union in its effort to enforce the eight hour day, but that a special committee be appointed by this convention to give the subject-matter consideration; that the committee should consult with the officers and representatives of the International Typographical Union during the convention and report thereto before adjournment; that either that committee or another committee be authorized to be appointed for purpose of co-operating with the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the officers of the Typographical Union, so that the best possible aid can be rendered to our fellow workers in the great movement that they have undertaken and in which they have the hopes, wishes, prayers, and cooperation of every one interested in the welfare of the human family and the progress and civilization of our people.

Of course, in the effort to help one particular organization, especially in the laudable purpose it has mapped out for itself to achieve, we are not circumscribed or limited in our effort to help any and all of our fellow workmen who are in a position to make any effort for the advancement or promotion of their interests. We shall, therefore, welcome not only the initiative of our fellow unionists to obtain improved conditions, and particularly the improved conditions that come from a shorter workday, but we shall be glad to help in the initiation of any movement that will contribute in any way toward the protection, the promotion of the conditions and interests of our fellow workmen, and to render them every assistance within our power.

JURISDICTION.

Notwithstanding every effort to help in the solution of the disputes relative to trade union jurisdiction, much progress can not be reported. In the case of the International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics and the other machinery and metal trade unions, you will be gratified, I am sure, to be officially advised that by a conciliatory spirit manifested by all directly interested, in addition to the voluntary self-effacement of the officers of the Allied Metal Mechanics, that international association, November 1, 1904, amalgamated with, and became part of, the International Association of Machinists.

It also affords me pleasure to be enabled to report to you that the effort to eliminate a source of constant friction and conflict in the carpentry trade will in a short time, I firmly believe, be crowned with success. At our recommendation the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the American District of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners submitted their matters of difference to arbitration, selecting Mr. A. Strasser as umpire. His award made provision for a rational and advantageous form of amalgamation, providing in the meantime for a working agreement, which in the main has been faithfully complied with. I am advised that the United Brotherhood has instructed its president to appoint a committee to meet a like committee of the Amalgamated Society for the purpose of arranging the details of the amalgamation and to submit the same to a referendum vote of the membership of the Brotherhood for ratification; that the Amalgamated Society is now voting upon the proposition, the highest authority in that organization having favorably recommended it to the membership. If this be ratified and amalgamation occur, which we earnestly hope will be done, one great source of contention will have disappeared from labor's field of usefulness. The matter is more fully covered in the Executive Council's report.

In several cases, after conferences, many matters of jurisdiction have been adjusted with good results to all parties concerned. A number of the jurisdictional disputes which have largely

occupied the attention of former conventions have, if possible, become still more acute, and have entailed upon your officers an enormous amount of work, expenditure of time, as well as expense to the Federation, without bringing a compensatory advantage to the men or to the organizations engaged in such controversies.

No observing, experienced, and faithful trade unionist believes that a hard and fast rule of jurisdiction can be proclaimed and enforced which will apply with exactitude to all trade unions alike. There are different conditions, circumstances, and environments in most instances, and each must be approached, considered, and determined with particular reference to its immediate and kindred trade, occupation, and development.

The Scranton convention appointed a special committee, consisting of James Duncan, John Mitchell, John Mulholland, T. M. Hughes, and myself, to consider and report upon the question of trade autonomy and jurisdictional disputes. The report of that committee was unanimously adopted. Perhaps it was then, as it is now, the best expression of the judgment of our movement upon these subjects, and it is commended anew to your very serious consideration. It stands out in significant contrast to the logical disastrous consequences which would result to the interests of labor were it possible to introduce what some are pleased to term industrialism.

If a policy of so-called industrial form of organization be justifiable and advantageous, as against that of the trade union form, with its constant development, with changing conditions in industry, then an organization formed a few months ago in San Antonio, Tex., is the best expression and exponent of that notion, for that organization sneers contemptuously at the organization of the different unions of the building trades, and styles itself "The United Brotherhood of Builders of America." It denounces roundly the trade unions, and in the usual language of the so-called industrialists invites to membership in the one organization carpenters and plumbers, painters and bricklayers, plasterers and bridge and structural iron workers, electrical workers and hod carriers, building laborers and machinists, and every man who is either directly or remotely employed in the preparation of the material for a building or in the construction of the building itself. It necessarily follows that if such a form of organization is most advantageous to the workmen employed in the building trades, it will apply with equal advantage to all others. This is the logical result of the reasoning of some of our mistaken fellow trade unionists who, with more enthusiasm than clearness of vision, urge what they euphoneously call an industrial form of organization.

Our trade union movement, which deals with conditions as they arise and takes advantage of experience to turn it to the best account of our fellow workmen, may not be so alluring; it may not bear the apparent glamour and dash which some would have the labor movement assume, but ours is the movement of labor, founded upon the historic development of the toilers' associated effort; it battles in labor's interests today, and is marshalling the forces of united labor in its regiments and battalions the better to defend, the better to withstand, the better to maintain, the better to clear the pathway for a safer and more successful advance tomorrow and tomorrow.

To the fanciful that movement may be slower than that which they conjecture, but it is the most rapid because it is the most natural, rational, and safe. Students and observers of our movement do not regard it as of slow progress. They are astonished at the rapidity and comprehensiveness with which we are moving onward and forward.

May the day never come when, by an attempt at overrunning, we miss or lose our goal, and rent asunder, weak and helpless, become the victims of the cupidity and rapacity of labor's foes.

For convenience as well as because of its importance, the report of the special committee upon the subject of trade autonomy to the Scranton convention is printed herein as an appendix.

DIRECTLY AFFILIATED LOCAL UNION STRIKES.

The local trade unions and federal labor unions unattached to national or international unions and directly affiliated to the American Federation of Labor come under the immediate jurisdiction of the president, particularly in so far as their trade disputes, strikes, and lockouts are concerned. It has been my aim that the American Federation of Labor should be of the best possible assistance to our directly affiliated local unions. Experience has confirmed the wisdom of the prompt presence of an intelligent, faithful organizer or other American Federation of Labor representative in the field where a dispute may be impending or threatened, which has generally resulted in the prevention or advantageous adjustment of disputes. Some of the strikes which occurred and were approved were for the enforcement of wage scales, but most of them were more particularly to defend attacks upon the organization.

The expenditures for the fiscal year for these difficulties were \$15,972. The balance on hand in the defense fund at the close of the fiscal year was \$31,146.95, showing a net increase in that fund for the year of \$17,750.55.

A detailed financial statement of the income and expenditures will be furnished by Secretary Morrison in his report.

The defense fund has been of vast benefit to our directly affiliated unions, not only in sustaining our members in any difficulty, but particularly in preventing employers' attacks. The realization that the men of organized labor have a defense fund which can be concentrated upon any given point to protect the rights and interests of our fellow-workers has had a palpable and beneficial effect.

Experience has shown that our present law upon this subject is somewhat defective, and which it has been necessary by administrative acts to overcome. I suggest, however, that they be remedied by their legal enactment into our constitution, and therefore recommend the adoption of the following changes and amendments:

Article 18, section 1: Strike out the entire section and substitute the following:

"The moneys of the defense fund shall be drawn only to sustain strikes or lockouts of local trade and federal labor unions when such strikes or lockouts are authorized, endorsed, and conducted in conformity with the following provisions of this article."

Section 2: Amend the last clause so as to read as follows:

"Unless the strike or lockout shall have been authorized and approved by the president and the executive council," etc.

Section 8: Amend the first clause so as to read as follows:

"When a strike has been authorized and approved by the president and the executive council," etc.

Section 8: Amend the two last clauses so as to read:

"The president of a local union shall immediately notify the president of the American Federation of Labor of the cause of the matter in dispute; what the wages, hours, and conditions of labor then are; what advances, if any, are sought; what reductions are offered, if any; state the number employed and unemployed; the state of trade generally in the locality, and the number of persons involved, union and non-union. Also the number of members who would become entitled to the benefits herein provided should the application be authorized and approved."

Section 6: Strike out the words "any member refusing work while on strike shall not be entitled to any benefits," and substitute the following:

"Any member refusing other work while on strike (providing said work is not in conflict with labor's interests) shall not be entitled to any benefits."

Section 9: Between the words "paid" and "and," add the following:

"Furnishing individual receipts to the secretary of the American Federation of Labor from all members to whom such benefits have been paid."

UNION LABEL.

The union labels have been a source of great advantage to labor and to all the people. It is at once an assurance and a guarantee that the conditions under which an article is produced have been comparatively fairer and better; that the labor of children has not entered into its production; that convict, Chinese, sweat shop, or other inferior labor is no component part entering into the production of the article; that the sanitary conditions attending its production are of the highest order, thus affording the friends of our movement the opportunity to sympathize with its purposes, as well as giving our own constituent membership the opportunity of exercising their power of patronage, that they may give their material as well as their moral support and encouragement.

In order that the best information upon the history, philosophy, and purposes of the union label may be available to the uninformed and the opponent, as well as to afford our own membership the better opportunity to answer the whys and wherefores of the union label, the Executive Council gave me its assent to offer prizes for the three best essays upon the subject of the union label. Impartial examination and awards were made of the essays submitted, the judges being Henry W. Sherman, general secretary of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Arthur E. Holder, assistant editor of the International Association of Machinists' Journal, and Joseph M. Johnson, then president of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101. The judges made the following awards:

First prize, Walter Macarthur, of San Francisco.

Second prize, P. H. Shevlin, of Cincinnati.

Third prize, Charles D. Hemming, Scranton, Pa.

These essays were printed in the July, 1904, issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST, and are published together now in pamphlet form, forming part of the literature printed by the American Federation of Labor. These essays, in pungent phrase and cogent reasoning, set forth the cause of the union label and for what it stands, and it is urged that the widest possible publicity be given these pamphlets upon this subject.

THE COLORADO SITUATION.

The iniquitous policy of the so-called citizens' alliances has had its fullest fruition in Colorado. In that state it has not only of itself had full sway, but it has been aided in the execution of its edicts by the executive with the full power of the military. Indeed, the citizens' alliance had but the simple declaration to make as to its wishes and what in its judgment constituted the law, to have the governor of the state order the troops to the most convenient point to execute what was accepted as a decree. Civil government has been set at naught, and constitutional and natural rights and guarantees wantonly trampled under foot.

A brief resume of events leading up to and in connection with the outrage, against not only the rights of labor but civilized society, may not here be amiss. Four years ago the Colorado legislature passed a law limiting the hours of labor of men who worked in the mines and in the smelters to eight per day. The courts of the state declared that inasmuch as there was no constitutional authority vested in the legislature for the enactment of such a law, the act was void. The subsequent legislature adopted an amendment to the constitution giving the legislature that needed authority, and made it mandatory upon the legislature to enact such a law. The amendment was submitted to a vote of the people of Colorado, and it was ratified by more than 47,000 majority, and thereby became a part of the state constitution.

The legislature which had this direct mandate from the people utterly failed to comply therewith; and it is authoritatively asserted, and not denied, that Governor Peabody owed his nomination and election to the office he occupies upon the distinct understanding and agreement with the prime movers of the so-called citizens' alliance that he would prevent, if possible, an agreement by the two houses of the legislature upon any eight-hour bill; or that if agreement was reached, despite his effort, that he would veto such a bill. It was unnecessary for him to exercise his right of veto, inasmuch as his efforts to prevent agreement in the passage of the bill made the exercise of that function unnecessary.

The indignation of the people generally, particularly the working people, at this political manipulation and trickery, was emphatic, and a keen sense was clearly manifested that their rights and their interests had been flagrantly betrayed. Disputes arose resulting in the effort to enforce by private agreement what the lawmakers, the misrepresentatives, of the people, had failed to do; that is, the establishment of an eight hour workday.

In several instances strikes occurred; some directly for the eight hour day, others in sympathy. At once a system of persecution was inaugurated by the employers' associations which assumed the title of citizens' alliances. Men against whom no charge of wrongdoing could be made were dragged from their homes and deported to other districts and to other states. Public officials, elected by the people, were summoned before secret meetings of these greedy monopolists, and simply because they refused to acquiesce in the employers' outrageous conduct, were summarily deposed from office and the agents of the employers directed to usurp these offices and perform their functions and duties. In one instance a rope with a noose at the end was tossed at the feet of an officer of the local government, elected by the people, with the choice given him of peremptorily resigning his office or to take the consequences of the other silent, yet effective, alternative presented to him.

The governor has aided and abetted this criminal procedure, and utilized the military forces of Colorado to violate every vestige of human right recognized for more than seven centuries, as wrung from an unwilling monarch in the magna charter, asserted in the declaration of independence, guaranteed by the constitution of our country and of our states, and fortified by every statute in our land.

Governor Peabody not only declared martial law and military rule, applying to districts, without authority of law and in conflict with the plain provisions of the constitution of Colorado, but he even demeaned himself to the exercise of that great power to apply to a single individual. Men charged with no crime or offense against the laws were corralled, and with the butt end of a gun or at the point of a bayonet driven like cattle into a bull pen, while others were bodily carried or driven into another state.

We assert that under no circumstances had the governor of Colorado, without the consent of the legislature, the right or authority to declare martial law or military rule; that holding men in duress in that brutal military prison, the bull pen; that depriving men of their liberty without due process of law, was not only a brutal outrage of the rights of the men themselves but an unblushing wrong to all men. If the miners in the disturbed districts of Colorado were guilty of any crime, if they violated any law of the land, there are in existence upon the statute books laws for their apprehension and trial before the duly constituted courts by a jury of their peers according to the due processes of law as made and provided in such cases.

The tyrant of old exercised his spleen with those from whom he differed, and deported, banished, or exiled them. Civilized man has come to recognize such punishments as unjust and

unnatural. Even Russia has recently abolished the decree. It has remained for the unspeakable Peabody, governor of the great state of Colorado, to revive and put this benighted punishment into execution; and this, too, in spite of the fact that there is not in our country one scintilla of law authorizing any court or any officer, to deport, banish, or exile a citizen from his state or from the country.

We have not, can not, and will not condone crime or unlawful conduct. We love liberty and justice; we revere the institutions, the history, and the traditions of our republic; the blush of shame surmounts our faces, and our sense of honor and dignity rises in protest against so foul a blot that a recreant public officer, creature, and puppet of sordid greed, should have so besmirched and defiled the proud record and honored name of a sovereign state.

It was the evident purpose of that unholy combination of the citizens' alliance with Governor Peabody to destroy the independence and manhood of the workmen of Colorado by making an attack upon the effort to destroy organized labor of the state. Their declaration that their attack was not directed at the American Federation of Labor is disproved by their bitter antagonism to, and assault upon, the affiliated coal miners of that state. That they will fail in their destructive tactics, aye, that they have already failed, is evident from the fact that there are more workmen organized in Colorado today than at any time in its previous history; that organizations formerly in rivalry with each other have amalgamated, and a greater bond of unity and fraternity has been effected.

By direction of the Executive Council I prepared and issued a circular to our affiliated unions, appealing for financial aid, so that the officers of the Western Federation of Miners might have the means to bring before the highest federal courts of our country the assertion and the test of the natural and constitutional questions and right involved in the outrageous conduct of Colorado's officials. We are firmly of the opinion that the highest judicial tribunal of our country will inevitably reverse a course so destructive of the very fundamental principles upon which our republic is based.

We urge upon our fellow workmen still greater unity and federation. They should not only insist upon the punishment of the wrong-doers, the officials who have so violently defiled the good name of that state, but they must insist upon an effective eight hour law, and better than all, be so united in numbers, purpose, and spirit as to inaugurate and enforce for themselves the eight hour workday.

May we not also entertain the hope that inasmuch as unity and associated effort are recognized as essential to the well-being and progress of the workers of our country, that the lesson so costly learned may bring the metalliferous miners and all other international unions in closer affiliation and brotherhood under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

SPECIAL CONVENTION REQUESTS.

During the past year I have been requested on two separate occasions to call a special convention of the American Federation of Labor, and also to call all labor and all "reform," forces of the country to hold a congress "to make," in the language of the applicants, "the position of labor clear," "to attack conditions and denounce officials," "to devise ways and means" out of certain exigencies, etc., etc.

These special conventions, or so-called congress, were not called. My colleagues of the Executive Council were in entire accord as to the utter futility and unwisdom of any such course. The labor movement of America is an orderly, regularly conducted movement, and though an extraordinary emergency may arise where a special convention or a special general conference may be advisable and necessary, the more frequent such special conventions or conference would be held the less potent and influential would each succeeding one become, until the whole labor movement would degenerate and come to be regarded as a grotesque farce. Nor is our movement to be perverted by the fads, fancies, and fantasies of a heterogeneous gathering of men who would come without authority, who would have no responsibility, and who could be careless or indifferent as to the consequences of their utterances and actions upon the interests and welfare of the working people of our country.

Thousands of meetings of unions are held nightly in which the men of labor give expression to their judgment upon all questions affecting them and their fellows. There are not less than 700 conventions (city central labor union meetings) held every week or two in as many cities and towns in the United States. The central labor unions are made up of delegates from the different unions in their respective localities, men coming from the factory, shop, mill, and mine duly credentialled by their most intelligent organized fellow craftsmen, who there, in joint council, in central bodies, which hold regular meetings or conventions, express and manifest in no uncertain or mistaken tones the best opinions upon labor's rights and just indignation against any wrongs committed against their fellow man.

Our international unions in turn are in the exact same potential position, while in the conventions of the American Federation of Labor, regularly and orderly held, the best opinions and judgment find their expression in the filtered, digested, and crystallized thought of all.

We can not afford or permit the orderly progress, growth, and development of our movement to be risked, and perhaps destroyed, or at any rate retarded, by the sporadic, haphazard outgivings of thoughtless and irresponsible men. The pages of the early history of the labor movement are darkened by the dire results of such planless, chaotic gatherings.

The American Federation of Labor, organized in 1881, is the first instance of not only a constantly growing general movement of labor of America, but with each recurring day of its entire existence it has striven to earn and to deserve the good will, confidence, and respect of our fellow workmen, who realize in our movement that its splendid efforts and opportunities are constantly utilized and influenced to their good.

The labor and travail, the pains and sufferings, the burdens and sacrifices given, made, and borne to attain this advantageous position for the American labor movement, have been too dearly bought to admit even a remote possibility of the impairment of our progress, the blemish of our good name and work, or the forfeiture of the good will and confidence that may weaken the bonds of unity and fraternity and lead to disintegration and possible disruption.

Had I complied with every request to call a "special meeting of the Executive Council" we would have been practically in perpetual session. With my colleagues I preferred to be of the very best possible service to our fellow unionists and our fellow workers by issuing appeals in their behalf, to avail ourselves of every circumstance within our power to be helpful to them in their contentions for the rights and protection and promotion of their interests.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

True to the highest and best conception of human life the trade union movement, from its first inception, has been opposed to war. It recognizes that though others may fall, the brunt of war is borne by the working people; not only upon the battlefield itself, but the burdens thereafter which war entails. We can not be indifferent to, restrain our feeling of horror at, nor withhold our sympathies from, the slaughtered thousands of human beings, even in the far east, regardless of the country toward which our predilections lie.

International wars have become so destructive of human life and property that the world is shocked from center to circumference at the holocausts now witnessed in battle. While it may not be a practical proposition to ask for immediate disarmament of all countries, the time and the intelligence of our peoples surely demand that the extraordinary increase in the armed naval and military forces be limited and restricted rather than expanded and extended. We welcomed the establishment of the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague. May we not entertain the hope that its benign influences may be extended and make for universal peace? We recognize that in the last analysis, and in order to prevent any reaction that may lead to greater and more repeated wars and bloodshed, the success for international peace by arbitration must come from higher intelligence and a better conception of the sacredness of human life. Out of these well-springs will flow that kindred and humane spirit that will recognize the best maintenance of our own rights by conserving the rights of others. In the broad domain of human activity there is no force so potent and which will be so powerful to establish and maintain international peace and human brotherhood as the fraternization of the workers of the world in the international labor movement.

Every year witnesses more comprehensive understanding and agreement among the organized workers of the civilized world. International congresses of trade unions bring about a greater recognition of the identity of the interests of all. The last International Miners' Congress, the Seamen's Congress, and the Marine Workers' Congress, and others, have all tended to, and have already had, a beneficent influence. The financial aid of British workmen to our anthracite miners in their strike, the aid which our American glass workers gave their English fellow craftsmen, and that aid which is now being given by the cigarmakers of our country to their striking fellow craftsmen in England, fully attest that the spirit of unity and solidarity has been cultivated for the potent good of all. It has been my aim to stimulate to the fullest the very best spirit and conception of brotherhood among the workers of the world.

As it was a pleasant duty to attend and participate in a national conference, held last January, for the promotion of an international arbitration treaty between the government of Great Britain and our own, and also with Vice-President Duncan to attend the International Peace Congress, held at Boston last month, and there to meet the fraternal delegate from Great Britain, Pete Curran, and other men with broad minds and of large hearts, representing the best that is in the manhood of the civilized countries of the world in the noble effort to efface from the drama of our lives the horrors of bloodshed in human warfare. In that spirit and for that great and holy purpose, we

send and receive the fraternal delegates of the international trade union movement. Into that realm of human activity we welcome heartily and cordially the fraternal delegates from the British Trade Union Congress, W. Abraham and James Wignall; the fraternal delegate from the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, John A. Flett. We fervently express the hope that out of our combined effort may come the full fruition of our highest hopes and aspirations for human brotherhood.

It is a pleasure to report that the representatives of our government have negotiated treaties with the representatives of several European governments, by the terms of which disputes, which can not be settled by diplomacy, may be determined by arbitration rather than the arbitrament of the sword. We hail with keen gratification this forward step of humanity, and we shall give to the movement every aid which the American Federation of Labor can exert and every influence it can wield.

WOMAN'S LABEL LEAGUE.

For some time past correspondence has been had with some of the representatives of the Women's International Union Label League. The opinion expressed by some of its officials is to the effect that much better results could be accomplished in the interests of the working people if the organization were remodeled and its purposes directed as the following suggested title would imply: "Women's Auxiliary International Union of America." We cordially attest our appreciation of the splendid work performed by the existing organization, but if it shall be manifest to the women who sympathize and who are cooperating with us to advance the interests of labor that a change of programme or of detail and of title is prompted by their judgment and experience, and that a change of title should be made, surely they will meet with our hearty approval and endorsement, and that we will in turn do what lies in our power to make their efforts and their organization most effective.

ANTI-INJUNCTION BILL.

Our anti-injunction bill (H. R. 89) was introduced in the House by Congressman Grosvenor, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. Several hearings of an extensive character were had upon it. Although the hearings were closed, no report thereon has been made. I commend to your favorable consideration a continued effort to secure the enactment of this bill, and thus curb the judge-made law invasive of our constitutional and natural right.

The process of injunction has its necessary and proper application, and was designed to supply the guarantee of a right as well as the prevention of a wrong when there is no other remedy at law. The use or, more properly speaking, the misuse of the writ of injunction in labor disputes, is a perversion of the very principles involved in the injunction process. There is not an act, if that be an unlawful act, enjoined by an injunction issued in a labor dispute for which there is not already a law upon the statute books and for which a proper penalty is not provided. Those acts for which workmen are enjoined for which there is no penalty provided are not unlawful, and, therefore, an injunction should not be issued enjoining men from doing the things they have a lawful right to do.

We reiterate and emphasize the declaration that we have no desire to be immune for the commission of any unlawful acts, for we discountenance and denounce them, and recognize their commission as wrongful and prejudicial to our own interests as well as to the public good. But we must insist that if any man connected with our movement be charged with an unlawful act that he should, like any other man, be put upon his defense and before a jury of his peers meet his accusers and abide by the verdict rendered.

We protest against the class distinction made in these cases, so far as they apply to labor, which even upon an *ex parte* allegation of our opponents renders a workman punishable for an act which is held as perfectly lawful when committed by others. Surely we have the right to demand the constitutional guarantee of equality before the law. This guarantee is being daily violated by injunctions. If labor is but true to itself, if we but more thoroughly organize our feeble workers, become more steadfast and true to the great cause of labor, we shall force home upon our opponents as well as politicians and recreant statesmen the demand for that protection, justice, and fair dealing to which we are entitled.

EIGHT HOUR BILL.

Our eight hour bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator L. E. McComas, of Maryland, and in the House by Congressman E. R. Hitt, of Illinois. Extensive hearings were had on the bill before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor and the House Committee on Labor. As the hearings upon this bill before the committees in previous Congresses were so extensive, and are in print, we decided, therefore, not to present any further argument until our opponents had concluded.

The opposition followed their usual tactics of procrastination and of prolonging the hearings.

The Legislative Committee, Vice-Presidents Duncan, O'Connell, and myself rebutted the statements and arguments of our opponents, and insisted that there should be neither waste of time nor the report of the committee deferred. We were justified in believing that inasmuch as both committees of Congress had reported this bill favorably at several previous Congresses, there ought to have been no further delay. To our disappointment, the House committee acquiesced in the proposition of our opponents and referred to the Department of Commerce and Labor an investigation of the subject by adopting the following resolutions:

Be it resolved by the Committee on Labor of the House of Representatives, that the Secretary of Commerce and Labor be, and he hereby is, requested to investigate and report upon the bill now pending in the House (H. R. 4064), entitled "A bill to limit the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon work done for the United States, or for any territory, or for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," his said report to state his conclusions with regard to the following questions:

1. What would be the additional cost to the United States of the various materials and articles which it customarily procures by contract, which would be governed by the limitations set out in the said bill?
2. What damage, if any, would be done to the manufacturing interests affected by the provisions of the bill, if enacted?
3. Whether manufacturers who have heretofore furnished materials and articles to the government under contract would continue to contract with the government if such contracts were within the peremptory eight hour limitation provided by the said bill?
4. What would be the effect of the enactment of the said bill upon the shipbuilding industry?
5. What effect would it have on any export trade?
6. Are the laborers of the country, organized and unorganized, who would be affected by the proposed legislation, willing to have taken away from them the right to labor more than eight hours per day, if they desire to do so?
7. What effect will this proposed legislation have, if any, upon the agricultural interests of the country?

A report upon this bill along the lines indicated is respectfully requested at the commencement of the next session of Congress.

It will be observed that it is absolutely impossible for any living person to give an intelligent, comprehensive, and definite answer to at least four of these questions; that question number six is absurd and contradictory in its very terms. If the laborers would be "willing to have taken away from them the RIGHT to labor more than eight hours a day," they certainly can have no desire to work more than eight hours a day. If they are unwilling to have taken away from them "the right to labor more than eight hours a day," then they will have no desire to have that so-called "right" taken away from them. Imagine submitting for investigation a question to relieve workmen from more than eight hours of daily labor.

It seemed to me to be the purpose of the committee on labor to shirk its duty and shift it upon another department in the hope of burying the bill or receiving some report upon which a negative action or no action at all might be taken upon the measure. And in further view of the fact that the bill had been reported favorably by both committees several times in previous Congresses, that the House had passed the bill three times, I submitted to the Executive Council a request from the Department of Commerce and Labor for information upon the subject, and the conclusion reached was that the American Federation of Labor as such should not participate in that investigation. It was felt that no intelligent or satisfactory result could be reached and that our participation in the investigation would give countenance to the committees' shiftiness.

Senator McComas, chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, was desirous of pressing the consideration of the bill and making a favorable report from his committee to the Senate; but this could not be done by reason of the action of the House Committee on Labor. The bill, of course, has not lost its position, and will come before the committees at the forthcoming short session of this Congress. Of course, the Federation will make every effort to secure favorable action thereon.

NEW CHINESE EXCLUSION LAW.

In the early part of the year it was learned that the Chinese government had given six months' notice of its desire that its treaty with the United States covering Chinese immigration should terminate. That the condition which we contended two years ago would exist, should the Chinese government denounce the treaty, was plainly apparent; that is, that there was neither law nor treaty that would in any way limit, restrict, or prohibit the free entry of Chinese into the United States and its possessions. We immediately brought this to the attention of Congress, particularly through the aid of Senator Patterson, of Colorado, and Congressman Livernash, of California. The question aroused intense interest, and though the condition which presented itself was denied and contended against by many, an investigation of the subject by a congressional committee, and pressing home the facts in the case, resulted in the passage of an amendment to

the general deficiency bill remedying the defect. The amendments to the bill, approved April 17 1904, read as follows:

SEC. 5. That section 1 of the act of congress approved April 29, 1902, entitled "An act to prohibit the coming into and to regulate the residence within the United States, its territories, and all territory under its jurisdiction, and the District of Columbia, of Chinese and persons of Chinese descent," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"All laws in force on the 20th day of April, 1902, regulating, suspending, or prohibiting the coming of Chinese persons or persons of Chinese descent into the United States, and the residence of such persons therein, including sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, and 14 of the act entitled 'An act to prohibit the coming of Chinese laborers into the United States,' approved September 13, 1888, be and the same are hereby reenacted, extended, and continued, without modification, limitation, or condition; and said laws shall also apply to the island territory under the jurisdiction of the United States, and prohibit the immigration of Chinese laborers, not citizens of the United States, from such island territory to the mainland territory of the United States, whether in such island territory at the time of cession or not, and from one portion of the island territory of the United States to another portion of the said island territory: Provided, however, that said laws shall not apply to the transit of Chinese laborers from one island to another island of the same group; and any islands within the jurisdiction of any state or the district of Alaska shall be considered a part of the mainland under this section."

Approved April 27, 1904.

NEGOTIATING A NEW TREATY WITH CHINA?

As the first intimation that the Chinese government had denounced the treaty came from a "leak" in the State Department, so has there recently been published a statement that there is now being negotiated between representatives of our government and that of China a new treaty, which, it is said, will deal "more liberally" with the subject of Chinese immigration.

Inasmuch as experience has demonstrated that the largest number of Chinese laborers and coolies have been brought to this country under the pretense that they were "merchants and students," and inasmuch as any treaty which may be made will take precedence over and supplant any law upon the statute books, it will be well for us to manifest in no uncertain manner our determined and unalterable opposition to any move calculated in the remotest degree to render us liable to the danger of Chinese immigration, an immigration which has been fraught with peril to every people with which it has come in contact.

Our immigration department recognizes and declares the difficulties now experienced with an effective law in enforcing its provisions for Chinese exclusion. Surely, then, nothing should be done by treaty, law, or regulation to lessen the effectiveness to the bar against this overwhelming sentiment and conviction of all our people.

The danger from Chinese immigration is not alone to the working people; it is to all our people. It is a menace to the institutions of our country; it is destructive of our very civilization. The toilers of our country must not, and will not, submit to be Chineseized.

CONVICT LABOR.

Though little progress has been made in securing an effective federal law against convict labor coming into competition with free labor, a beginning has been made in the recognition of that principle by Congress in one department of the government. In an amendment to the post-office appropriation bill, the following was adopted:

"Provided, that hereafter no contract shall be entered into by the Postoffice Department for purchase of material or supplies to be manufactured by convict labor."

The same provision should be pressed into enactment so as to apply to all the departments of the Government.

Hearing were had upon the convict labor bill, and the Committee on Labor of the House reported the same favorably. An effort was made to have it adopted as an amendment to one of the pending appropriation bills, but this did not meet with success, a single objection being sufficient. The bill, however, will come up for consideration at the short session of Congress.

Apart from our efforts to aid in the extension of the principle that no convict labor shall enter into competition with that of free labor in the several states, we should endeavor to secure a federal law that shall prohibit the products of convict labor in one state coming into competition with free labor of such states as have provided themselves with wise, beneficent, and protective legislation upon this subject. We recognize the unwisdom, aye, even the brutality, of permitting convicts to serve out their terms in idleness. The states which have solved this problem of convict labor best, New York and Pennsylvania, are clear demonstrations that, from the standpoint of economy and the public welfare, the prisoners' good, both while incarcerated and thereafter, is promoted to the highest degree by some form of work. Attention is called to an editorial in the September issue of the *AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST*, 1904, under the caption of "Sanity in Solving Prison Labor Problem."

Recently a rule went into effect in the state of New York providing that first term convicts shall not be required to wear uniforms that indicate degradation. This is simply cited as a fact that the result of wise, economic action tends to influence the public conscience to more humane consideration and action.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION BILL.

A so-called national arbitration bill was introduced in Congress, which, upon the face of it, appeared to be a voluntary measure, yet the hearings developed the fact that in the last analysis it would be a species of compulsory compliance with the award. Our movement is sincerely in favor of the arbitration of disputes which can not be determined otherwise; but we are strongly committed against the policy of compulsory arbitration in any form, particularly compulsory arbitration by the State. When conciliation fails, we favor voluntary arbitration with employers, and if necessary a disinterested party as an arbitrator. We emphatically declare the necessity for faithful compliance with the terms and awards made by such arbitration; but we are equally insistent that the arbitration shall be voluntarily entered into and voluntarily and faithfully fulfilled.

Nothing can be fraught with so much danger, resulting in rank injustice and injury, as compulsory arbitration by the state in any form with its practically compulsory enforcement of an award.

It is not amiss to reassert our conviction that in the one case it may result in confiscation of property, and in the other involve involuntary servitude; in other words, the slavery of man. We, therefore, opposed this bill before both committees of Congress, recognizing in it the entering wedge of what would inevitably lead to complete compulsory arbitration.

OTHER BILLS.

Congressman Gillette, of Massachusetts, introduced two bills: one, H. R. 11680, the provisions of which are that the United States Government, when operating any manufacturing establishment within the borders of a state which regulates by law the time, manner, or period of payment of wages to any employe, shall conform to the said laws, so far as they would apply, as if it were a private corporation in said state.

The other bill, H. R. 13676, provides for the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to receive and adjust complaints of workmen who have in the past been required to work in excess of eight hours, and who were not compensated therefor.

EVENING LECTURES IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In several cities provision is made for lectures in the public schools during certain evenings in the week. At its last session I cooperated with others to secure an appropriation from Congress for lectures in Washington City. Wherever this system of lectures has been introduced it has been fraught with beneficial results. Where these lectures are most generally applied they are regarded as the workmen's universities. I commend to your favorable consideration a demand for the extension of this system of lectures in our public schools.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS FOR MEETING ROOMS.

It is not only the aim, but the trend, of our movement to make men more moderate and temperate regarding the use of intoxicants. Through the influence of our movement the so-called labor bureau, that is, the places where unemployed workmen could seek employment, have been removed from the drinking saloon, as has also the place of the payment of wages been removed from that influence.

Years ago saloon proprietors would give their meeting rooms free, or offer a bonus to such associations of workmen as could be induced to become tenants. This rule often applied years ago to the unions of labor. Gradually, but constantly, the unions have sought meeting places in buildings in which intoxicants are not on sale; but despite their best efforts a sufficiency of halls and meeting places was not and is not available.

I commend the thought to your consideration, whether we have not the right to insist that our unions in the various cities and towns throughout the country shall not have the right and the opportunity for the use of our public school buildings in which to hold their evening meetings.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

There is no doubt that of the ills of our governmental life not one is more prejudicial to the interests of the people than our present political partisan form of determining the peoples' judgment. Apart from the corruption incident thereto is the fact that political parties are guilty of larger or minor offenses against the interests of the people, or are more or less indifferent to their

constantly growing need. The political party system deprives the people of the opportunity of manifesting their judgment upon great and important public questions. There can be no question but that there is an overwhelming sentiment among the people for an eight hour day on work for the government; for the restriction or abolition of the abuse of the writ of injunction. There is a well-defined diversity of opinion of the policy of expansion or so-called "Imperialism," of protection and free trade, as there was of gold and silver and other important questions too numerous to enumerate; yet the people have no alternative but to vote for one or the other of the parties, regardless of how distasteful many of the propositions in their platforms may be to them. The party successful at the polls takes for granted that not only its position but every proposition that it has put forth in its platform and every action that it has taken has received the endorsement of the people.

As rational men we understand that it is impossible to remove all the ills or impediments at once from our national life and progress, and for that reason we apply ourselves to the natural and gradual process of elimination and construction. It is for this reason, therefore, that the convention of the American Federation of Labor advocates the introduction of the initiative and the referendum, for its establishment will give the opportunity for the best intelligent expression of the people upon any definite, important question.

In conformity with the declaration and by the advice and consent of the Executive Council, a special issue of the *AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST* was issued July 15, 1904, and devoted to the following subjects:

Anti-Injunction bill,
Eight hour bill, and the
Initiative and the referendum,

and the cooperation of our fellow unionists was asked to ascertain the stand which candidates for congress assumed toward them. In many instances our organizations report gratifying results. The effort is new, and it has not been an altogether easy task. Time will undoubtedly afford more experience, better methods, and greater cooperation. As it was not possible to prepare this report after the elections the results of the effort can not now be stated.

PRETEXTS FOR INCORPORATION.

We still frequently hear the proposition urged for the incorporation of trade unions, the evident purpose of many advocates being honorable and sympathetic, notwithstanding how unwise and injurious the results would unquestionably be to labor. Others, again, who advocate and insist upon the incorporation of the trade unions know full well the purpose they have in view and the schemes they could then hatch to harass organized labor still more with suits at law, regardless of the flimsiness of the cause or the pretext for civil suits.

They would not only divert our attention from the effort at economic improvement to a defense against every species of civil suits brought by our opponents against any officer of organized labor, but they would make every effort "under the forms of law" to mulct our unions in damages for supposed injurious results from trade union action. We would be forced to defend suits without regard to the merit or lack of merit in the complaint in order to prevent our organization from being mulcted in damages; and this, after all, is the ultimate desire and purpose of our opponents for trade union incorporation, for necessity would require the expenditure of large sums of money in attorneys' fees and other costs and expenditures incident to litigation.

The most important point apparently urged by our opponents in advocacy of trade union incorporation is, as they claim, that employers have tangible property and in any violation of terms of agreement or breach of contract they are responsible, and in cases of breach of contract on their part they can be held in damages and payment enforced, while labor organizations not having tangible property, they say, are unincorporated bodies, and violation of contract by them would not afford the same facilities for bringing them within the jurisdiction of the courts in a suit for damages for breaches of contract, and that therefore the unions should be incorporated to bring about equality of responsibility. The chief merit in this claim is that it has no foundation in fact or in practice.

Of course, employers entering into contractual relations with business men and committing a breach thereof are liable to damages. This also applies where employers enter into contractual relations with workmen for labor for a specific period; but in spite of the innumerable violations of contract entered into by employers and organized workmen, we challenge the advocates of compulsory incorporation to point out a single instance in which employers have been, or how they could have been, mulcted in damages for violation of the terms of an agreement with labor in its collective capacity. This is referred to, not as justification of or an encouragement to an organized labor breach of contract. On the contrary, it is the constant aim of our movement to instill upon the minds of all our fellow workers to bring about working agreements with employers,

and to a faithful adherence to the spirit and letter of their terms, but this is cited to prove the fallacy of the latest pretense urged by our opponents for trade union incorporation.

In previous reports and elsewhere have been clearly met the various specious arguments set forth from time to time of those who, under the euphonious guise of trade union incorporations, hide their real purpose, in our time and in connection with our movement, a repetition of the confiscation of the funds of the old time workmen's guilds. We will not submit to this new snare for labor's despoliment.

A. F. OF L. EXHIBIT AT ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

In pursuance of the instructions of the last convention of the American Federation of Labor I prepared a most exhaustive exhibit for the St. Louis Exposition. Although I had some little experience in preparing the exhibit for the Paris Exposition of 1900, yet that exhibit was comparatively insignificant and incomplete, despite the fact that the American Federation of Labor was awarded the Grand Prize for its exhibit. All who have honored us by visiting our St. Louis exhibit are uniform in their high commendation and congratulation, and assert that never in the history of labor has any exhibit in so comprehensive a form been made.

The charts prepared and exhibited conveyed to the average mind the growth in our movement and its achievements, the good it has done the working people and the people generally.

A twenty-four page pamphlet is freely distributed to all visitors. Copies of our publications, constitutions, laws, rules, official journals, pamphlets, and leaflets have been on exhibition, and the thinking men of the world, regardless as to whether they are friend or foe, are invited to examine into our organization and the methods we employ for the protection and promotion of the interests of the working people. We have had, and have now, nothing to hide from the world. If for no other reason than to challenge commendation or condemnation, criticism or advice, our exhibit has done, and will do, much in disarming our opponents and gaining the good opinion of intelligent, thinking men. We have had not only visitors in all stations in life of our own country, workmen, farmers, and business men, students of colleges and universities, and other thinkers, but we have had professors and students from other countries who came to our exhibit, and after investigating all they could learn there have been in communication with our office or visited it to learn much more detail than could be given in our exhibit, despite the effort made to have it as comprehensive and complete as possible.

I desire to express my appreciation and gratitude to the international union officers who cooperated with me and gave their efforts in completing the exhibit and making of it what it really has become, a magnificent representation of the aims, the purposes, and methods of organized labor. It will be a lasting tribute to the intelligence and practicability as well as the effectiveness of our movement. I desire, also, to attest my appreciation of the services of the men who have been in attendance at our exhibit to give full information to visitors, Mr. Harry Blackmore, of the St. Louis local union of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, who officiated for the first few months, and Mr. C. P. Connolly, who is now acting in that capacity, and who is a member of the St. Louis local of the International Typographical Union of America.

Mr. Connolly reports that a great many visitors are under the impression that only members of organized labor are permitted to register at our exhibit; that large numbers of people have stopped at the entrance to look at the exhibit, but did not enter, but these latter visit the fair on schedule time and devote but a minute or two to exhibits in social economy. In the 157 days that the exposition has been opened, the first 30 days of which the booth for our exhibit was not completed, we have had 40,820 visitors, 5,100 of which registered.

GRAND PRIZE AWARDED A. F. OF L.

Of course it affords me pride and gratification to be enabled to report to you that I have been officially informed by the superior jury of the St. Louis Exposition that the American Federation of Labor has been awarded the grand prize for its exhibit.

An invitation has been received from the management of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, to be held at Portland, Oregon, in 1905, for the American Federation of Labor to have an exhibit there. Organized labor of Oregon has urgently requested that our St. Louis exhibit be transferred, and that such additions as may be deemed necessary be made thereto. This subject is referred to you for such directions as you may make.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

It has been my purpose and effort to maintain, and, if possible, excel above its predecessors each issue of our official monthly magazine, the *AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST*. The articles, generally gratuitously contributed, are from the most gifted thinkers upon the economic and sociological questions of our time; and these, not only from our own country, but also from those in other lands.

The reports from our secretaries and organizers are the latest and most accurate news from the industrial field of activity. Editorially I have endeavored to put labor's best foot front, to defend labor against wrong and persistently advocate its rights; to tear the mask of hypocrisy from our opponents, and to encourage our fellow workmen to a more intelligent understanding of their duties, a higher and better conception of their rights, and the means by which they can be achieved. There is not a word that I have uttered through its columns or upon the platform that I would retract except to say it with greater emphasis; I am not conscious of taking one step that I would retrace, except to make its impress deeper and more lasting.

Though the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST is regarded as the textbook and the authoritative expression of trade union sentiment and our movement, yet there should be a much wider field for its usefulness, and we should aim to bring it more largely into the homes of our fellow workmen and particularly of our fellow unionists. We have the right to ask for better cooperation on the part of trade union officials. The AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST does not, and can not, enter into any competitive field with any official trade journal or with any *bona fide* labor paper.

We have aimed to place the subscription price for the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST within the range of all, and the officers of affiliated organizations, as well as our organizers, could certainly aid in securing a larger circle of subscribers and readers. Apart from this the American News Company handles and distributes copies. The AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST is, therefore, on sale at the news stands and by newsdealers when there is a demand for the same. There is no reason why our fellow unionists should not make it essential that the magazine would be on sale by every newsdealer in the country. It should be added that the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST is supplied to nearly all libraries, universities, and colleges in the United States and to quite a number in Europe.

It is a source of gratification to be enabled to report to you that the publication of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST, with its educational influence, has for the past year not only been without cost to the American Federation of Labor, but that, on the contrary, it has yielded a slight revenue.

LABOR PRESS.

The labor press has always been an influential and potent force for the good of the workers; but at no time has it been in measurable distance of the power it exerted during the past year. The bitter antagonism of labor's unfair foes, the open threats and covert plans of our opponents to crush out organized labor, have quickened the pulsebeats of our brave labor editors and aroused them to the exercise of their fullest powers to protect and defend the rights of the toilers of our country. Although it is cause for great gratification to know that the cause of labor has so large, intelligent, and representative a galaxy of papers devoted to the labor cause, yet it is mortifying to know that many suffer from that lack of support to which they are so justly entitled at the hands of our fellow workmen. It should be the aim of every union member as well as every sympathizer with our great cause to be helpful in every way to extend the beneficent influence of the labor press. A cause is frequently judged by the number and the character of the publications which represent it.

ORGANIZERS.

No less is my keen appreciation of the splendid and self-sacrificing services rendered to our movement by our volunteer organizers. No words can adequately convey the debt of gratitude we owe these modern pioneers, this vanguard of our movement, who often suffer odium because they dare do right and who become the victims of employers' spleen because they are anxious to help others to lighten their burdens and to make their lives better and brighter. Upon no other hypothesis can the estimate of their work and worth be founded than that they are deeply conscious of the wrongs which have been too long borne by the workers, and a devout conviction to exert their abilities to the fullest, that justice and right shall be achieved for all. And I may be permitted to add that the faithful services of our salaried organizers, the ability with which they have fulfilled their duties, add not only to the achievements but to the good name and glory of the cause of labor, the cause of humanity.

CONCLUSION.

It has been possible to report upon but comparatively few of the things I have done, or attempted to do, or the incidents in connection with our movement during the past year. Much more is enumerated in the Executive Council's report, while a detailed record will be too voluminous for your consideration. It is, however, but fair to say to you who have extended to me your confidence, kindness, and courtesy, that I have endeavored at all times and under all circumstances to say the word and do the thing that would best serve the interests of our people, which is the highest

hope of our great movement. In my effort to help my fellows I have had the sympathetic cooperation of my colleagues of the Executive Council, the assistance and respect of the officers and members, the rank and file of the great trade union movement of the country. Organized labor is not ungrateful; it has been more than kind to me. It has given me the opportunities for the acquirement of experience and some degree of worldly wisdom. My highest aspiration in life is to return in a measure the obligation I feel, and give to the workers the very best of whatever ability I may be possessed. If we approach our work with keen conviction, deep sympathy, and brave resolve, we can not help but imbue these characteristics into the manhood of today, and shall constantly try to achieve and strive to reach that time when man to man the world over shall brothers be. With this fervent prayer upon my lips, this report is respectfully submitted, in defiance of our traducers, to the kindly consideration of you, to the world of workers and those others who love their fellow men, and aim to aid them,

Fraternally submitted,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President, American Federation of Labor.

APPENDIX A.

SCRANTON, PA., December 14, 1901.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, Greeting:

The undersigned, your special committee appointed to consider the question of the autonomy of the trade unions, beg leave to say that it is our judgment the future success, permanency, and safety of the American Federation of Labor, as well as the trade unions themselves, depends upon the recognition and application of the principle of autonomy, consistent with the varying phases and transactions in industry.

We realize that it is impossible to define the exact line of demarcation where one trade or form of labor ends and another begins, and that no hard and fast rule can be devised by which all our trade unions can be governed or can govern themselves.

We emphasize the impossibility of the establishment of hard and fast lines; but if history and experience in the labor movement count for aught we urge upon our fellow workmen that toleration and forbearance which are proverbial of our movement; for, without the recognition and application of these qualities any decision we may formulate will be futile. We, therefore, recommend as follows:

1. As the magnificent growth of the American Federation of Labor is conceded by all students of economic thought to be the result of organization on trade lines, and believing it neither necessary nor expedient to make any radical departure from this fundamental principle, we declare that, as a general proposition, the interests of the workers will be best conserved by adhering as closely to that doctrine as the recent great changes in methods of production and employment make practicable. However, owing to the isolation of some few industries from thickly populated centers where the overwhelming number follow one branch thereof, and owing to the fact that in some industries comparatively few workers are engaged over whom separate organizations claim jurisdiction, we believe that jurisdiction in such industries by the paramount organization would yield the best results to the workers therein, at least until the development of organization of each branch has reached a stage wherein these may be placed, without material injury to all parties interested, in affiliation with their national trade unions. Nothing contained in this declaration is intended or shall be construed to mean a reversal of any decision rendered by former executive councils or previous conventions on questions of jurisdiction.

2. We hold that the interests of the trade union movement will be promoted by closely allying the subdivided crafts, giving consideration to amalgamation and to the organization of district and national trade councils to which should be referred questions in dispute, and which should be adjusted within allied crafts' lines.

3. The American Federation of Labor being a voluntary association, can not direct and should not adopt methods antagonistic to or in conflict with established trade union laws, and in order to carry the above recommendations into effect, and in full recognition of its logical position the American Federation of Labor pledges its officers to aid and assist in the adjustment of such craft encroachments as disputants may be willing to submit to its arbitration.

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
JAMES DUNCAN,
JOHN MITCHELL,
JOHN MULLHOLLAND,
C. N. HUGHES,

Committee.

Adopted.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the Officers and Members of the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

FELLOW WORKMEN—I have the honor to submit to you report of receipts and expenditures for the past twelve months, beginning October 1, 1903, and ending September 30, 1904.

The steady and marked increase received from per capita tax is encouraging and indicates a marked and substantial growth in membership. The receipts from per capita tax are \$138,941.74 against \$124,950.58 received last year—an increase of \$12,991.16. Receipts from supplies show a decrease of \$17,848.31. Amount received from the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST shows an increase of \$4,941.46, with a decrease of \$12,183.76 in expenses, giving the FEDERATIONIST a surplus of \$1,939.97 to its credit for the first time in several years. Receipts from defense fund are \$33,722.55; strike benefits paid, \$15,972; surplus for defense fund, \$17,750.55.

The following is a summary of the receipts and expenses for twelve months, ending September 30, 1904:

RECEIPTS.

Months.	Tax.	Supplies.	Federationist.	Defense fund.	Premium.
1903.					
October.....	\$23,061 88	\$1,588 91	\$3,289 17	\$3,817 95	\$20 50
November.....	6,189 61	2,111 82	2,177 94	3,427 20	7 50
December.....	9,833 12	1,822 60	2,910 95	3,570 15	18 75
1904.					
January.....	11,529 27	2,517 08	2,008 30	3,282 15	48 00
February.....	9,089 56	1,574 43	2,835 15	3,004 70	47 75
March.....	13,164 63	1,618 06	1,967 90	2,936 25	49 00
April.....	8,824 95	886 78	2,839 55	2,789 85	51 25
May.....	13,136 20	1,248 12	1,739 25	2,306 80	50 50
June.....	8,805 96	861 08	1,492 30	2,190 85	26 25
July.....	5,747 09	866 35	1,968 61	2,164 40	20 00
August.....	12,438 88	1,288 96	2,830 28	1,320 80	28 00
September.....	15,171 14	978 28	7,075 49	2,948 45	81 25
Totals.....	138,941 74	17,293 04	32,639 89	33,722 55	398 75

EXPENSES.

Months.	General.	Federationist.	Defense Fund.	Premium.
1903.				
October.....	\$13,574 82	\$2,491 49	\$1,860 00	\$104 20
November.....	13,071 08	921 52	480 00	.....
December.....	15,435 91	2,835 64	1,148 00	29 80
1904.				
January.....	11,715 65	1,904 42	96 00	13 00
February.....	12,907 90	2,869 59	544 00	21 40
March.....	16,960 54	3,434 59	1,168 00	47 20
April.....	15,063 29	2,211 97	880 00	2 00
May.....	15,548 08	1,885 80	828 00	77 20
June.....	11,175 80	2,714 33	1,424 00	47 40
July.....	12,621 81	3,096 65	4,700 00	25 00
August.....	9,763 52	2,785 48	1,552 00	.....
September.....	9,184 28	3,548 44	1,812 00	85 40
Totals.....	156,916 63	30,699 92	15,972 00	402 60

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand October 1, 1903.....		\$86,018 12
Per capita tax.....	\$186,941 74	
Supplies.....	17,298 04	
American Federationist.....	82,639 89	
Defense fund.....	88,722 55	
Premium.....	896 75	
	<u>220,965 97</u>	
		<u>307,008 06</u>

EXPENSES.

General	\$158,916 68	
American Federationist.....	80,699 92	
Defense fund.....	15,972 00	
Premium.....	402 60	
	<u>208,991 15</u>	
Balance on hand, October 1, 1904.....		<u>108,017 94</u>
In General Fund.....	\$21,870 99	
In Defense Fund.....	81,146 95	
	<u>\$108,017 94</u>	

The following is the grouping under their several heads of the detailed monthly expenses:

Appropriations:

Horseshoers' International	\$1,078 00
Western Federation of Miners.....	1,000 00
Metal Trades Council	300 00
Brotherhood of Foundry Employees.....	200 00
International Glove Workers' Union.....	200 00
Stable Employees, No. 10041.....	180 00
Broommakers' International.....	64 08
Cloth Examiners and Spongers, No. 10429.....	35 00
Legislative Committee, State Federation of Alabama.....	25 00
Bottle Cainers, No. 10635.....	14 70
Federal Labor Union, No. 10437.....	6 20
Federal Labor Union, No. 9568.....	8 50
Federal Labor Union, No. 9793.....	2 80
Rent.....	2,085 75
Refund of charter fees returned, customs duties, supplies returned, and excess per capita tax, etc.....	298 81

Premiums:

Bonds, locals	402 80
Treasurer's bond.....	205 00
Fire insurance.....	45 00
Secretary's bond	20 00
Legal Services	231 87
Newspapers and magazines	47 85
Stamped envelopes.....	1,027 20
Freight and express.....	1,414 81
Telegrams, etc.....	912 78
Supplies for affiliated unions.....	9,258 40
Postage stamps.....	4,017 71
Legislative expenses.....	2,787 80
Office fixtures	693 83
Organizing literature and printing.....	1,662 25
St. Louis exhibit, including salary of attendant.....	2,117 18
Expenses of fraternal delegates to Great Britain and Canada.....	969 50
Expenses entertaining fraternal delegates from Great Britain and Canada.....	240 78

Boston Convention:

Printing proceedings.....	2,249 80
Badges, decorations, telegrams, etc.....	412 86
Committee rooms.....	885 60
Stenographers	193 40
Printing and supplies.....	168 75
Services as messengers.....	137 00
Services as assistant secretary.....	100 00
Services as sergeant-at-arms.....	80 00

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

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Printing proceedings.....	\$1,144 88
Binding proceedings.....	140 00
Expenses committee attending Brother Marsden's funeral.....	19 90
Expenses secretary, trip to Boston in reference to rent of hall, etc.....	42 78
Expenses secretary, attending convention.....	77 80
Salary:	
President.....	8,000 00
Secretary.....	2,500 00
Treasurer.....	200 00
Clerk hire.....	6,942 67
Stenographers.....	13,309 64
Janitor service.....	15 00
Office supplies and printing.....	4,738 22
Printing officers' reports for Boston convention (president's, secretary's, Executive Council's).....	1,479 52
Expenses:	
Executive Council meetings.....	3,311 85
President.....	1,467 41
Auditing and credential committee.....	3 2 34
Secretary.....	210 90
Defense fund.....	15,472 00
Organizing expenses.....	83,242 28
Printing and publishing <i>American Federationist</i>	30,669 92
Total.....	\$248,991 15

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES 1881 TO 1904.

I herewith furnish a table, giving the receipts and expenditures for the past 24 years.

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1881.....	\$174 95	\$136 20
1882.....	125 00	252 25
1883.....	660 19	852 82
1884.....	886 22	865 07
1885.....	584 43	450 56
1886.....	474 11	510 68
1887.....	1,969 82	2,074 89
1888.....	4,612 55	8,933 67
1889.....	6,898 40	6,578 34
1890.....	28,849 74	21,070 57
1891.....	17,702 86	18,190 07
1892.....	17,834 51	18,324 69
1893.....	20,464 62	21,383 86
1894.....	15,346 43	17,302 08
1895.....	18,751 75	16,612 42
1896.....	16,290 18	15,452 95
1897.....	18,639 92	14,118 88
1898.....	18,894 15	19,197 17
1899.....	86,757 13	80,569 22
1900.....	71,125 82	68,373 89
1901.....	115,220 89	118,708 89
1902.....	144,498 21	119,068 74
1903.....	247,402 96	196,015 57
1904.....	220,905 97	208,991 15

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR HEADQUARTERS.

The following statement shows that during the twelve months ending September 30, 1904, there has been issued from headquarters an average of 924 letters, circular letters, and packages per day, as follows:

Packages of supplies forwarded by express and post.....	5,062
Packages of literature and miscellaneous supplies for organizers and others.....	15,752
Official and circular letters in two-cent envelopes.....	83,858
Circulars and circular letters in one-cent envelopes.....	171,327

280,999

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

CHARTERS.

During the twelve months ending September 30, 1904, fees have been received for 443 charters issued to National, State, Central, Local Trade, and Federal Labor Unions.

Of this number 11 were granted to the following National and International Unions:

Tack Makers' International Union.

International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

International Union of Paper Box Workers.

International Union of Building Employees of America.

International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees.

International Compressed Air Workers' Union.

Brushmakers' International Union.

Mattress, Spring, and Bedding Workers' International Union.

International Association of Fur Workers of the U. S. and Canada.

International Photo-Engravers' Union of N. A.

National Association of Heat, Frost, General Insulators, and Asbestos Workers of America.

State Branches as follows: Minnesota, Indiana, Arkansas, Maine, Indian and Oklahoma Territories.

City Central Bodies as follows:

Alabama,	Indiana—Continued.	Mississippi,	Oklahoma Territory,
Birmingham,	Crawfordsville,	Water Valley.	Shawnee.
Selma.	Frankfort,	Missouri,	Ontario, Canada,
Arkansas,	Marion,	Jackson,	Fort William.
Hartford,	Muncie,	Marcelline,	Pennsylvania,
Huntington.	Petersburg,	Poplar Bluff.	Bangor,
California,	South Bend,	Montana,	Bellefonte,
Los Angeles,	Whiting,	Butte.	Corry,
Mendocino County,	Winslow.	Nebraska,	Johnstown,
Monterey and Pacific Grove,	Indian Territory,	Fremont.	Lebanon,
Napa County,	Ada,	New Hampshire,	Nanticoke,
Redlands,	Hartshorne,	Franklin Falls.	Port Allegheeny,
San Mateo.	Muscogee,	New Jersey,	Sayre (Waverly and Athens, N. Y.)
Connecticut,—	South McAlester.	Morristown.	
Norwich.	Idaho,	New York,	Porto Rico,
Florida,	Pocatello.	Cortland,	Arecibo,
Jacksonville,	Iowa,	Oswego.	Guayama.
Pensacola.	Burlington.	Port Chester,	South Carolina,
Georgia,	Kansas,	Richmond Borough,	Charleston,
Augusta,	Hutchinson,	Staten Island.	Columbia.
Savannah.	Kansas City.	North Carolina,	Texas,
Illinois,	Louisiana,	Charlotte,	Denton,
Evanston,	Shreveport.	Greensboro.	Ennis,
Granite City,	Maine,	Ohio,	Marshall,
Herrin,	Lewiston & Auburn,	Akron,	Thurber.
Highwood,	Millinocket.	Barberton,	Virginia,
Marissa,	Massachusetts,	Barnesville,	Alexandria.
Pontiac,	Southbridge.	Findlay,	Washington,
Sterling and Rock Falls,	Michigan,	Gallon,	Aberdeen,
Virgen.	Ablon,	Jackson County,	Hoquiam,
Indiana,	Cheboygan.	Kent,	Spokane.
Alexandria,	Minnesota,	Lancaster,	West Virginia,
Bicknell,	Mankato.	Niles,	Clarksburg.
	Minneapolis,	Salem,	Wisconsin,
	Winona.	Steubenville.	Sheboygan.

CHARTERS ISSUED, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904.

	In-ternational.	State.	Central.	Federal and Trade Unions.	Total.
1897.....	8	2	18	189	217
1898.....	9	0	12	182	203
1899.....	9	1	85	405	450
1900.....	14	5	96	734	849
1901.....	7	4	123	782	916
1902 (eleven months).....	14	6	127	877	1,024
1903.....	20	3	171	1,139	1,333
1904.....	11	5	90	323	443
Total.....	92	26	681	4,636	5,435

Federal Labor Unions issued..... 149
Local Trade Unions issued..... 179

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MEMBERSHIP.

To more forcibly bring to the attention of the delegates the remarkable growth in the membership during the past eight years, I have prepared the following table, showing the voting strength of the affiliated unions of the American Federation of Labor for the years 1896 up to and including 1904. This table is based upon the average membership reported or paid upon to the American Federation of Labor by affiliated organizations:

Organization.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Actors' National Protective Union.....						3	5	11	11
Allied Metal Mech. Int.....		6	7	9	22	45	61	113	77
Amal. Asso. of Marine Water Tenders, etc.....	12							†	†
American Agents' Association.....	13	11	7	9					†
Bakers and Confectioners' International.....	39	20	21	31	45	64	102	154	162
Barbers' National Union.....	18	22	30	40	69	116	160	208	236
Bill Posters.....								10	13
Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of.....		3	3	5	15	35	43	70	106
Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders.....	25	18	22	27	51	73	95	178	190
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....	120	125	94	43	47	88	148	297	320
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....			26	28	36	53	70	81	65
Bottle Blowers' Asso. of U. S. and Canada.....				42	42	47	59	61	66
Brass and Composition Metal Workers.....		7							*
Brewery Workmen, National Union.....	75	100	100	107	183	235	291	300	306
Brickmakers' Alliance, National.....	10	8	5	10	14	17	41	55	73
Broommakers' Union, International.....	1	1	1	3	4	8	9	11	11
Brushmakers' International Union.....									7
Building Employes of America, Int. Union of.....									8
Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated.....	16	16	16	18	20	26	32	45	50
Carpenters and Joiners, United Bro. of.....	200	200	200	200	200	400	800	1,080	1,554
Carriage and Wagon Workers.....	8	5	5	7	13	25	31	49	55
Carvers' Union, International Wood.....			9	12	18	20	23	24	21
Car Workers, International Association of.....						10	24	128	102
Cement Workers.....								55	44
Chainmakers' National Union.....					2	4	6	6	6
Cigarmakers' International Union.....	280	269	266	270	321	339	347	383	405
Clerks, Order of Railway.....					5	6		†	†
Clerks, International Protective Asso., Retail.....	16	27	50	75	200	250	300	500	500
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, United.....							20	25	29
Clothingmakers, Special Order of.....							60	10	*
Commercial Telegraphers.....								*	20
Compressed Air Workers' Union, Intl.....									12
Coopers' International Union.....	9	9	15	27	38	49	57	72	71
Cordmakers' International Union.....		5	7	10	12	12	12		b
Curtain Operatives, Amalgamated Lace.....	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6
Electrical Workers, International Bro.....	13	17	20	20	48	73	115	188	210
Elevator Constructors.....								21	22
Engineers, National Union of Steam.....		7	12	18	27	48	65	142	178
Engineers, Amalgamated Society of.....			19	18	18	18	19	*	*
Engineers, National Bro. of Coal Hoisting.....				5	7	10	8	9	9
Firemen, International Bro. of Stationary.....				11	24	41	62	143	180
Freight Handlers and Warehousemen.....								48	38
Flour and Cereal Mill Employes.....								21	21
Foundry Employes, International Bro. of.....									10
Furniture Workers of America, Intl.....	11								*
Furriers' Union of U. S. and Canada.....	5							††	††
Fur Workers of the U. S. and Canada, International Association of.....									3
Furnace Workers and Smelters of America.....						14	9	15	15
Garment Workers of America, United.....	53	40	43	42	74	154	243	457	457
Glass Workers' Union, Flint.....		78	70	75	80	72	71	**	**
Glass Flatteners' Asso. of N. A., Window.....			5	6	6				†
Glass Cutters' League of America, Window.....			8	8					†
Glass Workers' International Asso., Amal.....					2	3	7	20	17
Glass House Employes.....								6	6
Glass Snappers, Window.....								9	11
Glove Workers.....								30	20
Gold Beaters' Protective Union, National.....		5	5	5			8	3	3
Grinders' National Union, Table Knife.....	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3
Granite Cutters' National Union.....	41	45	46	48	59	70	82	94	99
Hatters of North America, United.....	60	60	60	60	80	78	80	85	85
Heat, Frost, General Insulators and Asbestos.....									7
Hod Carriers and Building Laborers.....								83	85
Horsehoers of United States and Canada.....	20	20	20	20	21	23	28	44	42
Hotel and Restaurant Employes.....	13	15	25	20	48	103	191	391	494
Iron and Steel Workers, Amalgamated.....	80	80	80	80	80	80	150	150	135
Iron Workers, Bridge and Struct., Intl. Asso.....						60	†	160	115
Jewelry Workers' International.....					9	9	10	24	24
Ladies' Garment Workers, International.....						20	21	30	22
Leathers, Intl. Union of, W. W. and Metal.....					6	14	23	44	59
Leather Workers on Horse Goods.....	1	1	4	10	21	32	42	48	46
Leather Workers of America, Amal.....						3	22	36	25
Longshoremen's Asso. of United States.....	40	50	80	130	200	250	347	400	500

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

Organization.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Machinists' Union of America, International..	140	1 40	100	136	225	325	355	488	557
Machine Printers and Color Mixers.....								4	4
Maintenance of Way Employees, Intl. Bro. of..							46	87	128
Marble Workers, International Association of..							5	12	6
Mattress, Spring, and Bedding Workers.....									15
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.....		11	10	17	32	55	84	253	344
Metal Workers' Intl. Asso., Amal. Sheet.....				15	29	45	66	126	158
Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers, etc.....	35	36	42	48	50	56	84	128	128
Metal Workers' International Union, United..				10	21	43	87	166	166
Mine Workers of America, United.....	154	140	190	400	1,010	1,891	1,854	2,178	2,577
Miners, Western Federation of.....	150							†	†
Mine Mgrs. and Assts. Mutual Aid Asso.....							4	4	4
Mineral Mine Workers, United.....	35	28	7	6	6	4	3	7	a
Moulders' Union of N. A., Iron.....	120	120	120	150	150	150	250	300	300
Musicians, American Federation of.....	40	46	60	60	62	81	97	140	220
Oil and Gas Well Workers' Union, Intl.....					4	5	3	4	4
Painters of America, Brotherhood of.....	50	50	43	45	280	280	348	586	607
Paper Box Workers, International Union of..									12
Papermakers, United Brotherhood of.....		1	1	1	4	18	41	107	88
Patternmakers' National League.....	9	10	18	15	24	23	23	29	87
Paving Cutters' Union of U. S. A.....						1	2	9	12
Photo-Engravers' Union of N. A., Intl.....									17
Piano and Organ Workers' Union.....							57	65	99
Pilots' Association.....								5	*
Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, etc.....		40	40	40	45	87	128	152	165
Potters, Stoneware.....	1	1	1	1	1			††	††
Powder and High Explosive Workers.....							4	7	7
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative..				13	22	29	49	61	58
Potters' National Union of America.....	1	2	2						c
Printing Pressmen, International.....	34	50	58	72	91	100	119	144	160
Printers, Plate of U. S. A., National.....			4	4	6	7	7	9	10
Print Cutters.....								3	3
Printers, Machine Textile.....								4	4
Quarrymen's National Union.....		4	4					††	††
Quarrymen's National Union, Slate.....	2	1	1					††	††
Quarry Workers' International.....								12	28
Railway Clerks.....								13	6
Railway Employees' Amal. Asso., Street.....	40	28	30	30	35	43	96	256	300
Railway Expressmen.....								14	3
Rubber Workers.....								10	2
Saw Smiths' Union of America.....								3	3
Seamen's Union of America, Intl.....	40	40	40	40	42	82	99	139	201
Shingle Weavers.....								18	14
Shipwrights.....								26	34
Shirt, Waist, and Laundry Workers.....						21	42	80	65
Slate and Tile Roofers.....								5	7
Slate Quarrymen.....								8	8
Spinners' Association, Cotton Mule.....	24	24	24	21	24	27	26	25	25
Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers.....				23	18	15	15	*	*
Stereotypers and Electrotypes' Union of N. A.								18	21
Stove Mounters' International Union.....	20	7	6	6	9	13	16	16	17
Tackmakers.....								1	2
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.....	50	50	50	50	73	93	109	138	159
Teamsters, International Brotherhood of.....				17	47	94	138	320	840
Telegraphers, Order of Railroad.....				80	80	80	80	95	150
Textile Workers of A., National Union of.....	36	27	25	22	34	27	116	150	105
Theatrical Stage Employees, National.....	20	20	23	30	30	88	44	45	50
Tile Layers and Helpers, Intl. Union.....			2	3	4	7	11	14	17
Tin Plate Workers, International Protective..				17	21	20	21	18	16
Tip Printers.....								2	2
Tobacco Workers' Union of America.....	35	41	46	41	60	43	41	52	56
Trunk and Bag Workers.....					3	3	5	16	15
Tube Workers of United States and Canada..								5	15
Typographical Union, International.....	283	284	289	310	329	365	393	435	467
Upholsterers, International Union of.....					13	13	13	25	30
Watch Case Engravers, International.....					5	5	4	4	3
Watch Case Makers, International.....						8			d
Weavers, Amalgamated Association of Web..	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	1
Wire Weavers' Protective, American.....					2	2	2	3	3
Wire Drawers of America, Fed. Asso. of.....	4	5	3	5					††
Wood Workers, Amalgamated.....	26	33	51	68	121	151	184	273	283
Centrals.....	61	78	81	117	218	324	425	549	599
Locals.....	200	142	146	163	349	469	678	818	558
State Branches.....	10	11	10	11	16	21	27	29	32
Total votes of affiliated unions.....	2,806	2,747	2,881	3,632	5,737	8,240	10,705	15,238	17,363

* Charter revoked. † Suspended for non-payment of per capita tax. †† Disbanded. a Merged with Amalgamated Wood Workers. b Merged with Iron Molders. c Merged with Operative Potters. d Merged with Jewelry Workers. ** Withdrew.

CHARTERS.—Reports from the Secretaries of 117 of our 120 International Organizations furnish us with the information that there has been issued during the past year 4,010 charters; 2,643 charters surrendered—1,409 of the charters surrendered were locals of International Unions and 1,234 affiliated direct with the American Federation of Labor. Of the latter number 704 were suspended for non-payment of per capita tax; 932 were ordered to join newly formed International Organizations, 178 disbanded and 6 charters revoked.

STRIKES.—Full and complete reports have been received from 109 International Organizations and from a small number of local unions, which show that there were 1,306 strikes, in which there were 245,174 involved. Of that number 121,340 were benefited and 19,229 not benefited. The total cost of strikes reported on was \$2,860,620.63. The following tabulated statement of reports from International Organizations show that there was a total gain in their membership of 283,845.

ORGANIZATIONS.	Charters issued.	Charters surrendered.	Gain in membership.	No. of strikes.	Strikes won.	Strikes promised.	Strikes pending.	Strikes lost.	Reduction in hours per day.	Increase in wages.	No. involved.	No. benefited.	No. won.	Donations to other unions.	Cost of strikes.
A. F. of L.	443	1,234	.....	46	28	8	2	8	.....	.....	6,197	2,724	529	\$4,853 30	\$13,239 15
Actors	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	2,000 00	1,000 00
Bakers and Confectioners.	65	80	329	31	10	5	16	5	1/2	15%	2,154	338	100	1,326 00	36,600 00
Brewers	62	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,150 00	.....
Bill Posters	9	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10% +	.....	.....	.....	600 00	.....
Blacksmiths	50	50	8,500	7	6	1	1	.....	.....	50%	400	800	.....	.....	10,000 00
Blast Furnace Workers.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,331	8,100	300	.....	53,353 48
Boilermakers.	91	65	1,216	155	83	14	52	6	.....	.....	1,700	1,425	275	15,000 00	18,530 87
Bookbinders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 b	.....	950	900	50	23,500 00	5,600 00
Boot and Shoe Workers.	27	6	2,372	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brewery Workmen.	32	5	500	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000 00
Brick, Tile, and Terra Cotta Wks	.....	.....	1,615	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 00
Bridge and Structural Iron Wks	12	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10%	172	100	25	.....	.....
Broommakers	4	1	28	7	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brushmakers	12	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Building Employes	13	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,000	.....	.....	400 00	.....
Carpenters, Brotherhood	841	241	46,968	225	220	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102,202 36	80,000 00
Carpenters, Amalgamated	6	2	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,794 52
Carriage and Wagon Workers	21	4	625	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,000	7,000	4,000	.....	.....	12,000 00
Carvers, Wood	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Car Workers	22	54	.....	5	1	2	2	2	.....	.....	1,400	400	500	e2,000 00	5,000 00
Cement Workers	33	.....	.....	4	3	2	1	.....	1	10%	1,000	950	50	.....	2,500 00
Chafinmakers	5	3	324	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	.....	58	.....	4,000 00
Cigar-makers	15	10	2151	98	52	3	23	9	.....	10 to 20%	m 1,652	m 5,355	35	20,000 00	84,000 00
Clerks	130	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 p. w.	.....	250	250	.....	500 00	1,200 00
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers.	10	3	400	65	58	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	864	791	.....	975 00	19,500 00
Commercial Telegraphers.	32	5	228	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	50	.....	.....	1,000 00
Compressed Air Workers.	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225 00	.....
Coopers	10	16	.....	29	14	4	.....	7	4%	.....	1,767	872	800	50 00	6,350 00
Curtain Operatives, Lace	.....	.....	87	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	4	.....	.....

ORGANIZATIONS.	Char- ters issued.	Char- ters surren- dered.	Gain in mem- ber- ship.	No. of strikes won.	Strikes com- pro- mised.	Strikes pend- ing.	Strikes lost.	Reduc- tion in hours per day	Increase in wages	No. in- volved	No. ben- efit- ed	No. wor- st- ed	Dona- tions to other unions	Cost of strikes
Electrical Workers	70	25	2,750	15	5	7	8	1	**	12,000	8,000	4,000		\$11,091 00
Elevator Constructors.	2	2	76	4		4				1,286	1,286			5,000 00
Engineers, Steam	46	18	8,453	7		3	4			918	20	70	300 00	5,186 00
Engravers, Watch Case.				1	1				5%	215	3,165	35	250 00	17,700 00
Firemen, Stationary	29	10		7		1	1		11	8,200	1,800	400	1,000 00	7,900 00
Flour and Cereal Mill Employees.	21	8	625	1						47		47	186 00	645 00
Foundry Employees	17	3		2			2			8,200		3,200	7,000 00	8,000 00
Freight Handlers	19	25		2			2		5%				100 00	
Fur Workers	9		898					1						
Garment Workers, United.														
Garment Workers, Ladies.	27													
Glass Bottle Blowers.			500										3,325 00	75,000 00
Glass Bottle Employees.	43			1	1					250	200	200	250 00	2,000 00
Glass Snappers.	8		234	1	6		1		20%	1,000	150			1,840 00
Glass Workers, Amalgamated.	6	4		3						2,150	600	1,800		27,000 00
Glove Workers.	5	6		4	1	1	4		***					
Gold Beaters.			2											
Grain Cutters.	8		491	30	28	1	1		74%	8,600	8,500		8,040 00	3,120 00
Grinders, Table Knife.										500			40 00	12,000 00
Hatters.				1		1		1					5,000 00	40,000 00
Hoof Carriers and Bldg. Laborers.	59	4	238		2					1,300	1,300		22,815 00	21,316 58
Horse and Restaurant Employees	135	82	10,249	4	3	1	12	5%		11,823	5,491	5,682		
Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers				55	35	8								
Jewelry Workers.			1,207	1		1						800	482 75	8,240 70
Lathers.	30	29	1,582							248	204	44		8,415 94
Laundry Workers	84	7		14	5	4	2			800	728	1,200		27,048 00
Leather Workers on Horse Goods	7	9		24	16	2	6	11%	98,000	2,000				
Leather Workers, Amal.	20			6	1		4						20,000 00	
Longshoremen			10,000										80,000 00	
Mach. Printers and Color Mixers	118													187,000 00
Machinists		6	6,908	203	90	60	25	%	1	5,000	3,000	1,000		
Maintenance of Way Employees.	117					27								
Marble Workers.														
Mattress, Spring, and Bed, Wkra.				1	1				15%	75	74	1	207 75	373 00
Meat Cutters and Butcher Wkrmn	34	8	4,094	17	14	2	10	11%	5%	55,000	44,000	11,000		250,000 00
Metal Polishers.	23	39		25	10	5	1			1,500	500	500		80,353 40
Metal Workers, Sheet.	76	40		40	26	6	8			8,000	2,500	500		10,000 00
Metal Workers, United	28	15	917	13	9	3	1		4%	1,500	1,200	125	1,000 00	8,000 00
Mine Managers and Assistants.	2												100 00	
Mine Workers, United	871	129	40,442										2,158 00	880,099 62
Molders, Iron.	17	14		11		5	6							283,468 52
Musicians.	75	2	8,000	41										
Oil and Gas Well Workers.	17	12		1						200		200	100 00	200 00
Painters	125	7	7,050	200	185	50	1	10%	15%	10,000	90		17,559 75	

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

BENEFITS PAID TO MEMBERS BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
DURING THE PAST YEAR.

Organizations.	Death benefits.	Death benefits, members wives.	Sick benefits.	Traveling benefits.	Tool In- surance.	Unem- ployed benefits.
Bakers and Confectioners.....	\$650 00	\$450 00	\$4,040 96			
Barbers.....	7,920 00		42,860 00			
Bill Posters.....	715 00		1,200 00			
Boot and Shoe Workers.....	10,075 00		88,391 41			
Bridge and Struct. Iron Wkrs.	15,000 00					
Building Employes.....	200 00					
Carpenters, Brotherhood.....	190,069 38	24,675 00	75,000 00			
Carpenters, Amalgamated.....	3,341 50		7,225 12		\$2,078 76	\$11,655 85
Cement Workers.....				\$1,600 00		
Cigarmakers.....	148,120 00	6,880 00	156,000 00	55,000 00		23,000 00
Chalunmakers.....				1,000 00		
Clerks.....	10,800 00					
Compressed Air Workers.....	300 00	150 00	900 00	50 00	494 00	
Curtain Operatives, Lace.....	775 00	100 00		1,000 00		
Electrical Workers.....	13,000 00					
Elevator Constructors.....	2,500 00					
Engravers, Watch Case.....	480 20			500 00		5,186 00
Flour and Cereal Mill Empl's.....				2,084 95		13,783 28
Foundry Employes.....	\$350 00		2,375 00			
Freight Handlers.....	25,000 00	175 00	300 00			1,000 00
Fur Workers.....	250 00		500 00	350 00		100 00
Glass Bottle Blowers.....	45,500 00					
Glass Snappers.....	200 00		2,500 00	900 00		500 00
Glass Workers, Amalgamated.....	575 00					
Granite Cutters.....	13,720 00					
Grinders, Table Knife.....	80 00					
Hod Carriers & Bldg Labrs.....				1,500 00		
Hatters.....	20,000 00					
Hotel & Restaurant Empls.....	36,004 75		24,650 00			
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.....						
Jewelry Workers.....	300 00		1,020 00			
Lathers.....	5,400 00					
Leather Wkrs. on Horse Goods.....	4,835 00		17,470 00	7,703 15		
Machine Printers & Color Mixers.....	100 00		1,000 00	60 00		1,200 00
Machinists.....	26,000 00		60,000 00			
Marble Workers.....						
Mattress, Spring & Bed Wkrs.....			27 00	393 80		420 00
Metal Polishers.....	9,450 00					
Metal Workers, Sheet.....	9,500 00					
Metal Workers, United.....	750 00					
Molders, Iron.....	54,400 00		205,693 25			18,708 12
Oil and Gas Well Workers.....			1,150 00			
Painters.....	38,686 25	9,475 00				
Paper Box Makers.....	100 00					
Patternmakers.....	7,700 00				3,300 00	
Paving Cutters.....	675 00	525 00				
Photo-Engravers.....		525 00				
Piano and Organ Workers.....	5,400 00		15,380 00			
Plumbers.....	7,200 00		25,000 00			
Print Cutters.....	500 00		25 00			20 00
Printers, Machine Textile.....	800 00					
Printing Pressmen.....	13,000 00					
Quarry Workers.....	850 00					
Railway Empl., Street & Elec.....	13,975 00		13,984 34			
Shipwrights.....				230 00		
Slate Quarrymen.....				70 00		
Spinners, Cotton Mule.....	900 00	250 00				
Stereotypers and Electrotypers.....	960 00					
Stove Mounters.....	1,500 00					
Tackmakers.....						2,500 00
Tailors.....	11,250 00	100 00				
Tile Layers and Helpers.....	2,300 00		2,000 00	1,000 00		
Tobacco Workers.....	1,000 00		5,944 75			
Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers.....			1,500 00			
Typographical Union.....	38,925 00					
Weavers, American Wire.....	300 00		626 00			
Total.....	782,382 08	43,305 00	756,762 83	73,441 90	5,872 76	78,073 25

a Local unions.

b Locals.

NOTE.—In addition to the benefits paid by the International Unions as above stated, in most cases, the local unions attached to internationals expend larger sums in benefits to their members than do the parent bodies. As these investigations develop, efforts should be made in the near future to obtain this data.

INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

Actors.—Number of strikes, 1; won, 1; number of persons involved, 1,000. General improvement in the conditions of employment of the members in the past ten years. Donations to other unions, \$2,000. Cost of strike, \$1,000.

Allied Metal Mechanics, International Association of.—No report.

Asbestos Workers of America.—No report.

Bakery and Confectionary Workers.—Charters issued, 65; surrendered, 80. Gain in membership, 829. Number of strikes, 81; won, 10; pending, 18; lost, 5; number of persons involved, 2,154; benefited, 338; worsted, 100. Total gains in wages, about 15 per cent; total reduction in hours, average one-half hour. Gains in other respects, day work in two towns and recognition of label in three-fourths of local unions. In the past 10 years hours of labor reduced from 14 to 10 per day, and wages increased from \$8 to \$14 per week. Many places have instituted day work for night work. Death benefits, \$650; death benefits members' wives, \$4,040.96. Donations to other unions, \$1,326. Cost of strikes, \$36,600.

Barbers.—Charters issued, 62; surrendered, 14. Gain in membership, 2,858. Reduction in hours and gain in all respects. Death benefits, \$7,920; sick benefits, \$42,860. Donations to other unions, \$1,150.

Bill Posters.—Charters issued, 9; gain in membership, 400. Ten per cent increase in wages for two locals. Death benefits, \$715; sick benefits, \$1,200. Donations to other unions, \$600.

Blacksmiths.—Charters issued, 50; surrendered, 50; gain in membership, 3,500. Number of strikes, 7; won, 5; compromised, 2; number of persons involved, 400. Strikes were to maintain wages. Gains in other respects, improved conditions in many cases. General improvement in the wages, hours, and working conditions for the members in the past 10 years. Cost of strikes, \$10,000.

Blast Furnace Workers.—Number of strikes, 6; won, 4; compromised, 1; pending, 1; number of persons involved, 800; benefited, 600. Advantages gained without strikes, 10 per cent increase for 100 men. General condition is much improved for the past year, as well as more than 50 per cent gain in wages for that time.

Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders.—Charters issued, 91; surrendered, 65. Gain in membership, 1,216. Number of strikes, 155; won, 83; compromised, 14; lost, 6; pending, 52. Number of persons involved, 3,981; benefited, 8,100; worsted, 300. Total gains in wages, average of 15 cents per hour for each member involved. Gains in other respects, better working conditions in many cases. Advantages gained without strikes, 13 old contracts renewed. Offers of reductions have been resisted successfully except in 15 cases now pending. Twenty to 40 per cent improvement in wages and hours in the past 10 years. Cost of strikes, \$53,852.48.

Bookbinders.—No report.

Boot and Shoe Workers.—Charters issued, 27; surrendered, 6. Gain in membership, 2,372. Number of strikes, 4; won, 3; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 1,700; benefited, 1,425; worsted, 275. Five thousand members gained a reduction of one hour per day. General improvement in the conditions of the members in the past 10 years. Death benefits, \$10,075. Sick benefits, \$38,391.41. Donations to other unions, \$15,000. Cost of strikes, \$18,530.67.

Brewery Workmen.—Charters issued, 32 local unions and 14 branches; surrendered, 5. Gain in membership, 500. Number of strikes, 8; won, 8. Number of persons involved, 950; benefited, 900; worsted, 50. Total gains in wages, \$32,000 per year. Gains in other respects, recognition of the union in two cases. Advantages gained without strikes, general advance in wages of 5 per cent for the entire membership. Offers of reductions were resisted with success. Conditions of the members have improved 50 per cent in the past 10 years. Total reduction in hours, 220,000 hours per year on a membership of from 80 to 81,000. Donations to other unions, \$23,500. Cost of strikes, \$5,600.

Brick, Tile, and Terra Cotta Workers.—Gain in membership, 1,815.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.—Charters issued, 12. General increase in wages and reduction of hours for the members in the past 10 years. Death benefits, \$15,000. Donations to other unions, \$100. Cost of strikes, \$7,000.

Broommakers.—Charters issued, 4; surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 28. Number of strikes, 7; won, 2; compromised, 1; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 172; benefited, 100; worsted, 25. Total gains in wages, 10 per cent. Gains in other respects, better shop conditions. Advantages gained without strikes, 20 locals gained advances in wages. Offers of reductions have been resisted, which are still pending. General improvement in the conditions of the members in the past 10 years, 35 per cent increase in wages; shop conditions improved 50 per cent. Cost of strikes, \$200.

Brushmakers.—Charters issued, 12. Total gains in wages, 5 to 15 per cent to some locals.

Building Employees.—Charters issued, 13. Death benefits, \$200. Donations to other unions, \$400. 38 per cent increase in wages and reduction in hours.

Carpenters' Brotherhood.—Number of charters issued, 841; surrendered, 241. Gain in membership, 46,368. Number of strikes, 225; won, 220; lost, 5. Number of persons involved, 85,000. Offers of reductions resisted in all cases successfully. Reduction in hours and increase in wages in past 10 years. Death benefits, \$190,066.88; death benefits members' wives, \$24,675; sick benefits, \$75,000. Donations to other unions, \$102,202.36. Cost of strikes, \$89,000.

Carpenters' Amalgamated.—Charters issued, 6; surrendered, 2. Improvement in the conditions of the members in the past 10 years, general reduction to eight hour day, many instances half holiday Saturday, 10 cents per hour increase in wages. Unemployed benefits, \$11,655.85; sick benefit, \$7,225.12; death benefit, \$3,341.50; accident benefit, \$1,775. Tool insurance, \$2,078.76. Superannuation benefit, \$7,126.50. Grants from contingent and benevolent fund, \$1,065. Cost of strikes, \$28,794.52.

Carriage and Wagon Workers.—Charters issued, 21; surrendered, 4. Gain in membership, 625. Number of strikes, 3; number of persons involved, 7,000; benefited, 4,000. Total gains in wages, \$3,000. Total reduction in hours, 3 to 7 hours per week. Gains in other respects, recognition of the union. Advantages gained without strikes, reduction in hours. Cost of strikes, \$10,000 to \$12,000.

Carvers, Wood.—No report.

Car Workers.—Charters issued, 22; surrendered, 54. Number of strikes, 5; won, 1; compromised, 2; lost, 2. Number of persons involved, 1,400; benefited, 400; worsted, 500. Total gains in wages, 10 per cent. Reduction of 1 hour in a number of shops. Gains in other respects, better shop conditions in many places. Advantages gained without strikes, better working conditions in 90 per cent of shops. Offers of reductions in wages have been resisted successfully in many cases. General improvement in wages and working conditions for the members. Cost of strikes, \$5,000.

Cement Workers.—Charters issued, 33. Number of strikes, 5; won, 3; compromised, 2. Number of persons involved, 1,000; benefited, 950; worsted, 50. Resistance against reductions, successful except in one case. 200 per cent improvement in the conditions of the members in the past 10 years. Traveling benefits, \$1,600. Donations to other unions, \$2,000. Cost of strikes, \$2,500.

Chainmakers.—Charters issued, 5; surrendered, 3. Gain in membership, 324. Number of strikes, 5; compromised, 2; lost, 3; number of persons involved, 58; worsted, 58. Reductions were resisted, resulting in compromise on 5 per cent. Traveling benefits, \$1,000. Cost of strikes, \$1,000.

Cigarmakers.—Charters issued, 15; surrendered, 10. Gain in membership, 2,151. Number of strikes, 93; won, 52; compromised, 3; obtained employment elsewhere, 7; lost, 9; pending final report, 23. Number of persons involved, 7,572 unionists, 3,080 non-unionists; benefited, 3,494 unionists, 1,881 non-unionists; worsted, 35. Total gains in wages, 10 to 20 per cent. Total reductions in hours of labor, eight-hour day since 1886. Gains in other respects, better shop conditions. Advantages gained without strikes, over half. Reductions in wages have been resisted successfully. General improvement in the conditions of the members in the past 10 years, greatly improved condition of health. Death benefits, \$148,120. Death benefits members' wives, \$6,880; sick benefits, \$156,000. Traveling benefits, \$55,000. Unemployed benefits, \$23,000. Donations to other unions, \$20,000. Cost of strikes, \$34,000.

Clerks.—Charters issued, 130; surrendered, 40. Number of strikes, 3; won, 3. Number of persons involved, 250; benefited, 250. Total reduction of hours, 7 hours per week; death benefits, \$10,800. Donations to other unions, \$500. Cost of strikes, \$1,200. Advantages gained without strikes, reduction of hours.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers.—Charters issued, 10; surrendered, 3. Gain in membership, 400. Number of strikes, 65; won, 58; lost, 7. Number of persons involved, 894; benefited, 791. Wages maintained; reduction in hours, one hour on Saturday. Gains in other respects, legal holidays and union shop. Advantages gained without strikes, about seventy shops settled prices; offers of reductions in wages were successfully resisted. Organization formed four years ago of three locals, at present consists of 40; 35 per cent gain in wages and recognition of union throughout the trade. Cost of strikes, \$19,500.

Commercial Telegraphers.—Charters issued, 32; surrendered, 5; gain in membership, 223. Number of strikes, 2; won, 1; compromised, 1. Number of persons involved, 150; benefited, 50. Gains in other respects, recognition of the union. Cost of strikes, \$1,000.

Compressed Air Workers.—Gain in membership, 400. Advantages gained, good will of employers, No reduction in wages offered. General improvement in the conditions of the members in the past ten years. Death benefits, \$300; death benefits members' wives, \$150; sick benefits, \$900; traveling benefits, \$50. Tool insurance, \$494. Donations to other unions, \$225.

- Coopers.**—Charters issued, 10; surrendered, 16. Number of strikes, 29; won, 14; compromised, 4; lost, 7. Number of persons involved, 1,767; benefited, 872; worsted, 800. Total gains in wages, 8 per cent. Total reduction in hours, 4 per cent. Attempts to reduce wages have been successfully resisted. Thirty per cent increase in wages and reduction of one hour per day have been secured in the past 10 years. Cost of strikes, \$6,350.
- Curtain Operatives, Lace.**—Gain in membership, 87. Number of strikes, 1; compromised, 1. Number of persons involved, 86; worsted, 4. Improvement in the conditions of the members in the past 10 years. Death benefits, \$775; death benefits members' wives, \$100; traveling benefits, \$1,000. Donations to other unions, \$50.
- Cutting Die and Cutter Makers' International Union.**—No report.
- Electrical Workers.**—Charters issued, 70; surrendered, 25. Gain in membership, 2,750. Number of strikes, 15; won, 5; compromised, 7; lost, 3. Number of persons involved, 12,000; benefited, 8,000; worsted, 4,000. Total reductions in hours, 1. Advantages gained without strike, many agreements reached through arbitration. Death benefits, \$13,000. Cost of strikes, \$11,001.
- Elevator Constructors.**—Charters issued, 2. Gain in membership, 76. Number of strikes, 4; compromised, 4. Number of persons involved, 1,296; benefited, 1,296. Total gains in wages, \$29,200. Advantages gained without strikes, increased wages. Death benefits, \$2,500.
- Engineers, Steam.**—Charters issued, 46; surrendered, 18. Gain in membership, 3,462. Number of strikes, 7; lost, 4; pending, 3. Number of persons involved, 918. Advantages gained without strike, shorter hours and increase in wages. Donations to other unions, \$300. Cost of strikes, \$5,000.
- Engravers, Watch Case.**—Number of strikes, 2; won, 1; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 115; benefited, 20; worsted, 70. Total gains in wages, 5 per cent. Gains in other respects, better treatment and recognition. Advantages gained without strike, an average of 5 per cent increase in wages. Attempt to reduce wages in Chicago was successfully resisted. General improvement in the conditions of the members in the past 10 years; have elevated the trade to a higher standing, increased the wages about twenty per cent and secured better consideration for the members. Death benefits, \$480.20; traveling benefits, \$500; unemployed benefits, \$3,186. Donations to other unions, \$250. Cost of strikes, \$5,186.
- Firemen, Stationary.**—Charters issued, 29; surrendered, 10. Number of strikes, 7; won, 5; compromised, 1; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 8,200; benefited, 8,165; worsted, 35. Total gain in wages, 5 per cent. Total reduction in hours, over 4,000 work 8 hours instead of 12; gained without strike. One reduction in wages of 10 per cent affecting 40 men. Donations to other unions, \$1,000. Cost of strikes, \$7,500.
- Flour and Cereal Mill Employees.**—Charters issued, 21; surrendered, 3. Number of strikes, 1 pending. Number of persons involved, 1,600; worsted, 400. One firm signed contract and uses label. Advantages gained without strike, eight hour day in three cities; 15 per cent increase in wages in six cities. Traveling benefits, \$2,064.95; unemployed benefits, \$13,788.28. Cost of strikes, \$19,700.21.
- Foundry Employees.**—Charters issued, 17. Number of strikes, 2; lost, 2. Number of persons involved, 47; worsted, 47. Attempts to reduce wages have been successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$350; sick benefits, \$2,375. Donations to other unions, \$85. Cost of strikes, \$645. The foundry employees have in the past 10 years (in places where they are organized) increased their pay from \$1.15 per day to \$2 per day, and in nearly all cases had their hours reduced from 10 to 9 per day.
- Freight Handlers and Warehousemen.**—Charters issued, 19; surrendered, 25. Number of strikes, 2; lost, 2. Number of persons involved, 3,200; worsted, 3,200. In the three and a half years of existence secured 29½ per cent increase in wages and reduced the hours from 14 to 10. Death benefits, \$5,000; death benefits members' wives, \$175; sick benefits, \$300; unemployed benefits, \$1,000. Donations to other unions, \$7,000. Cost of strikes, \$3,000.
- Fur Workers.**—Charters issued, 9. Total gain in wages, 5 per cent. Total reduction in hours, from 10 and 9½ hour day to 9 and 8½ hour day. These concessions gained without strike. Death benefits, \$250; sick benefits, \$500; traveling benefits, \$360; unemployed benefits, \$100. Donations to other unions, \$100. Gains in other respects, cleaner work rooms and better systems.
- Garment Workers, United.**—No report.
- Garment Workers, Ladies.**—Charters issued, 27.
- Glass Bottle Blowers.**—Gain in membership, 500. In the past ten years have increased the wages for about 2,000 members from 25 to 40 per cent, and marked improvement generally. Death benefits, \$45,500. Donations to other unions, \$3,325. Cost of strikes, \$75,000.
- Glass House Employees.**—Charters surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 43. Number of strikes, 1; compromised, 1. Number of persons involved, 250.

Glass Snappers, Window.—Charters issued, 8. Gain in membership, 284. Number of strikes, 7; won, 6; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 200; benefited, 200. Total gain in wages, 26½ per cent. Established eight hour day. Nearly all concessions gained without strike. General improvement in conditions of members. Death benefits, \$200; sick benefits, \$2,500. Traveling benefits, \$900. Unemployed benefits, \$500. Donations to other unions, \$250. Cost of strikes, \$2,000.

Glass Workers.—Charters issued, 6; surrendered, 8. Number of strikes, 8; won, 1; compromised, 8; lost, 4. Number of persons involved, 1,000; benefited, 150. Reductions in wages have been successfully resisted, but with loss to membership. Have reduced hours to 9 per day, and increased wages about 15 to 20 per cent in the past 10 years. Death benefits, \$575. Cost of strikes, \$4,945.

Glove Workers.—Charters issued, 5; surrendered, 6. Number of strikes 8, and 1 lockout; won, 1; compromised, 1; lost, 1; pending, 1. Number of persons involved, 2,150; benefited, 500; worsted, 1,900; 235 in strike pending. Total gains in wages, about \$54,000 per year in Chicago. Strike won was against reduction in wages. Cost of strikes, \$27,000.

Gold Beaters.—Reductions in wages have been resisted. Seventy-five per cent increase in wages in the past 10 years.

Granite Cutters.—Charters issued, 8. Gain in membership, 491. Number of strikes, 30; won, 28; pending, 1; compromised, 1. Number of persons involved, 3,600; benefited, 3,560. Total gains in wages, 7 per cent increase in 10 of our branches. Advantages gained without strikes, improved shop regulations. General improvement in the conditions of the members of our organization in the past 10 years, working day reduced one hour and wages increased 18 per cent. Death benefits, \$18,720. Donations to other unions, \$3,040. Cost of strikes, \$3,120. A perplexing question during the year in quite a number of localities has been the overbearing actions of shop foremen, who apparently, either bent upon showing the firm their usefulness "at getting work out of men", or considering it a concomitant of the reduction of the hours of labor in our trade a few years ago that workmen should be driven beyond their usual gait, resort to methods unbecoming to good workmen, and who in many instances are disciplined by firms when journeymen carry their grievances through committees to the manager for mutual adjustment. The clamor for fast men after an increase of wages or a reduction of the daily hours of labor may be looked for, as employers need time to get acquainted with the new conditions, and until they do so endeavor to get increased returns by a selection of workmen through the cold-blooded theory of "the survival of the fittest", but while workmen expect such a condition, they are never in a mood "to be driven" by a fellow workman temporarily advanced to the position of foreman, who may consider his chief mission to be an effort to drive workmen in an effort to produce a little more each week of their employment. More strikes have taken place during the past year in our trade on this account than for any other one cause, and in almost each case the offending foreman has again become a high private in our ranks and in some instances can witness through different spectacles his own objectionable tactics applied by another.

Grinders, Table Knife.—Secured increase in wages. Death benefits, \$80. Donations to other unions, \$40.

Hatters.—Number of strikes, 1; pending, 1; number of persons involved, 500. Reductions in wages have been successfully resisted. Improvement in the conditions of the members in the past 10 years; hours of labor reduced from 10 to 8, and wages increased 40 per cent. Death benefits, \$20,000. Cost of strikes, \$12,000.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers.—Number of charters issued, 59; surrendered, 4. Gain in membership, 238. Total gain in wages, from \$1.50 to \$2.70; reduction in hours from 9 to 8. Traveling benefits, \$1,500. Donations to other unions by local unions, \$5,000.

Horseshoers.—Number of strikes, 4; won, 3; compromised, 1. Number of persons involved, 1,200; all benefited. Total gains in wages, about \$200 per day. Improvement in the conditions of the members in the past 10 years has been most gratifying. Cost of strikes, \$40,000.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees.—Charters issued, 135; surrendered, 32; gain in membership 10,249. Number of strikes, 55; won, 35; compromised, 8; lost, 12. Number of persons involved, 11,823; benefited, 5,691; worsted, 5,632. Total gains in wages, average 55 cents a week. Total reduction in hours, 5 per cent. Gains in other respects, recognition of union and agreements. Advantages gained without strikes, sanitary improvements. All attempts to reduce wages have been successfully resisted. Steady decrease in working hours during past 10 years and improved conditions. While the net increase in membership seems small in comparison to the showing made a year ago, the fact that almost 10,000 members were suspended for non-compliance with our laws, chiefly in calling unauthorized strikes, would materially affect our ratio of increase and compare favorably with previous year's record. Death bene-

its, \$36,004.75; sick benefits, \$21,650. Donations to other unions, \$23,815. Cost of strikes, \$21,816 58.

Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers.—No report.

Jewelry Workers.—Number of strikes, 1; compromised, 1. Number of persons involved, 800; worsted, 800. Advantages gained without strikes, label put in eight shops. Improvement in conditions of members during past 10 years, reduction of 1 hour and pay for overtime. Death benefits, \$300; sick benefits, \$1,020. Donations to other unions, \$482.75. Cost of strikes, \$8,240.70.

Lathers.—Charters issued, 80; surrendered, 29. Gain in membership, 1,582. Improvement in the conditions of the members in the past 10 years has been marked in reduction of hours, increased wages, and general welfare of the members. Death benefits, \$5,400.

Laundry Workers.—Charters issued, 84. Number of strikes, 14; won, 5; compromised, 4; lost, 2; pending, 8. Number of persons involved, 248; benefited, 201; worsted, 44. Cost of strikes, \$3,415.94. Attempts to reduce wages have been resisted, in some cases, with success.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods.—Charters issued, 7; surrendered, 9. Number of strikes, 21; won, 16; compromised, 2; pending, 6. Number of persons involved, 723; benefited, 1,200. Total gains in wages, \$98,000; benefited entire jurisdiction indirectly and strikers materially. Total gains in reduction of hours of labor, 1 hour in some localities. Advantages gained without strikes, 5 per cent increase. In the past 10 years have built up an international organization, secured recognition and general improved conditions. Death benefits, \$4,883; sick benefits, \$17,470; traveling benefits, \$7,708.15. Donations to other unions by locals, \$1,800. Cost of strikes, \$27,048.

Leather Workers.—Charters issued, 1; surrendered, 20. Number of strikes, 5; won, 1; lost, 4. Number of persons involved, 2,000. Increased wages gained without strike. Attempt was made in Chicago to force on members a 10 hour day, but attempt failed.

Longshoremen.—Charters issued, 118. Gain in membership, 10,000. Offers of reductions in wages have been successfully resisted in many localities. Improvement in the conditions of the members, 60 per cent advance in wages, 38 per cent reduction in hours, with other improved conditions in the past 10 years. Donations to other unions, \$20,000.

Machine Printers and Color Mixers.—Gain in membership, 29. Advantages gained without strikes, 17 shops signed contract. Conditions of the members have improved 50 per cent in the past 10 years. Death benefits, \$100; sick benefits, over \$1,000; traveling benefits, \$60; unemployed benefits, \$1,200. Donations to other unions, \$300.

Machinists.—Charters issued, 117; surrendered, 6; gain in membership, 6,908. Number of strikes, 202; won, 80; compromised, 60; lost, 25; pending, 27; number of persons involved, 5,000; benefited, 8,000; worsted, 1,000. Advantages gained without strikes, renewal of old agreements. Offers of reductions in hours have been successfully resisted, except in a few cases, where compromise was made and 5 per cent reduction was accepted. General improvement in conditions of members in past 10 years, 25 per cent in wages; 100,000 men gained one hour reduction without loss of wages. Death benefits, \$26,000; sick benefits, \$80,000. Donations to other unions, \$30,000. Cost of strikes, \$187,000.

Maintenance of Way Employees.—No report.

Marble Workers.—No report.

Mattress, Spring and Bedding Workers.—Number of strikes, 1; won, 1; persons involved, 75; benefited, 74; worsted, 1. Total gains in wages, about 15 per cent. Gains in other respects, union shop. Advantages gained without strikes, 25 per cent gain in wages. Offers of reductions in wages have been resisted successfully in all cases. Improvement in the conditions of the members in the past 10 years, healthy workshops, reasonable wages, and shorter hours. Sick benefits, \$27; traveling benefits, \$393.80; unemployed benefits, \$420. Donations to other unions, \$207.75. Cost of strikes, \$872.

Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.—Charters issued, 34; surrendered 3. Gain in membership, 9,084. Number of strikes, 17; won, 14; compromised, 2; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 55,000; benefited, 80 per cent; worsted, 20 per cent. Total gain in wages, average 5 per cent in some localities. Total reduction in hours, average 1 hour per day in some localities. Gains in other respects, improved conditions and better treatment by employers. Advantages gained without strikes, shorter hours and steadier time. Cost of strikes, \$250,000.

Metal Polishers.—Charters issued, 28; surrendered, 39. Number of strikes, 25; won, 10; compromised, 5; lost, 10. Number of persons involved, 1,500; benefited, 500. Attempts to reduce wages have been successfully resisted. Death benefit, \$9,450. Cost of strikes, \$39,358.40.

Metal Workers, Sheet.—Charters issued, 78; surrendered, 40. Number of strikes, 40; won, 26; compromised, 6; lost, 8. Number of persons involved, 8,000; benefited, 2,500; worsted, 500. Members employed in the building trades have maintained the improved conditions in all localities.

- Nearly all have gained the eight hour day and wage scales have been increased from 10 to 40 per cent in the past 10 years. Death benefits, \$9,500. Cost of strikes, \$10,000.
- Metal Workers, United.**—Charters issued, 28; surrendered, 15. Gain in membership, 917. Number of strikes, 12; won, 9; compromised, 2; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 1,500; benefited, 1,200; worsted, 125. Total gain in wages, average 4 per cent. Gains in other respects, better shop rules. General improvement in hours and wages since 1900. Death benefits, \$750. Donations to other unions, \$1,000. Cost of strikes, \$3,000.
- Mine Managers and Assistants.**—Charters issued, 2; surrendered, 4. Advantages gained without strikes, increased wages and improved conditions. Donations to other unions, \$100.
- Mine Workers, United.**—Charters issued, 371; surrendered, 129. Gain in membership, 40,442. Donations to other unions, \$2,153. Cost of strikes, \$830,069.62.
- Molders, Iron.**—Charters issued, 17; surrendered, 14. Number of strikes, 41; won, 11; compromised, 5; lost, 6. Advantages gained without strikes, prevented a general reduction in the wages of stove plate molders, demanded by the foundrymen, by conference. Cost of strikes \$233,468.52.
- Musicians.**—Charters issued, 75; surrendered, 2. Gain in membership, 8,000. Attempts to reduce wages successfully resisted. Increased wages, shorter hours, and improved conditions generally in the past 10 years.
- Oil and Gas Well Workers.**—Charters issued, 2; surrendered, 7. Number of strikes, 1; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 200; worsted, 200. Sick benefits, \$1,150. Donations to other unions, \$100. Cost of strikes, \$200.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.**—Charters issued, 125; surrendered, 114. Gain in membership, 7,050. Number of strikes, 200; won, 185; compromised, 50. Number of persons involved, 10,000; benefited, 90 per cent. Total reduction in hours, 10 per cent. Total gains in wages, 15 per cent. Gains in other respects, better conditions. Advantages gained without strikes, increased wages, shorter hours. General improvement in conditions of the members in past 10 years. Death benefits, \$33,686.25; death benefits members' wives, \$9,475. Donations to other unions, \$17,559.75.
- Paper Box Workers.**—Charters issued, 10; surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 161. Advantages gained without strike, nine hour day in several shops. Death benefits, \$100.
- Papermakers.**—Charters issued, 16; surrendered, 3. Number of strikes, 11; won, 2; compromised, 3; lost, 6. Number of persons involved, 6,000; benefited, 3,000; worsted, 3,000. Total gain in wages, 10 per cent. Total reduction in hours, 3. Advantages gained without strikes, 8 hours in three mills. Members have gained 15 per cent increase in wages and reduced working hours 7 hours per week in the past 10 years. Donations to other unions, \$2,000. Cost of strikes, \$40,000.
- Patternmakers.**—Gain in membership, 765. Sick and death benefits, \$7,700. Tool insurance, \$3,300. Cost of strikes, \$3,000.
- Paving Cutters.**—Charters issued, 8; surrendered, 2. Gain in membership, \$29. Number of strikes, 3; won, 2; pending, 1. Number of persons involved, 21; benefited, 15. Total reduction in hours, 1 hour per day. Gains in other respects, better working conditions. Advantages gained without strike, 10 per cent increase in wages for 300 men. General improvement in the conditions of the members in the past 10 years. Total gain in wages, a gain of 50 cents per thousand for cutting. Death benefits, \$675; death benefits members' wives, \$525. Cost of strikes, \$44.
- Photo-Engravers.**—Charters issued, 12. Gain in membership, 450. Number of strikes, 4; won, 3; compromised, 1. Number of persons involved, 57; benefited, 54; worsted, 3. Total reduction in hours, three strikes for 48 hour week, one for 46½ hour week, all gained. Gains in other respects, increased wages, pay for overtime, union shop, reduced the number of apprentices. Advantages gained without strikes, 12 agreements signed. Material improvement in the conditions of the members in the past four years. Death benefits, \$525. Cost of strikes, \$399.15.
- Piano and Organ Workers.**—Charters issued, 9; surrendered, 3. Gain in membership, 3,408. Number of strikes, 3; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 450; worsted, 53. Advantages gained without strikes, renewal of agreements. Hours of labor have been reduced and secured about 10 per cent increase in wages in the past 10 years. Death benefits, \$5,400 sick benefits, \$15,380. Donations to other unions, \$3,000. Cost of strikes, \$23,000.
- Plate Printers, Steel and Copper.**—Gain in membership, 117. Number of strikes, 1; won, 1. Number of persons involved, 7. The issue was the "open shop." General improvement in the conditions of the members in the past ten years.
- Plumbers.**—Charters issued, 50; surrendered, 12. Gain in membership, 1,334. Number of strikes, 150; won, 123; compromised, 8; lost, 6; pending, 18. Number of persons involved, two to three hundred in each case; benefited, all. Marked improvements in the conditions

- of the members in the past 10 years. Death benefits, \$7,200; sick benefits, \$25,000. Cost of strikes, \$80,000.
- Potters, Operative.**—Charters issued, 6; surrendered, 3. Gain in membership, 214. Number of strikes, 1; won, 1. Number of persons involved, 94; benefited, 94. Donations to other unions, \$3,500. Cost of strikes, \$3,295.
- Powder and High Explosive Workers.**—Charters issued, 2; surrendered, 3. General improvement in conditions of members in past 10 years.
- Print Cutters.**—Gain in membership, 20. Gain in wages in the past 10 years has been from \$12 and \$11 to \$20 per week. Death benefits, \$500; sick benefits, \$25; unemployed benefits, \$20. Donations to other unions, \$320.
- Printers, Machine Textile.** Gain in membership, 14. Number of strikes, 1 pending. Number of persons involved, 28. Voluntary reduction in hours in two shops and unionizing non-union shop. Death benefits, \$800.
- Printing Pressmen.**—Charters issued, 20. Gain in membership, 1,600. Number of strikes, 1; lost 1. Number of persons involved, 87. Reduction of hours, about 800 secured the eight hour day. Advantages gained without strike, 6,000 secured an increase of 10 per cent. General improvement in the conditions of the members in the past 10 years. Death benefits, \$13,000. Cost of strikes, \$6,404.
- Quarry Workers.**—Charters issued, 67; surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 2,097. Number of strikes, 7; won, 6; compromised, 1. Number of persons involved, 720; benefited, the entire membership. Total gains in wages, 10 to 20 per cent per member. Total gains in reduction of hours, one hour per day in all localities but one. Gains in other respects, regular pay days, wages in cash, union shop. Advantages gained without strikes, eight hour day, nine hours' pay, union shop; workday reduced from 10 to 8 hours; wages increased about 40 per cent; elimination of truck stores in the past ten years. Death benefits, \$850. Donations to other unions, \$900. Cost of strikes, \$3,000.
- Railroad Telegraphers.**—Number of strikes, 2; number of persons involved, 510. Advantages gained without strikes, \$800,000 per year increase. Offers of reductions have been resisted successfully. Average increase \$9.50 per month in past 10 years. Cost of strikes, \$25,000.
- Railway Clerks.**—Charters issued, 21; surrendered, 22. Conditions of members considerably improved in past 10 years.
- Railway Employees, Street and Electric.**—Charters issued, 24; surrendered, 16. Gain in membership, 4,417. Number of strikes, 9; won, 3; compromised, 1; lost, 4; pending, 1. Number of persons involved, 2,883; benefited, 2,476; worsted, 284. Death benefits, \$13,975; sick benefits, \$13,984.34. Reduction from 14 to 9 hour work day, increase of wages, minimum pay from 14 to 20 cents per hour secured in past 10 years.
- Rubber Workers.**—Charters issued, 2; surrendered, 7. Number of strikes, 3; lost, 1; compromised, 1; pending, 1; lockout. Number of persons involved, 1,200; benefited, 50; worsted, 1,000.
- Sawsmiths.**—Charters surrendered, 1. Number of strikes, 3; won, 1; compromised, 1; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 25; benefited, 20; worsted, 5. Attempts to reduce wages have been successfully resisted. Material improvement in conditions of the members in the past 10 years. Increased wages by reason of enforcing an effective apprentice clause. Cost of strikes, \$2,200.
- Seamen's Union.**—Charters issued, 1. Gain in membership, 6,279. Number of strikes, 1; lockout, 1; compromised, 1. Number of persons involved, 1,000; benefited, 500. Gains in wages, 5 per cent. Advantages gained without strike, agreements. General improvement in the conditions of the members in past ten years. Cost of strikes, \$13,000.
- Shingle Weavers' Union.**—Charters issued, 9; surrendered, 12. Gain in membership, 87. Number of strikes, 6; won, 3; lost, 1; pending, 1. Number of persons involved, 1,000; benefited, 900; worsted, 100. Advantages gained without strikes, unionizing of plants. 50 per cent increase in wages in past 10 years. Cost of strikes, \$4,000.
- Shipwrights, Joiners, and Caulkers.**—Charters issued, 14; surrendered, 5. Number of strikes, 6; lockouts, 2. Strikes won, 2; pending, 2; compromised, 3; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 1,080; benefited, 800; worsted, 370. Attempts to reduce wages have been resisted with success in a majority of cases; reduction of hours, 1 hour per day. Gains in wages, about 10 per cent. Advantages gained without strikes, 9 hour day at Milwaukee, Wis. Traveling benefits, \$230. Donations to other unions, \$247.
- Slate and Tile Roofers of America, International.**—No report.
- Slate Quarrymen, Splitters, and Cutters.**—Charters issued, 2. One lockout, lost; number of persons involved, 16; worsted, 16. Traveling benefits, \$70. Donations to other unions, \$80. Cost of strikes, \$1,500.
- Spinners' Association.**—Number of strikes, 3; won, 1; pending, 1; lost, 1; number of persons in-

- involved, 700; benefited, 150; worsted, 18. Advantages gained without strikes, improved conditions in many cases. General improvement in conditions of members in past 10 years. Death benefits, \$900; death benefits members' wives, \$250. Cost of strikes, \$10,000.
- Stage Employees' International.**—Gain in membership, 500. Number of strikes, 20; won, 15; pending, 5; number of persons involved, 1,000; benefited, 1,500; total gains in wages, 25 to 50 per cent. Gains in other respects, absolute recognition; gains without strikes, general recognition. Cost of strikes, \$8,000.
- Sterotypers and Electrotypers.**—Charters issued, 5; surrendered, 1; gain in membership, 273. Death benefits, \$360.
- Stove Mounters.**—Charters issued, 10; surrendered, 5; gain in membership, 20. Number of strikes, 2; pending, 2; number of persons involved, 28. Better wages and shorter hours in past 10 years. Death benefits, \$1,500. Cost of strikes, \$415.
- Tackmakers.**—Lockout, 1; number of persons involved, 36. Unemployed benefits, \$2,500.
- Tailors.**—Charters issued, 38; surrendered, 16; gain in membership, 2,166. Number of strikes 24; won, 15; compromised, 3; lost, 6; persons involved, 1,142; benefited, 340; total gains in wages, 6 per cent for 340. Advantages gained without strikes, 3,500 members secured advance of 6 per cent. Increase of wages, free workshops, and increased general intelligence of members in past 10 years. Death benefits, \$11,250; death benefits members' wives, \$100. Donations to other unions, \$4,100, approximately. Cost of strikes, \$14,315.
- Teamsters.**—Charters issued, 121; surrendered, 25; gain in membership, 11,970. Number of strikes, 37; won, 31; compromised, 1; pending, 3; lost, 2; number of persons involved, 5,741; benefited, 5,076; worsted, 663. Ten per cent gain of wages. Cost of strikes, \$83,120.90.
- Textile Workers of America.**—Charters issued, 23; surrendered, 36. Gain in membership Number of strikes, 1 pending; number of persons involved, 25,000. Cost of strikes, \$60,000.
- Tile Layers and Helpers.**—Charters issued, 5; surrendered, 2. Gain in membership, 350. Number of strikes, 7; won, 5; compromised, 1; lost, 1; number of persons involved in strikes, 885; benefited, 863; worsted, 30. Total gains in wages, \$23,300. Total reduction in hours, 1 local reduced hours from 9 to 8, affecting 30 men. Advantages gained without strikes, 4 unions gained good increases. General improvement in the conditions of members during past 10 years. Death benefits, \$2,800; sick benefits, \$2,000. Traveling benefits, \$1,000. Donations to other unions, \$500. Cost of strikes, \$2,000.
- Tin Plate Workers.**—Advantages gained without strikes, improved conditions, making possible a greater output with very little more exertion. An attempt to put an 18 per cent reduction in wages in effect was resisted, resulting in a compromise on a 5 per cent reduction. For the first time in its history, which covers a period of six years, our association was this year, like many another one, called upon to accept a reduction in wages. The original demands ranged as high as 18 per cent. This was fought by us to the very last ditch in a conference with the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company covering a period of eight days of almost continuous session, the final result being a settlement on a basis of 5 and 3 per cent. In view of the bad condition of affairs generally, and particularly in the tin plate business, we regarded this settlement as victory for our association. Had it not been for the influence and power of our organization, at least if there had been no protection for the employes as in former years, the original demand for 18 per cent would undoubtedly have become effective. Since the settlement we have experienced absolutely no difficulty in getting our people to appreciate that it was the very best that could be done. The advances in wages have ranged all the way from 20 to 100 per cent and the improvements in working conditions have been quite as marked.
- Tip Printers.**—Number of lockouts, 2; lost. Persons involved, 100; worsted, 100. During the past 10 years have gained about 40 per cent in wages. Donations to other unions, \$800. Cost of strikes, \$1,000.
- Tobacco Workers.**—Charters issued, 8; surrendered, 4. Gain in membership, 335. Total gains in wages from 7 to 10 per cent. Reduction in hours, agreements for eight, nine, nine and a half hour day. Advantages gained without strikes, gains in wages and hours in some instances. A general improvement in conditions of members in past 10 years. Death benefits, \$1,000; sick benefits, \$5,944.75.
- Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers.**—Charters issued, 6; surrendered, 1. Number of strikes, 8; won, 6; pending, 2. Number of persons involved, 990; benefited, 855. Total gains in wages, 200 received increase from 5 to 25 per cent. Reduction in hours at Chicago, 350 gained nine and a half hour day; St. Louis, 400 gained nine hour day. The firms in New York tried to go back to the ten hour day, which attempt was successfully resisted by the members there, affecting 300 men. Advantages gained without strikes, some of the smaller

locals gained shorter hours and union shop. General improvement in past 10 years. Sick benefits, \$1,000. Donations to other unions, \$350. Cost of strikes, \$4,500.

Tube Workers.—No report.

Typographical Union.—Charters issued, 60; surrendered and suspended, 67. Gain in membership, 2,344. Number of strikes, 25; won, 13; pending, 6; lost, 6. Number of persons involved, 674; reemployed, 481; displaced, 141; involved in pending disputes, 52. Death benefits, \$38,925. Donations to other unions, \$500. Paid from defense fund, \$73,450.28.

Upholsterers.—Gain in membership, 475. Number of strikes, 3; won, 2; pending, 1. Number of persons involved, 150; benefited, 80. Total reduction in hours, one hour per day. Cost of strikes, \$15,100. General improvement during past 10 years in conditions of members.

Weavers, Elastic Goring.—Attempts to reduce wages have been successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$100. Donations to other unions, \$55.

Weavers, American Wire.—Gain in membership, 22. Death benefits, \$300; sick benefits, \$626. Donations to other unions, \$189.

Wood Workers.—Number of strikes, 28; won, 10; compromised, 7; lost, 11. Gain in membership, 1,042. Number of persons involved in strikes, 4,360; benefited, 11,200; worsted, 3,000. Advantages gained without strikes, many agreements, reduction of hours, and increases in wages. Attempts to reduce wages have been resisted with general success. Cost of strikes, \$147,977.50.

UNION LABELS.

There are now 50 labels and 10 cards issued by the following organizations, which have been indorsed by the American Federation of Labor:

ORGANIZATIONS USING LABELS.

American Federation of Labor.	Glove Workers.	Pressmen, Printing.
Bakers and Confectioners.	Gold Beaters.	Print Cutters.
Boilermakers.	Hatters.	Rubber Workers.
Blacksmiths.	Horseshoers.	Sawsmiths.
Boot and Shoe Workers.	Jewelry Workers.	Shirt, Waist, and Laundry Workers.
Brewery Workers.	Lathers.	Stove Mounters.
Brickmakers.	Leather Workers.	Tailors.
Broommakers.	Leather Workers on Horse Goods.	Textile Workers.
Brushmakers.	Machine Printers and Color Mixers.	Tip Printers.
Carriage and Wagon Workers.	Machinists.	Tobacco Workers.
Carvers, Wood.	Metal Polishers.	Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers.
Cigarmakers.	Metal Workers, Sheet.	Typographical.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers.	Molders.	Upholsterers.
Coopers.	Painters.	Weavers, Goring.
Engravers, Watch Case.	Papermakers.	Weavers, Wire.
Flour and Cereal Mill Employes.	Piano and Organ Workers.	Wood Workers.
Garment Workers, United.	Plate Printers.	
Garment Workers, Ladies'.	Powder Workers.	
Glass Bottle Blowers.		
Glass Workers.		

ORGANIZATIONS USING CARDS.

Actors.	Firemen, Stationary.	Musicians.
Barbers.	Hotel & Restaurant Employes.	Stage Employes, Theatrical.
Clerks.	Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen.	Teamsters.
Engineers, Steam.		

The following crafts and callings are using the American Federation of Labor label: Artificial Limb Makers, Costumers, Badge and Lodge Paraphernalia Workers, Baking Powder Workers, Bottlers (Soda and Mineral Water), Cigarette Paper Workers, Coffee and Spice Workers, Cloth Spongers and Refinishers, Distillers and Rectifiers, Medicine Workers, Nail (Horse Shoe) Workers, Neckwear Cutters and Makers, Oyster Workers, Photographic Supply Workers, Salt Workers, Soap Workers, Soda and Mineral Water Workers, Starch Workers, Suspender Makers, Umbrella Makers, Wine and Liquor Workers.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

COST OF ORGANIZERS FOR 12 MONTHS, ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1904.

The following list of 99 organizers, who were engaged in various States under salaries from the American Federation of Labor, shows that there has been expended for organizing work during the past 12 months \$33,242.23 against \$60,000 during the previous 12 months of 1903, and \$23,186.11 during 1902.

Name of Organizer.	State where work was done.	Amount received.
1. T. H. Flynn.....	Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois.....	\$2,950 00
2. A. E. Ireland.....	Missouri, Illinois, Texas, Kansas.....	2,640 44
3. M. Grant Hamilton.....	Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Washington.....	2,782 70
4. J. D. Pierce.....	Missouri, New Jersey.....	2,556 30
5. Emmet T. Flood.....	Illinois, Missouri, Ohio.....	2,429 21
6. J. J. Keegan.....	Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maine, Michigan.....	2,428 90
7. Jacob Tazelaar.....	Pennsylvania, New York.....	2,350 00
8. Stuart Reid.....	New York, Ohio, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania.....	2,350 00
9. Henry M. Walker.....	Colorado, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Texas.....	2,331 00
10. Herman Robinson.....	New York City.....	2,300 00
11. R. Braunschweig.....	Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois.....	2,200 00
12. Thomas F. Tracy.....	Massachusetts, Connecticut, Washington, D. C., Illinois, Kentucky.....	2,200 00
13. John A. Flett.....	Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Massachusetts, New York.....	2,150 00
14. James Leonard.....	Louisiana, Georgia, Florida.....	2,115 00
15. F. H. Strawhun.....	Illinois, Missouri.....	2,046 47
16. H. N. Randall.....	Alabama, Mississippi.....	2,009 00
17. Santiago Iglesias.....	Porto Rico.....	1,986 50
18. Cal Wyatt.....	Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio.....	1,840 00
19. C. W. Woodman.....	Texas.....	1,771 46
20. F. H. Cummins.....	Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts.....	1,756 70
21. C. F. Davis.....	Ohio, Missouri.....	1,665 00
22. J. J. Towey.....	Pennsylvania, Ohio.....	1,421 20
23. C. O. Young.....	Washington.....	1,400 00
24. Charles J. Duke.....	Pennsylvania.....	1,351 69
25. Edward L. Daley.....	Massachusetts.....	1,266 24
26. O. P. Smith.....	Indiana.....	1,255 56
27. James A. Gray.....	California.....	1,250 00
28. J. H. Nightingale.....	West Virginia.....	1,249 88
29. Hugh Frayne.....	Pennsylvania.....	1,168 07
30. A. C. Cattermull.....	Illinois.....	1,135 64
31. E. W. Nichols.....	Ohio.....	1,127 68
32. A. H. Garfield.....	Minnesota, Illinois, Ohio.....	1,100 00
33. F. A. Kennedy.....	Nebraska.....	1,041 40
34. W. E. Terry.....	Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York.....	1,040 90
35. E. J. Nugent.....	New York.....	959 00
36. James Fitzpatrick.....	Illinois.....	898 40
37. G. Y. Harry.....	Oregon.....	887 80
38. W. M. Dinyes.....	New York.....	776 15
39. W. F. Habel.....	Texas.....	768 90
40. E. A. Perkins.....	Indiana.....	762 15
41. F. H. Vanderhoof.....	Washington.....	725 60
42. Charles H. Gram.....	Oregon, Washington.....	700 00
43. F. E. Modle.....	Texas.....	680 80
44. Cornelius Ford.....	New York.....	687 67
45. R. L. Harper.....	Florida.....	541 30
46. H. D. Thomas.....	Ohio.....	153 69
47. Henry Streifler.....	Ohio, New Jersey.....	510 36
48. E. E. Smith.....	Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky.....	480 69
49. Ben Schlesinger.....	New York, Illinois.....	449 90
50. Peter Larsen.....	Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York.....	419 90
51. Alex. Rosenthal.....	Pennsylvania.....	410 18
52. M. J. Sullivan.....	Massachusetts.....	400 00
53. P. J. Cooney.....	Illinois.....	378 61
54. R. E. Currie.....	Utah.....	360 00
55. F. G. R. Gordon.....	Massachusetts.....	334 00
56. W. S. Harris.....	Georgia, South Carolina.....	332 30
57. O. E. Barlow.....	Georgia.....	292 66
58. M. Walt.....	Wisconsin, Illinois.....	269 00
59. James H. Donnelly.....	Pennsylvania.....	267 75
60. G. S. Brower.....	California.....	267 90
61. H. Blackmore.....	Missouri.....	232 89
62. Daniel Stamper.....	Minnesota, Wisconsin.....	250 85
63. James Sexton.....	New York.....	230 25
64. D. W. Richmond.....	Illinois.....	225 00
65. F. C. Wheeler.....	California.....	183 90
66. W. O. Powell.....	Illinois.....	174 62

Cost of Organizers—Continued.

Name of Organizer.	State where work was done.	Amount received.
67. F. H. McCarthy	Massachusetts.....	\$189 75
68. Dudley Van Dyke ..	New York, Pennsylvania.....	189 40
69. Jerome Jones	Georgia.....	185 58
70. F. L. Rist	Ohio.....	158 50
71. Charles Neitman	Wisconsin.....	158 50
72. J. M. Diale.....	California.....	156 50
73. Alexander Reid	Pennsylvania.....	153 53
74. W. S. Smith.....	California.....	150 00
75. P. J. Downey.....	New York.....	139 00
76. James McMahon.....	Ohio, Missouri.....	138 53
77. William B. Wilson.....	Indiana.....	134 01
78. Daniel M. Coughlin.....	New York.....	128 00
79. W. F. Miller.....	Illinois.....	125 15
80. C. S. O. Boudreault.....	Canada.....	123 25
81. Tito Pacelli.....	New York.....	116 47
82. W. H. Gregg.....	Illinois.....	115 20
83. W. H. Mullen.....	California.....	96 00
84. W. J. Clark.....	Ohio.....	89 83
85. Adam Menche.....	Illinois.....	81 69
86. B. Cohen.....	Illinois.....	80 00
87. Samuel Hackett.....	Washington.....	79 58
88. F. J. Weber.....	Wisconsin.....	73 53
89. R. M. Ruiz.....	Louisiana.....	73 45
90. A. E. Lincoln.....	Massachusetts.....	72 40
91. Jas J Kreutzinger.....	Indiana.....	70 42
92. R. M. Hendreick.....	New York.....	61 50
93. John D. Bruyck.....	Pennsylvania.....	60 58
94. J. P. Hammond.....	Indiana.....	55 00
95. F. F. Benson.....	Ohio.....	53 41
96. W. H. Mumby.....	Michigan.....	51 55
97. E. J. Ratigan.....	Washington, D. C.....	51 50
98. D. D. Driscoll.....	Massachusetts.....	51 50
99. C. J. Latterman.....	New York.....	50 10
Paid to dist. organizers		2,372 83
		\$83,242 28

DEFENSE FUND.

The increase in the defense fund for local trade and federal labor unions from \$63,896.40 on October 1, 1903, to \$31,146.95, October 1, 1904, is most satisfactory when you consider that \$15,972, less \$500 returned, was paid during the year to members on strike in the various unions. The fund is ample to support members on strike for an indefinite period.

The average membership of the local unions has decreased during the past year from 82,800 to 55,237. This is due, in part, to the formation of affiliated local unions into nine international organizations. There were 352 local unions instructed to join the newly-formed international organizations.

An unusual number of unions were suspended for non-payment of per capita tax by the three months limit being strictly enforced.

The laws governing the distribution of the defense fund are ample, but I strongly advise against amendments which would permit a union chartered less than one year to receive strike benefits. The requirement that members of a local union should have a continuous membership of one year to be entitled to strike benefits should not be interfered with. If either, or both, of the above requirements were amended it would endanger the stability of the defense fund and encourage newly-organized unions to enter into hasty and ill-advised strikes. The number of strikes this year has been greater than heretofore. An unusual number of settlements were made through the agency of the paid organizers. The fact that the American Federation of Labor had from 25 to 50 organizers in the field during the year resulted in the adjustment of innumerable

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

controversies that would have resulted in strikes and an unusual drain upon the defense fund. There has been paid out of the defense fund during the year \$15,972 to the following unions:

	Average Membership.	Weeks.	Amount.
No. 5760, Stablemen's Union, San Francisco, Cal.....	229	9	\$8,192
No. 7294, Steel Cabinet Workers, Jamestown, N. Y....	45	10	1,820
No. 10,584, Women Can Workers, Maywood, Ill.....	89	6	936
No. 5557, Tackmakers, Fairhaven, Mass.....	17	13	924
No. 10917, Federal Labor Union, Ft. Bragg, Cal.....	83	6	804
No. 9069, Japanners and Finishers, Jamestown, N. Y..	15	10	584
No. 9560, Suspender Makers' Union, New York City..	22	6	523
No. 9843, Federal Labor Union, New London, Conn...	20	6	480
No. 9855, Federal Labor Union, Midvale, Ohio.....	9	10	380
No. 9852, Rag Selectors, Chelsea, Mass.....	42	2	336
No. 7413, Iron Molders' Helpers, St. Louis, Mo.....	20	4	320
No. 10442, Tar, Felt, and Waterproof, Paterson, N. J..	27	3	812
No. 7023, Button Workers, Rochester, N. Y.....	12	6	288
No. 10284, Laborers Prot. Union, Stockton, Cal.....	4	4	64
No. 10160, Rock Drillers, Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	6	1	24
			\$15,972

The following unions returned \$568, which our organizers in charge decided they were not justified in retaining:

No. 7294, Steel Cabinet Workers, Jamestown, N. Y.....	\$288.00
No. 9069, Japanners and Finishers, Jamestown, N. Y.....	112.00
No. 10917, Federal Labor Union, Ft. Bragg, Cal.....	106.00
No. 10584, Women Can Workers, Maywood, Ill.....	86.00
No. 7023, Button Workers, Rochester, N. Y.....	24.00
Total	\$568.00

CHARTERS REVOKED.

Coal Hoisting Engineers, International Association of Pilots, Federal Labor Union, No. 7295; Hard Floor Layers and Helpers, No. 9075; Tuck Pointers Union, No. 10,382; Tuck Pointers Union, No. 10,384; Tuck Pointers and Front Cleaners Union, No. 10,804; Beer Pump Workers' Union, No. 8671.

DISBANDED AND SUSPENDED.

CENTRALS—Disbanded, 6; suspended, 63. STATE—Disbanded, 1. LOCALS—Disbanded, 171; suspended, 636; ordered to affiliate with international unions, 352.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

The following report of receipts and expenses for the 12 months ending September for the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST show that the receipts exceeded the expenses by \$1,939.97. The surplus will be greater next year, providing our advertising patronage is equal to what was received this year.

RECEIPTS.	
Advertisements.....	\$29,446 89
Subscriptions.....	8,198 00
	\$32,639 89
EXPENSES.	
Commissions.....	\$14,850 84
Printing "FEDERATIONIST".....	11,578 14
Salaries.....	2,711 90
Postage.....	785 08
Washington News Company.....	445 56
Printing for "FEDERATIONIST".....	216 75
Cuts.....	183 06
Attorney's fee.....	133 28
Contributions.....	113 00
Hauling "FEDERATIONIST".....	66 20
Clippings.....	60 00
Printing Hangers.....	27 75
Car tickets.....	14 00
Supplies.....	9 00
Stencils and frame.....	6 88
Total.....	\$30,699 92

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts.....	\$32,639 89
Expenses.....	\$30,699 92
Surplus.....	\$1,939 97

A resume of the progress made numerically and financially by the American Federation of Labor, during the past eight years, can not but encourage the trades unionists in their efforts to educate, organize, and federate the wage workers. The growth of the American Federation of Labor has been phenomenal; particularly so in many localities. Where organizations spring up within a few months, it must be expected that in adjusting the members into unions, the membership must decrease somewhat from the highwater mark which it reached during the time that the organization wave held sway. A careful investigation and tabulation of the membership of the affiliated organizations of the American Federation of Labor show an increase of over one-fifth of a million of members. My report last year showed an average membership of 1,467,800, while the average membership this year is 1,676,200, a clear gain of 210,400. A remarkable increase, when you consider the number of strikes that have taken place, and the organized effort of the citizens' alliances to retard organization and disrupt unions now in existence.

The following is the average membership reported or paid upon during the past eight years:

1896.....	272,315
1897.....	264,825
1898.....	278,016
1899.....	349,422
1900.....	548,821
1901.....	787,537
1902.....	1,024,899
1903.....	1,466,800
1904.....	1,676,200

In conclusion, I desire to express my appreciation of the splendid effort put forth by the organizers, and the assistance and encouragement received from the officers of international organizations, and from my colleagues on the Executive Council, during the period that I have served as secretary of the American Federation of Labor.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary, American Federation of Labor.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

GREETING: In submitting this my fourteenth annual report, I desire to wish you one and all a kindly and fraternal greeting.

The year just passed has been more than usually trying to the officers and members of trade unions. As never before, the opponents of our movement have used all possible means, both fair and unfair, more particularly the latter, to defeat our efforts for the betterment of the conditions of labor and the wages of the toilers. The press has been very largely used to bring our movement into disrepute by charging trade unionists with being murderers, thugs, and general violators of law and government. The agitation of employers' organizations and the Business Men's Alliances for what they term the open shop has been most persistent and unscrupulous. An examination of the court records of our nation, state and municipalities will clearly and positively disprove the charge of lawlessness so often reiterated regarding trade unionists, and we invite all who are desirous of knowing the truth to make an examination of the criminal record of our members and compare it with that of the non-unionist. We are willing to be judged by the real facts, not by alleged ones that have no foundation in reality. We know the schooling and influence of the trade union is elevating morally, socially, and intellectually, and we are sure a fair investigation will so prove.

We do not claim that trade unionists commit no crimes, but we assert that when they do, it is because they forget trade union principles and teachings, and temporarily fall back into the lack of principle and intelligence which dominates the non-union workers. The open shop of employers is a misnomer as well as a deliberate misrepresentation of facts. Our unions do not close the shops where they are employed to the honorable non-union workers. All are welcome; our doors are closed to no competent, honorable man or woman, and the employers of union labor can not deny this statement without stating a deliberate falsehood. The employer can give work to the non-unionist at any time, and this they do every day. We hold that when a non-unionist is employed by a firm where the union has established the conditions of labor, that it then becomes incumbent upon such employe to join the union and at least help to maintain the trade union standard of

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

living, which has been established by our efforts alone. The employers who shout for open shop have demonstrated that what they mean is a shop closed to union men and women. We do not stand for a closed shop, as all are welcome, both union and non-union, but we do and will stand for the maintenance of union conditions, insisting that all employes help in keeping the standard of living and consequent moral and social condition of the working class constantly improving, sure, even though it be slow, and this is possible only in the union shop. And when the non-unionist secures employment in a union shop, we insist that they cast their lot with us, not to narrow their opportunities or belittle their manhood or womanhood, but to enlarge and magnify both.

While opposition has been keen, there has been consequent growth in the solidarity of our movement; despite all efforts to crush the unions, we are numerically stronger today than one year ago. No member should be despondent, none should quit the fight, if there is hope for the future, and who, with knowledge of the past achievements, can doubt it, that hope lies in the success of organized labor, the only element of substantial strength engaged in the work of amelioration of the conditions of the workers.

To the members of the Executive Council I extend my regards for their uniform and continued kindness and confidence so often made manifest toward myself, and to all members of our great army of peace in the trade union. I am under obligations that words fail to give even a remote expression of. To you, one and all, I say, be of good cheer; the days to come will surely be brighter in the main than the ones behind, if we are true to the principles of the trade union.

Below I give a statement of the finances of the Federation as covered by the work of the treasurer for the past year:

INCOME		EXPENSE.	
Balance October 1, 1903.....	\$84,013 12	Warrants paid October, 1903.....	\$18,080 51
Receipts for October, 1903.....	81,778 86	“ “ November, 1903.....	14,472 55
“ “ November, 1903.....	18,914 07	“ “ December, 1903.....	19,449 85
“ “ December, 1903.....	18,155 57	“ “ January, 1904.....	18,729 07
“ “ January, 1904.....	19,379 75	“ “ February, 1904.....	16,342 89
“ “ February, 1904.....	16,521 59	“ “ March, 1904.....	21,610 33
“ “ March, 1904.....	19,626 44	“ “ April, 1904.....	18,187 26
“ “ April, 1904.....	15,392 38	“ “ May, 1904.....	17,634 06
“ “ May, 1904.....	18,543 87	“ “ June, 1904.....	15,361 08
“ “ June, 1904.....	13,486 44	“ “ July, 1904.....	20,342 96
“ “ July, 1904.....	10,706 45	“ “ August, 1904.....	14,101 00
“ “ August, 1904.....	17,908 44	“ “ September, 1904.....	14,580 12
“ “ September, 1904.....	25,604 61		
	\$305,009 09		\$208,991 15
Total funds		\$305,009 09	
Total expenses.. ..		208,991 15	
Balance in hands of treasurer		101,017 94	
Cash in hands of secretary		2,000 00	
Total funds		108,017 94	

The funds under the control of the treasurer are deposited as follows in Bloomington, Ill., banks:

Six certificates of \$5,000 each, Third National Bank	\$30,000 00
Six certificates of \$5,000 each, McLean County Bank.....	30,000 00
Two certificates of \$5,000 each, German-American Bank.....	10,000 00
Two certificates of \$5,000 each, Corn Belt Bank	10,000 00
Open account, State National Bank.....	16,387 98
Open account Third National Bank.....	4,629 96
Total	\$101,017 94

The sixteen certificates, amounting to eighty thousand dollars, are held by President Gompers subject to order of the Executive Council, and can not be cashed except upon their order with the indorsement of the president and treasurer. The open accounts are subject to check of the treasurer. The treasurer's bonds are for \$25,000, issued by one of the leading surety companies.

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) JOHN B. LENNON,

Treasurer.

Bloomington, Ill., October 1, 1904.

SECOND DAY—Morning Session.

The Convention was called to order at 9 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, November 15th, President Gompers in the chair.

Absentees: Barry (J. L.), Slocum, Kemper, Priestersbach, Hank, Brady, Macfarlane, Gengenbach, Barnes, O'Brien (J. R.), Nelson, Feeney, Jacoby, Wilson (H. H.), Farrell, Lawlor, Maher, Smith (J. W.), Waffner, Ireland, Lynch (E. J.), Downey, Pattison, Ryan (W. D.), Finan, Mason, Wilson (James), Cain, Dix, Dinan, Sauer, Quick, Ramsay, Cornelius, Maloney (P.), Powell, Fischer, McAndrews, Foster, Berger, Morgan, Triplett, Hanratty, Ryder, Parks, Husted, Gallmann, Smith (J. T.), Cohen (B.), Michel, Brennan, Brown, Morris, Lock, Harris, Lavery, (J. A.), Ward, Walker, Dunn (J. P.), Hepp, Woodmansee, Owens, Roberts, Leavitt, Payne, O'Shea, Ryan (John), Morris, Burke, Coffey, Dunn (J. P.), Fatterson, Edmonson, Catania, McCaslin, Bailey, Hinton, Bricker, Pillsbury, Keefe (M. O.), Damozonio, Dale, Schilling, Meintert, Dowd.

On motion of Delegate Hart the reading of the minutes of the previous day's sessions was dispensed with.

Delegate L. A. Tanquary of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business read the following report:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Rule 1—The Convention shall be called to order at 9 A. M., adjourn at noon, to reassemble at 2 P. M., and to continue in session until 5:30 P. M.

Rule 2—If a delegate, while speaking, be called to order, he shall, at the request of the chair, announce his name and organization he represents.

Rule 3—Should two or more members rise to speak at the same time, the chair shall decide who is entitled to the floor.

Rule 4—No delegate shall interrupt another in his remarks, unless it shall be to call him to a point of order.

Rule 5—If a delegate, while speaking, be called to order, he shall at the request of the chair take his seat until the question of order is determined, when, if permitted, he may proceed again.

Rule 6—A delegate shall not speak more than once on the same subject or question, until all who wish to speak have had an opportunity to do so, nor more than twice without permission from the Convention, nor any longer than ten minutes at a time without permission.

Rule 7—A question shall not be subject to debate until it has been seconded and stated from the chair, and it shall be reduced to writing at the request of five members.

Rule 8—When a question is before the Convention no motion shall be in order, except to adjourn, to refer, for the previous question, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone for a certain time, to divide or amend, which motions shall severally have precedence in the order named.

Rule 9—A motion to lay on the table shall be put without debate.

Rule 10—A motion for a reconsideration shall not be entertained unless made by a delegate who voted in the majority, and shall require a majority vote.

Rule 11—Any delegate not presenting a card within thirty minutes after Convention is called to order, shall be marked absent; but in the event of being unavoidably absent, shall have the privilege of reporting to the Secretary.

Rule 12—The previous question can only be put when called for by at least twelve members.

Rule 13—Before a resolution is received by the chair for reference to a committee it shall bear the signature of the delegate introducing it, with the title of his union.

Rule 14—No motion or resolution shall be finally passed without opportunity to speak is afforded the delegate making or introducing the same.

Rule 15—No resolution shall be received after Thursday's session, November 17, without unanimous consent.

Rule 16—All questions not herein provided shall be decided according to Roberts' Manual.

Rule 17—The main body of the hall to be reserved for delegates.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Reading Minutes of Previous Session.
2. Report of Committee on Credentials.
3. Reports of Officers.
4. Reports of Regular Committees.
5. Reports of Special Committees.
6. Unfinished Business.
7. New Business.
8. Election of Officers.
9. Good of the Federation.
10. Adjournment.

Order of Business No. 1 to be dispensed with unless called for. Any alteration or

correction shall be made to the Secretary in writing.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

F. A. TANQUARY, Chairman,
J. F. MURPHY,
B. B. ROSENTHAL,
ISADOR JACOBY,
MARTIN MCGRAW,
T. J. DUFFY,
JOHN FITZPATRICK,
JOHN CLARK,
JAS. A. SULLIVAN,
PATRICK MALONEY,
ANTHONY MCGRAW.

It was moved by Treasurer Lennon, and duly seconded, that the report of the committee be approved and the rules adopted.

Delegate Frank Duffy of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters objected to holding two sessions on Saturday. He stated that the rank and file of the labor organizations advocated a half-holiday on Saturday, and that most of the international headquarters were closed on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Duffy offered as an amendment to the motion the following: That for the first five days of the week two sessions a day be held, and on Saturday but one session, from 9 to 12, be held. (Seconded.)

Delegate O'Connell spoke in opposition to the amendment.

The amendment was voted on and lost.

Delegate T. M. Guerin asked what provision had been made in regard to holding night sessions. President Gompers replied that no provision had been made by the committee.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was then voted on and carried.

President Gompers: The chair desires to bring a matter to the attention of the Convention which I believe will be greeted with a great deal of pleasure. Brother Max Morris handed to me this morning a dispatch from Denver, Colo., in which it is shown that notices were posted at the mills of the five big mines of the Telluride district last night that in the future the eight-hour day would prevail in the mills. The plants concerned are those of the Smuggler-Union, Liberty Bell, Tom Boy, Nellie and Alta. It was the demand for this concession in the mills in the State of Colorado that precipitated the strike in the mills and mines. The minimum wage promised under the new arrangement is three dollars a day. At one time the Western Federa-

tion of Miners offered to accept \$2.75 for an eight-hour day. While no authorized announcement to the effect has yet been made, the general opinion is that under the new order no discrimination will be made against the employment of union men.

I think this is one of the indications verifying the claim of organized labor that, despite a set-back here and there which may occur, the future is ours. There is no escape from the beneficent influences of a movement founded upon the well being and the welfare of the working people, and of all the people. It seemed to me this information should be formally presented to this Convention.

The remarks of President Gompers were received with applause, and on motion of Delegate Gilthorpe were ordered made a part of the printed proceedings of the Convention.

Delegate D. A. Carey of the Committee on President's Report made the following preliminary report:

To the Officers and Members of the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Gentlemen: Your Committee on President's Address beg to submit the following partial report:

First—That we endorse that part of the President's Address in the appointment of a special committee to confer with the officers of the Typographical Union on the eight-hour work day, but that a special committee be appointed by this convention to give the subject matter consideration; that the committee should consult with the officers and representatives of the International Typographical Union during the Convention and report thereto before adjournment; that either that committee or another committee be authorized to be appointed for purpose of co-operating with the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the officers of the Typographical Union, so that the best possible aid can be rendered to our fellow-workers in the great movement that they have undertaken and in which they have the hopes, wishes, prayers and co-operation of every one interested in the welfare of the human family and the progress and civilization of our people.

Second—That that part of the report dealing with the defense fund be referred to the Committee on Laws.

The defense fund has been of vast benefit to our directly affiliated unions, not only in sustaining our members in any difficulty, but particularly in preventing employers' attacks. The realization that the men of organized labor have a defense fund which can be concentrated upon any given point to protect the rights and interests of our fellow-workers has had a palpable and beneficent effect.

Experience has shown that our present law upon this subject is somewhat defective, and which it has been necessary by administrative acts to overcome. I suggest, however, that they be remedied by their legal enactment into our constitution, and therefore recommend the adoption of the following changes and amendments:

Article 13, Section 1: Strike out the entire section and substitute the following:

"The moneys of the defense fund shall be drawn only to sustain strikes or lockouts of local trade and federal labor unions when such strikes or lockouts are authorized, endorsed and conducted in conformity with the following provisions of this article."

Section 2: Amend the last clause so as to read as follows:

"Unless the strike or lockout shall have been authorized and approved by the President and the Executive Council," etc.

Section 3: Amend the first clause so as to read as follows:

"When a strike has been authorized and approved by the President and the Executive Council," etc.

Section 3: Amend the two last clauses so as to read:

"The president of a local union shall immediately notify the President of the American Federation of Labor of the cause of the matter in dispute; what the wages, hours and conditions of labor then are; what advances, if any, are sought; what reductions are offered, if any; state the number employed and unemployed; the state of trade generally in the locality and the number of persons involved, union and non-union. Also the number of members who would become entitled to the benefits herein provided should the application be authorized and approved."

Section 6: Strike out the words "any member refusing work while on strike shall not be entitled to any benefits," and substitute the following:

"Any member refusing other work while on strike (providing said work is not in conflict with labor's interests) shall not be entitled to any benefits."

Section 9: Between the words "paid" and "and" add the following:

"Furnishing individual receipts to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor from all members to whom such benefits have been paid."

Third—That section of President's report dealing with Women's Label League be referred to the Committee on Labels.

WOMEN'S LABEL LEAGUE.

For some time past correspondence has been had with some of the representatives of the Women's International Union Label League. The opinion expressed by some of its officials is to the effect that much better results could be accomplished in the interests of the working people if the organization were remodeled and its purposes directed as the following suggested title would imply: "Women's Auxiliary International Union of America." We cordially attest our apprecia-

tion of the splendid work performed by the existing organization, but if it shall be manifest to the women who sympathize and who are co-operating with us to advance the interests of labor that a change of programme or of detail and of title is prompted by their judgment and experience, and that a change of title should be made, surely they will meet with our hearty approval and endorsement, and that we will in turn do what lies in our power to make their efforts and their organization most effective.

Respectfully submitted,

A. FURSETH, Chairman.
H. C. BARTER,
CHAS. W. PETRY,
WM. S. SMITH,
H. W. SHERMAN,
T. F. TRACY,
COLLIS LOVELY.

Delegate Lee M. Hart moved the adoption of the report of the committee. The motion was seconded and carried.

President Gompers—Vice-President Jas. Duncan will read the report of the Executive Council. Such parts of the report as require action at the hands of this Convention will be referred to the various committees, and the Convention so notified.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.,
November 14, 1904.

Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor—

Greeting:

In conformity with custom and our duty, we herewith submit to you a report of the Executive Council covering such subjects as have had our consideration and action.

The Executive Council has held six meetings during the year—one in Boston immediately after the close of the Convention there; the second at A. F. of L. headquarters, Washington, D. C.; the third at Denver, Colo.; the fourth at A. F. of L. headquarters, Washington, D. C.; the fifth on the train from Chicago to San Francisco; the sixth in San Francisco.

In this city we shall hold such meetings during the Convention as may be essential to consider matters which may be referred to us, but we should prefer that all matters which have no direct bearing upon the present Convention should be deferred until a meeting which we shall have immedi-

ately after the close of the Convention's deliberations.

In all, the Executive Council has devoted twenty days in joint meeting to the consideration of the subject matter before us. In a few instances unfinished business was referred to the Washington resident members of the Executive Council, Messrs. Gompers, Duncan, O'Connell and Morrison, to determine questions of importance, of course subject to the ratification of the entire Executive Council.

Much of the work was necessarily transacted by correspondence through the mails and by telegraph, since it would be a financial and practical impossibility for the Executive Council to be in continuous daily session throughout the year.

In all, 115 circular letters were submitted to the Executive Council during the year, and action taken thereon.

In compliance with the instruction of the Boston Convention to hold a meeting west of the Missouri River, one was held in Denver, Colo., in April.

ORGANIZATION.

It is a matter of gratification that the reports of our officers and of all affiliated unions show that though we have had to contend against greater opposition and antagonism, yet the movement of organized labor has with the slightest recession for a very brief period, fully maintained its own, and has made considerable progress. Detailed statements in regard to these matters have already been submitted to you in the reports of the President and Secretary.

Complying with your instructions, as well as following the bent of our own desires for greater unity among the wage-earners of our country, every effort has been made among the unorganized to bring them within the beneficent fold of the trade union movement, and to unite and federate the already organized workers. We appointed committees and divided ourselves into such committees to appear at some of the conventions of unaffiliated internationals, the sum total of all of which has already brought good results and will, in the no distant future, bring its full fruition.

It is a regrettable fact that there

are any international unions unaffiliated to the American Federation of Labor. It is true that there are but few, but that there should even be one unaffiliated does not lessen our cause for regret; for there is not one tangible, good reason for remaining aloof from the family of trade unions, upon the broad platform of the American Federation of Labor.

The American Federation of Labor has not only demonstrated its right to existence, but its constantly increasing achievements and power for good entitle it to the good will and confidence of the people, and particularly the working people of our continent. Organized in 1881, it has ever since, without deviation, served the cause of labor. It is the first general federated movement of America's workers that has not deteriorated, or been destroyed, or diverted into improper channels or to improper purposes. Its life has been of vast use and great advantage to the cause of labor, and can be made immeasurably more so by still greater unity and federation with the resultant increase in numbers, influence and the added intelligence of the yet unaffiliated organizations. We therefore earnestly recommend that the efforts to organize the yet unorganized, to affiliate the yet unaffiliated, be renewed and continued.

To the full limit of our financial resources we have placed organizers in the field who have energetically and intelligently fulfilled their mission, and we stand committed to the continuance of this policy.

JURISDICTION DISPUTES AND CONFERENCES.

Pursuant to the instructions of the Boston Convention, a conference of representatives of the various machinery and iron trades unions was held at Washington, where President Gompers, Vice-President Duncan and Secretary Morrison represented the American Federation of Labor, the purpose being to determine the "line of demarkation" of the various unions' jurisdiction. Each of the organizations made its respective claim to jurisdiction; and by reason of an enlightened spirit of the organizations' representatives, a number of claims were immediately satisfactorily adjusted, while in other

cases agreement was impossible. For convenience, a copy of the report of this conference is submitted herewith, although not forming part hereof. Further conferences were arranged and held, the result of one, the Allied Metal Mechanics and Machinists, already having been referred to in this report.

Being unable to finally determine the line of demarkation of the jurisdiction between the Brotherhood of Boiler-Makers and Iron Ship Builders and the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Union, Vice-Presidents Duncan, O'Connell and Spencer were appointed as a committee to make personal investigation and study of buildings and structures of all kinds regarding the matters in dispute. The committee fulfilled its duties and submitted a report containing its findings in the following language:

First: Smokestacks are awarded to the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America.

Second: Gasometers, steam, air, gas or water-tight tank work, with the frame work to the coping of the outer tank, is awarded to the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America, and the guide frame work above the coping of the outer tank is awarded to the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

Third: Erection of rib, girder and angle iron work in connection with coal hoppers and ash chutes in buildings is awarded to the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

Fourth: Assembling and erection of the frame and plates on safety deposit vaults is awarded to the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

The findings of the committee were ratified by the Executive Council, but we cannot say that they have given entire satisfaction or that they have been fully enforced by the organizations in interest.

In the dispute between the United Metal Workers and the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, several conferences were held, at which President Gompers, Vice-President O'Connell and Secretary Morrison participated, and subsequently Vice-President Spencer

and Mr. John A. Flett were selected as the representatives of the Executive Council to determine the questions at issue between these organizations. The conference was held at Toronto, Canada, in connection with the Convention of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and Mr. Flett was for that reason selected by the Executive Council as Mr. Spencer's associate. The report of this committee is as follows:

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers
vs. United Metal Workers.

September 29, 1904.

To the Officers and Members of the
Executive Council, A. F. of L.:

Greeting: In accordance with the instructions issued by the late Washington meeting of the Executive Council the undersigned attended the joint conference of the representatives of the United Metal Workers and the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers in the city of Toronto during the Convention of the latter organization, as directed by the adjourned New York conference.

There were present Brothers Frank Buchanan, Geo. Warner, A. E. Clancy, representing the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers; Brothers Charles Kirkpatrick and F. W. Marker, representing the United Metal Workers, and Brothers Wm. J. Spencer and John A. Flett, representing the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

Brother John A. Flett was chosen Chairman and Wm. J. Spencer Secretary.

A series of meetings were held at which the dispute in question was exhaustively discussed; but it was quite obvious from the opening of the conference that no amicable settlement could be arrived at, and at the suggestion of Brother Kirkpatrick the first meeting adjourned to give the Iron Workers an opportunity to pass judgment upon the advisability of retaining the inside shop men in the International Union, Brother Kirkpatrick stating that he would prefer to have the Convention decide rather than the committee as he thought it unfair to ask the representatives of the Federation make a decision.

At the convening of the second meeting the Chair asked what action had been taken by the Convention on the question referred to it, and was informed that Brother Kirkpatrick had appeared before the Convention and addressed the delegates upon the advisability of making a working agreement along the lines submitted by him to the Denver meeting and which he explained at length, and at his conclusion the convention endorsed their previous action in claiming jurisdiction over the inside shop men, there being but eleven votes in the negative.

After a very lengthy, and at times heated discussion, Brother Buchanan moved that claim No. 4 of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers be conceded to the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

A division was called for, and resulted in a tie, your representatives reserving their decision until the testimony and minutes of the previous meetings were more fully considered.

Upon a review of the data in our possession, your committee finds that a joint conference was held in Washington June 27-29, 1904, in answer to the following call:

"In the dispute as to jurisdiction in the Metal Trades, especially as between the Allied Metal Mechanics and the United Metal Workers, the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. hereby decides that on or before July 15, 1904, a conference shall be held composed of two delegates from each of the following organizations: Machinists, Structural Iron Workers, Metal Polishers, Allied Metal Mechanics, United Metal Workers and the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. Said conference shall assign to each of the first three unions all persons now members of the Allied Metal Mechanics and United Metal Workers, eligible to membership therein, and shall unite in one International Union all members of the Allied Metal Mechanics and United Metal Workers not eligible to membership in the other unions named, and said conference shall clearly define the jurisdiction of the Amalgamated Union so formed. Any union declining to take part in said conference or refusing to abide by its decision shall forfeit its charter forthwith."

At this conference the claims of jurisdiction of the Machinists, Metal Polishers and Iron Workers were submitted and acted upon. The only dispute over the claim of the Structural Iron Workers occurred over the claim No. 4 which reads:

"All work in the assembling shops of ornamental or bridge and structural iron works, whether iron, cast iron or steel."

Despite the objection of the Metal Workers, the conference conceded the work in question to the Iron Workers, without any reservation, nor did they reconsider their action when they subsequently referred the matter to a future conference of representatives of both organizations at the suggestion of Vice-President O'Connell, and authorized the following motion:

"Secretary Morrison moved that within thirty days a conference be arranged between the representatives of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers and the representatives of the United Metal Workers, the representatives of both organizations to be primarily constituted of the members who work in the assembling shops of ornamental or bridge and structural iron works, with full power to determine as to the best course to pursue to promote and protect the best interests of the men as well as the two organizations at interest."

It evidently was not the intention of the Washington conference to digress from the original object as stated in the "call," for on motion of Vice-President O'Connell, the "future consideration of the subject of the jurisdiction of the Allied Metal Mechanics and the United Metal Workers, and the amalgamation of the two bodies be postponed to a time not exceeding ninety days," shows that it was the intention to follow out the plan as outlined in the "call" as soon as the matter under consideration had been disposed of by the committees.

Nor did the subsequent conference in New York change the attitude of the parties in interest, for the inside men there professed their desire to remain in the Structural Iron Workers, and in the opinion of your committee the intention of that conference adjourning was clearly to get the feel-

ing of the Iron Workers' organization as to whether they would relinquish their claim upon the inside men.

A review of the minutes of the various meetings and the testimony taken impressed upon your committee with the necessity of keeping the inside men and the outside men in one organization, if possible, and we thereupon addressed both parties as to whether they would be willing to adopt and accept a form of organization similar to that of the International Typographical Union and the German Typographia.

We were impelled to do this by the reluctance of the Metal Workers to be absorbed by the Iron Workers, and by the latter agreeing that the inside men should have the right to autonomy in a very liberal measure.

While differing in detail, both parties expressed a willingness to accept such a plan in principle, and we are of the opinion that this is about the only plan that could be worked out to the mutual satisfaction of the parties in interest.

Your committee is, therefore, of the opinion that since each organization has a membership that can perform the work of the other that both should be organized in one body, as intended by the original "call," and we recommend that the Executive Council urge the acceptance of a plan of organization that will preserve the autonomy of the inside shop men, under the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers. After mature consideration we believe that the above recommendation will preserve and promote the best interests of the men involved.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WM. J. SPENCER,
JOHN A. FLETT.

The findings of this committee have been approved by us, and in accordance with the instructions of the Boston Convention to determine "the line of demarkation," stand as the decision of the American Federation of Labor.

After conference, and no agreement being had, the Executive Council decided that coppersmiths properly come under the jurisdiction of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association. Secretary Sherman

of the United Metal Workers[✓] has entered protest against the decision.

PLUMBERS—STEAM FITTERS.

Last year we reported fully upon the controversy between the United Association of Plumbers, Steam Fitters, and Steam Fitters' Helpers versus the National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers, and called attention to the fact that the Executive Council had no other alternative than to revoke the charter of the latter because it had failed to abide by the award made by the umpire to which both organizations submitted their controversy. The Convention ratified that report, and referred to us the subject matters contained in resolutions numbers 41 and 42 of the Boston Convention. Complaint was made during the year that some central bodies had refused to abide by the decision, which occasioned us to issue a circular dated June 14th, which was sent to all our central bodies and published in the August issue of the "American Federationist."

We all regard with keenest appreciation the great worth of the work central labor unions do and can do; but it must be apparent to all that to make that work fruitful of good results there must be sympathetic co-operation and ready compliance with the decisions and judgment of the highest court in the realms of organized labor, the Conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

A number of central bodies promptly complied with our effort to carry out the Boston Convention's decision; a few others failed to comply.

We thereupon decided that those central bodies which failed to comply on or before November 1, with your decision and the terms of that circular issued in conformity therewith, should have their charters revoked on the date named, and directed President Gompers to issue letters to this effect to these recalcitrant central bodies. The date set has expired, and compliance has not been had with the decision and the charters of the central bodies of Chicago, Indianapolis and Washington, D. C., have been revoked and those bodies informed that immediately upon compliance with the decision their charters will be restored.

MINERS—COAL HOISTING ENGINEERS.

Under the terms of resolution No. 40 of the Boston Convention, and for which that Convention adopted a substitute report of a committee, the entire subject matter in controversy between the United Mine Workers of America and the Coal Hoisting Engineers was referred to the Executive Council to act in accordance with "the lines laid down by the report of the special committee on autonomy as reported and endorsed by the Scranton Convention."

The Executive Council heard representatives of both organizations, and finding that the matters came within the provisions of the Scranton Convention declaration, we had no alternative but to decide that the charter of the Coal Hoisting Engineers should be withdrawn; that they should become part of the United Mine Workers of America; that all existing contracts of the Engineers should be maintained by the Miners; that the latter accept without initiation fee all coal hoisting engineers in good standing; and that representatives of the two organizations meet for the purpose of carrying the decision into effect.

SEAMEN—LONGSHOREMEN.

For quite a time there has been considerable dispute between the Seamen's International Union of America and the International Longshoremen's Association, regarding certain features of jurisdiction. We have had a number of conferences with the representatives of both organizations, and have arranged for another conference to be held in this city, when it is hoped that a workable agreement, to the mutual advantage of both organizations, may be adopted.

PAINTERS—AMALGAMATED SHEET METAL WORKERS.

In the matter of the dispute between the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America and the International Association of Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers regarding glazing work in roofs, skylights and sashes, we suggested a conference between the representatives of the organization in interest and selected Messrs. Kidd or Spencer to co-operate. We recommended also as a basis for an understanding, the following:

First: That the members of both organizations, the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, and the International Association of Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, be permitted to glaze metal sash, where the contractors who employ members of either association, are awarded the contract for doing such work.

Second: That the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, be conceded the right to cut all glass on buildings that is used in metal sashes, the International Association of Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers reserving the right of glazing such glass, when it is fitted in metal sash, because all glass placed in metal sash has to be capped and soldered with sheet metal, and necessitates the employment of a sheet metal worker to do such work.

Third: That the International Association of Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers waive jurisdiction over the cutting or glazing of wooden sash, priming or painting sash constructed of metal or wood.

Fourth: That the International Association of Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers be conceded jurisdiction over the fitting or setting of glass in metal sash or skylights, after said glass is properly prepared and cut, to enable sheet metal workers to properly perform their work.

The officers of both organizations agreed that a conference should be held as suggested, the Brotherhood of Painters contending that there can be no question as to the right of its members to the work involved, while the Sheet Metal Workers expressed the hope that at the conference a satisfactory understanding will be reached and further friction between the organizations removed.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS—STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

A dispute arose as to the jurisdiction over men who do electrical work in connection with the operation of the street railways. The officers of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America conferred with us, the result of which was the voluntary action on the part of the latter to surrender jurisdiction over those

workers, to the Brotherhood. A circular to this effect was issued by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employees of America to its locals, which has been enforced and has given general satisfaction.

MECHANICS' AND MACHINISTS' AMALGAMATION.

Due to our constant efforts, we are also gratified to be enabled to report that as the result of numerous conferences between the representatives of the two organizations, the International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics became amalgamated with the International Association of Machinists on November 1st.

BLACKSMITHS—ALLIED METAL MECHANICS.

In connection with the dispute between these two organizations, as reported to the Boston Convention, and in compliance with the direction thereon, we heard the contention fully, by representatives of both organizations, and decided that in conformity with instructions regarding Blacksmiths' Helpers, that inasmuch as they were formally turned over to the Federation, that in behalf of the jurisdiction we have over Blacksmiths' Helpers, that they shall become members of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths.

Inasmuch as the International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics is not now in existence, having amalgamated with the International Association of Machinists the matter is removed from the field of controversy.

CARPENTERS—SHIPWRIGHTS.

The subject matter of the claim of the National Union of Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers of America, was turned over to us by the last Convention, and correspondence and conference have been had. We believed that better results will be achieved for an agreement, if further conference is had between the organizations primarily in interest, and therefore urged the officers of both organizations to hold such a conference, and that until the time of final settlement of the matter in dispute, that carpenters should carry shipwrights' cards when doing shipwright work, and shipwrights should carry carpenters' cards when doing work as house carpenters.

Secretary Duffy of the Carpenters wrote that the matter will be considered by the Executive Board of his organization at its meeting next January. We have not heard further from the Shipwrights upon the subject.

We tru' that the matter will be either withdrawn or adjusted.

ENGINEERS—FIREMEN—BREWERY WORKERS.

The contention between the Brewery Workers, the Engineers and the Firemen has not in the least diminished in intensity during the past year, despite the actions and decisions of the conventions of the American Federation of Labor, and despite every effort made by us to bring about a better state of affairs. In order that a clear understanding of this case may be had, it is necessary to recount the history of this controversy.

The Brewery Workers became affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, and subsequently admitted to membership in its organization engineers and firemen working in breweries. Prior thereto, engineers' unions and firemen's unions, members of which worked in breweries, were organized and became affiliated to the American Federation of Labor. The International Union of Steam Engineers and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen were organized by direction of the American Federation of Labor, with the full knowledge of the International Union of United Brewery Workers, and no objection was interposed, nor any claim made of jurisdiction over these engineers and firemen until a considerable period after the formation of these international unions. Local controversies arose here and there, some of which were adjusted; others drifted along, while still others became more acute. The Executive Council endeavored to act in an advisory and helpful capacity; the conventions endorsed that course.

The matter came to a culminating point at the New Orleans Convention when it adopted the Driscoll substitute both for the Executive Council's report as well as the report of the grievance committee thereon. The Driscoll substitute reads as follows:

"RESOLVED, That all engineers and firemen employed in breweries must be-

long to their respective international unions, and that an agreement shall be drawn up between the Brewery Workers, the Engineers and Firemen, in effect, that when a trade difficulty arises affecting the interest of either one, all three mentioned organizations must co-operate in adjusting said dispute; said agreement to be drawn up by two members from each of the three mentioned organizations, and two members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, said committee to meet within sixty days after the adjournment of this Convention."

In accordance with the terms of this action of the New Orleans Convention, Vice-President O'Connell and Secretary Morrison were appointed a committee to confer with a committee of the Engineers', Firemen's and Brewery Workers' International Unions. An agreement was drawn up and signed by all parties, the representatives of the Brewery Workers signing the same subject to the ratification of their convention. That convention refused to ratify the agreement. Copy of that agreement is printed on pages 77, 78, official proceedings of the Boston convention, and reprisals of one organization upon the other were indulged in to the injury of all.

The entire subject matter was fully reported to the Boston Convention, and after extensive hearings by the committee and full, free and comprehensive discussion before the Convention, the following report of the committee was adopted:

"We recommend that the Cincinnati agreement be affirmed; that all parties concerned be instructed to abide by the terms thereof, and that failure in this respect shall work the revocation of the charter of the organization or organizations so failing."

We did not become lax in the effort to bring about a better understanding and working agreement between the organizations, and had representatives of each of them in counsel with us at our meetings in Boston, Washington and Denver. We officially communicated to the organizations the direct instructions to us from the convention. The Engineers and Firemen advised us of their assent; the Brewery Workers submitted the matter to a referendum vote. This vote was be-

ing taken while we were in session at Denver.

Anxious to avoid enforcing the decree for the revocation of the Brewery Workers' charter, we selected President Gompers to confer with the representatives of the three organizations. Three whole days were devoted to that conference, when all seemed agreed upon the conclusion reached, Messrs. Kemper and Preistersbach for the Brewery Workers assuring us that it would be submitted to a referendum vote of the membership, with their favorable recommendation. The agreement reached was as follows:

BREWERY WORKERS', ENGINEERS', FIREMEN'S AGREEMENT.

**To Be Ratified by the Organisations in
Interest.**

In compliance with the decision of the Boston Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and for the purpose of providing the means thereunder by which the best interests of all parties may be conserved, the undersigned agree that the engineers and firemen employed in breweries come under the jurisdiction of the International Union of Steam Engineers and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, respectively, and all other brewery employes not otherwise now decided by the American Federation of Labor come under the jurisdiction of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America.

For the purpose of carrying into effect the decision above referred to, all engineers and firemen now members of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America shall during the week of July 13-20 (inclusive), 1904, be given a clear transfer card by the respective secretaries of local unions belonging to the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, these cards to be accepted by local unions without discrimination, and the holders of these cards admitted to full membership into the local unions belonging to the International Union of Steam Engineers and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen without the payment of any initiation fee or fine of any kind; and those newly admitted engineers and firemen shall immediately become entitled to all the rights, benefits and protection as all other members of said local engineers' and firemen's unions, provided, of course, that the

regular dues or assessments shall be paid by all members of said local unions of engineers and firemen.

The first Monday in October, 1904, two representatives from the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, one representative from the International Union of Steam Engineers, and one representative from the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, shall meet at a place agreed upon by the officers of the organizations named, for the purpose of forming an International Joint Conference Board. The officers of the organizations named shall agree upon the place for holding the meeting for the formation of this International Joint Conference Board on or before September 19, 1904. Should they fail to agree by that time as to the place of meeting, then the President of the A. F. of L. shall be empowered to designate a place.

The International Joint Conference Board provided for shall consist of four members, two representatives from the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, one representative from the International Union of Steam Engineers, and one from the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

The duties of the International Joint Conference Board shall be to co-operate for the purpose of protecting and promoting the interests of the members and crafts covered by the respective jurisdictions of the organizations, parties hereto.

It shall require a majority vote of the International Joint Conference Board to decide upon any case presented, and in the event of this board being unable to reach a decision they shall select a fifth man within two days with co-equal powers to the other representatives constituting the board, and the decision reached by the board thus constituted shall be final and binding upon all parties concerned.

In the event of the inability of the International Joint Conference Board to select by majority vote the fifth man, as herein provided, the President of the A. F. of L. shall be notified within 24 hours, and by telegraph, if necessary, and he shall be empowered to select a fifth man to act with the International Joint Conference Board, as herein provided, with co-equal power to all the other members

of the International Joint Conference Board, and the decision by the board thus constituted shall be final and binding upon all parties to this agreement.

The International Joint Conference Board shall meet the first Monday in February, 1906, and on the same day each year succeeding, and shall also meet at such other times as may be necessary at such place as may be mutually agreed upon by the officers of the international unions parties to this agreement.

In the event of the failure to agree as to the place where the meeting of the International Joint Conference Board shall be held, the President of the A. F. of L. shall be empowered, to designate the place of the holding of such meeting.

Local Joint Conference Boards shall be formed in each city or locality where there are local unions of the above-named international unions, said Local Joint Conference Boards to be constituted as follows:

Two representatives of the local union or unions under the jurisdiction of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, and one representative each from the local unions of the International Union of Steam Engineers and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

Each local union or unions desiring the assistance of the parties to this agreement shall present their demands or grievances to the local Joint Conference Boards for approval.

All questions under consideration by the local Joint Conference Boards shall be decided by a majority vote, and in case of disagreement they shall select a fifth man within two days who shall have co-equal power with other members of the local Joint Conference Boards, and the decision reached by the local Joint Conference Boards thus constituted shall be final and binding upon the local unions in the city or locality.

If the local Joint Conference Boards prefer to submit any matter in controversy to the International Joint Conference Board instead of to the selection of a fifth man, they shall have the power to do so.

Local unions coming under the jurisdiction of the international unions, parties to this agreement, shall form local Joint Conference Boards in the different

cities and localities the second Monday in October, 1904, and shall meet not less than once in each month thereafter, or as often as may be necessary.

The local unions in entering into agreements with employers shall arrange that these agreements terminate at the same time.

In the event of the failure to secure agreements or to adjust grievances between local unions with employers, it shall be within the power of the local Joint Conference Boards to declare strikes, providing the same have been approved by the International Joint Conference Board.

Strikes may be declared off by the International Joint Conference Board or by the local Joint Conference Boards by and with the consent of the International Joint Conference Board.

In case of disagreement regarding the interpretation of any part of this agreement, the same shall be referred to the International Joint Conference Board; and in the event of that board being unable to reach a decision by a majority vote, the said International Joint Conference Board shall select a fifth man within two days, with co-equal power to themselves, and a majority vote of the said International Joint Conference Board as thus constituted shall be final and binding upon all parties.

Existing agreements between the parties hereto and employers shall not be disturbed, except as to the transfer of members as herein provided, and the transfer of such agreements to the organizations to which such members have been transferred. And no further agreements shall be made by the parties hereto in conflict with the provisions of this agreement.

Any party to this agreement may propose amendments to this agreement, provided that not less than thirty days' notice in writing is given to the other parties to this agreement, and unless agreed to by them a meeting of the International Joint Conference Board shall be held for the consideration of the proposed amendments, and if adopted by a majority vote of the International Joint Conference Board, shall become a part of this agreement.

Signatures of officers of International Union of United Brewery Workmen (to be appended).

Signature of International Union of Steam Engineers (to be appended).

Signature of International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen (to be appended).

Signature of President American Federation of Labor (to be appended).

The result of the referendum vote on the Boston decision was defeated by the membership of the Brewery Workers; the Denver agreement was never submitted to a referendum vote.

During our session at Washington, the United Brewery Workers' International Union was in convention assembled at Indianapolis. We directed Secretary Morrison to send the following telegram and letter:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13, 1904.

International Union United Brewery Workmen,

In Convention assembled, Columbia Hall,

Indianapolis, Ind.

I have been instructed by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to notify your Convention that the International Union of Steam Engineers and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen have expressed their willingness to comply with the decision of Boston Convention relative to the jurisdiction over engineers and firemen in breweries and urge upon your Convention to notify the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. of your final decision. Letter follows.

(Signed) FRANK MORRISON,
Sec. A. F. of L.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13, 1904.

To the International Union of United Brewery Workmen in Convention assembled, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Greetings:

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor now in session at headquarters, Washington, D. C., takes this opportunity of calling to your attention the urgent importance for definite action in carrying out the decision of the Boston Convention of the American Federation of Labor, which, stripped of verbiage, is as follows:

That a Joint Conference Board shall be formed, consisting of four members: two from the International Union of United Brewery Workmen, one from the International Union of Steam Engineers,

and one from the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen. In case of the board being unable to reach a decision, they shall select a fifth man, within two days, and the decision reached by the board thus constituted shall be final.

A Joint Conference Board shall be formed in each city or locality where there are local unions of the above named organizations.

Each local union or unions desiring the assistance of the parties to this contract shall present their demands to the Joint Conference Board for approval.

If the Joint Conference Board does not approve demands or grievances submitted, an appeal can be taken to the Joint Conference Board provided for in Section 2. Decision of this board to be final and binding on all parties to this agreement.

All questions under consideration by the national or local conference boards shall be decided by a majority vote.

In case of disagreement regarding the interpretation of this agreement, the same shall be referred to a disinterested party of arbitrators consisting of three members (one to be selected by each organization), whose award or finding shall be binding on all parties.

Joint Conference Boards of different cities or localities in entering into agreements must arrange that they terminate at the same time.

New contracts shall not be extended beyond the time of contract or contracts now in existence.

Grievances requiring joint strikes must be approved by the Joint Conference Board of the city or locality and the Joint Conference Board of the International Unions.

Strikes may be declared off by a majority vote of the Conference Board of the International Unions.

All engineers and firemen now members of the International Brewery Workmen's Union shall be admitted to membership in local unions of engineers and firemen, without payment of initiation fees or fines, upon the presentation of a card or due book, showing that they are in good standing up to date in the International Union of United Brewery Workmen.

Amendments may be proposed hereafter by either party, and, on ratification

by the other parties in such manner as its laws provide shall become a part of this agreement.

That all parties concerned be instructed to abide by the terms thereof, and that failure in this respect shall work the revocation of the charter of the organization or organizations so failing.

The International Union of Engineers and Firemen have officially notified us they are willing and eager to carry the above into effect. We await a similar reply from the International Union of United Brewery Workmen.

Your attention is called to the penalty in the concluding paragraph for non-compliance.

The revocation of charters is extreme, but necessary discipline to the fulfillment of Convention decisions, and if your International Union does not find a way to adjust this dispute, either along the lines of the above quotation or in some other way mutually satisfactory, you will force the American Federation of Labor to take the last alternative. This would also mean withdrawal of endorsement and recognition of your trade label, which would not mean progress, as you all know, and would nullify approval of your pending boycotts as well as prevent favorable action on new ones, until your organization agrees to abide by the above decision.

The responsibility rests with you, whether a decision rendered after years of turmoil and discussion shall be respected, or, if instead, the good work of the past is to be even temporarily checked by failure of your International Union to respect the deliberate findings by the Labor Court of last resort of North America, namely, the Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

A favorable reply from your Convention now in session, is requested.

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary A. F. of L.

To this we received the following reply:

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 25, 1904.

To the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.:

Gentlemen:

The undersigned committee has been appointed by the convention of the International Union of United

Brewery Workmen, to reply to the communication (dated September 13th, 1904) submitted by you, through your Secretary, Mr. Frank Morrison, relating to the controversy between our organization and the International Union of Steam Engineers and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

The action of the convention in appointing a committee for this purpose was brought about by the friends of the American Federation of Labor, as owing to the temper of the convention, due to the effect of the recent referendum vote, and smarting under the injustice of the demand made upon us by the Boston resolution, it was deemed best to avoid precipitate action.

In reviewing the past, we desire to extend our thanks to the Executive Council for the consideration that has always been shown in their desire to promote harmony within the ranks of organized labor and their solicitude for the welfare of the workers.

But we protest that we can see no way to satisfactorily adjust the trouble along the lines laid down by the Boston Convention.

The resolution of the Boston Convention would require our organization to surrender to the engineers and firemen organizations a part of our autonomy, by giving to each of the other organizations a vote and voice in the government and regulation of the affairs of our organization, both nationally and locally.

To this we can under no circumstances submit. The very unreasonableness of the demand assures us that the next convention of the American Federation of Labor will repudiate the action of the Boston Convention in relation to this matter.

The International Union of Steam Engineers and Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen could, with the same reason and justice in their demands, ask the next convention to pass a resolution requiring the Musicians' Union and the Telegraphers' Union or the Garment Workers' Union, etc., to establish Joint Conference Boards, and give the engineers and firemen a voice and vote in the direction and management of their organization.

We therefore feel assured that under the circumstances the Executive Coun-

cil, in its wisdom, will leave the matter to the adjudication of convention which will meet in San Francisco next November.

Respectfully submitted,

ED F. WARD,
AUG. PRIESTERSBACH,
LOUIS KEMPER.

Committee appointed by last Convention of I. U. U. B. W. of A.

It will be observed that no reference is made in this communication to the Denver agreement; that it was not referred to the membership; and we are not aware whether it was entirely ignored by the Indianapolis Convention.

Apart from the many other bitter incidents resulting from this controversy, the one in Belleville, Illinois, stands out conspicuously. It is a repetition of what occurred at Columbus and Cincinnati, where the engineers were the offenders, and which, by direction of the Executive Council, they rectified. The Belleville affair is the unfraternal action of the Brewery Workers, and remains unrectified. In this case the Engineers' and Firemen's locals were in conference with the brewery proprietors for a renewal of their respective agreements, and because agreements were not speedily reached the Brewery Workers entered into agreements with the employers covering engineers and firemen, their employment, their wages and their conditions. Because we could not sanction such procedure, and so declared, the Brewery Workers seemed much offended. They, as well as the employers, addressed President Gompers upon this subject, and he reiterated the position of the American Federation of Labor upon both the general question, as well as the Belleville situation. For your information we quote the following reply from Secretary Kemper:

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 17, 1904.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir and Brother:

Yours of the 12th inst. has come to hand, but must say that I am surprised to learn that you should sanction discrimination of this nature

in Belleville, Illinois. You state in your communication that the Belleville controversy as it has been presented to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, is that the Local Union of Engineers and Firemen under the jurisdiction of their respective international unions had agreements with the Western Brewing Company and the Star Brewing Company of Belleville, Illinois, and that while negotiations for a renewal of these contracts were in progress, the Local Union of the brewery workers surreptitiously entered into agreements with these brewery companies by which the engineers and firemen were supplanted, etc.

In reply to the above will state that the contract of the firemen had been signed by the Western and Star breweries before the contract of the engineers was discussed, and the latter, taking snap judgment, called a strike, without considering for a moment the vast majority of the men employed in said breweries who were members of our organization, and, in fact, we knew nothing of the matter until the strike had been declared and the engineers and firemen had walked out, leaving the plant idle.

The brewery proprietors hereupon expressed a desire to enter into an agreement with the brewery workers, owing to the arbitrary manner in which the engineers and firemen had acted, and after due consideration an agreement was drawn up as favorable, if not more so, than the contract demanded by the engineers and firemen, and this contract later on was offered to the men who had walked out, but was refused.

Could you expect of us, that under the circumstances existing, our men should quit, although their demands had been granted? Such sacrifice could not be asked for on our part after all that occurred. You can rest assured that I am just as anxious as you are to see peace restored, but cannot see how this can be done, as long as the policy of taking such of our members from us as is possible under the decision of the Boston Convention, rendered hastily and ill-advised, as later on admitted by Vice-President Duncan and many prominent men in the movement. We believe that this entire matter

should be brought before the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, and the firms in question not antagonized in the meantime.

Fraternally yours,

LOUIS KEMPER,
International Secretary.

It will be observed that the Brewery Workers assume the censorship over other organizations, and stigmatize the action of their fellow-unionists as arbitrary, and that that in itself was a sufficient reason, when the Engineers and Firemen refused the conditions offered them by their employers, for the Brewery Workers to enter into an agreement and to supplant them in their positions.

When it is borne in mind that the subject matter in general controversy was fully considered by the committee at the Boston Convention; that it was discussed upon the floor for several hours, fully one hour of which was uninterruptedly given to a delegate from the Brewery Workers, that however "ill-advised" the action there may have been, it certainly cannot be characterized as having been hasty. We have the assurance of Vice-President Duncan that he did not express himself as stated by Secretary Kemper in regard to the action of the Boston Convention. How many other "prominent men" in the movement are misquoted, of course we are not in a position to know.

It is quite evident that the main-spring of the Brewery Workers' refusal to comply with the advice and decisions of the American Federation of Labor is the unfounded suspicion and fear that it is our aim to despoil and disrupt their organization. That this is farthest from our purpose and that the very opposite results would follow, none ought to know better than they. Experience must have demonstrated to them that this internecine strife tends not only to weaken the power and influence of each respective union in interest, but cultivates among the membership a violation of labor's decalogue, "Thou shalt not take thy neighbor's job." Encourage the practice that union men may take the position made vacant by other craftsmen on strike, and the practice easily degenerates until men will look with entire equa-

nimity upon committing so grave an offense against their fellows.

Of course, we cannot enter into the direct councils of an affiliated organization, but we imagine that if the opportunity for pros and cons were represented to the consideration of the membership of the Brewery Workers, they might understand that there is a side to this controversy in which their own best interests would be served by conforming to the best expressed judgment of the organized labor movement of America. Neither have we the right nor the desire to be the censors of the labor press, and that includes the official journals of affiliated organizations; but we cannot refrain from calling attention to the unfair and improper attitude assumed by the Brewery Workers' Journal, both in dealing with this subject and with the men connected with our movement. The minds of the members were prejudiced not only upon the question itself, but poisoned against the officers who were required to carry out the Federation's actions and the delegates who dared express their opinions and who cast their votes at the Convention. It may not be an uninteresting incident to relate that the Brewery Workers' Journal published a list of the delegates and the manner in which they cast their votes, and declared a boycott upon the product of the members of the organizations whose delegates voted, as their conscience and judgment dictated, in favor of the committee's report at the Boston Convention.

We may be asked why we have not revoked the charter of the Brewery Workers. Our answer is that, though their conduct may have merited it, yet we have hoped and worked, worked and hoped, that some way out may be found by which either an agreement may be reached, the Brewery Workers recognize the necessity of abiding by the decision, or that some other penalty be administered.

We therefore recommend that unless an agreement is reached before the close of this Convention, the decision of the American Federation of Labor shall stand as follows:

1. That the endorsement of all firms declared unfair by the Brewery Workers which have been approved by the

American Federation of Labor be withdrawn.

2. That no application for the endorsement of the Brewery Workers to regard any firm as unfair shall be entertained, received or endorsed.

3. That the endorsement of the American Federation of Labor of the label of the International Union of United Brewery Workers be, and the same is, hereby withdrawn.

And that these several actions stand as the decision of the American Federation of Labor until such time as the Brewery Workers' organization comes to an agreement with the International Union of Steam Engineers and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, or complies with the decision of the American Federation of Labor.

ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America and the International Union of Steam Engineers laid claim to several branches of work performed by the members of the International Union of Elevator Constructors.

In the case of the Electrical Workers, the claim was that the Elevator Constructors did not live up to the agreement reached between these two organizations, as a condition for the withdrawal of objections to the issuance of the charter by the American Federation of Labor to the International Union of Elevator Constructors. It was decided that the agreement must be adhered to.

The claim of the Engineers has not been further pressed before the Executive Council.

CARPENTERS' AMALGAMATION.

In the report already submitted to you reference is made to the movement inaugurated by the American Federation of Labor for the amalgamation of the American District of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. At the meeting of the General Council of the Amalgamated Society the following resolution was adopted:

"That after a full and careful consideration of the problem facing our

Society in America, caused by the antagonistic attitude of the United Brotherhood, this Council is of the opinion that the Strasser award, involving the amalgamation of the American branches with the United Brotherhood, provides the only permanent solution of the problem, providing it is loyally carried out on both sides. It therefore recommends the question to the votes of the members, and pledges itself to take such steps as are possible to secure the payment of benefits to which our members have become entitled by joining this Society in the event of amalgamation taking place."

As will be observed, this resolution refers the subject matter to a referendum vote of the members. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America at its recent convention appointed a committee to meet a like committee of the Amalgamated Society for the purpose of arranging details of amalgamation, and to submit the same to a referendum vote of the membership of the United Brotherhood. We have not only reason to believe, but earnestly hope, that the result will be favorable to amalgamation, and that the same will be satisfactorily effected.

LOUISVILLE CENTRAL BODY.

For several years disputes of such a character have arisen in the central body of Louisville as to result in periodical division; two central bodies operating on diverse and generally antagonistic lines.

About two years ago a division and breach occurred, and unity was established through the efforts of one of our organizers sent there especially for that purpose.

In the early part of this year another division occurred, much to the injury of the interests of the workers, and the good name of the movement there. Applications for the annulment of the charter, and its transfer to the other body were made and resisted. Recognizing the importance of this matter to our cause, President Gompers appointed Treasurer Lennon and Organizer Tracy a committee to proceed to Louisville and there effect an adjustment. The committee reported that an agreement was drawn up, and

signed by the representatives of both parties in interest, whereby it was believed that unity had been established, and the causes for the previous division obviated.

Of course we approved the action and the report, but for some time it was not carried into effect, but we are pleased to report that quite recently the difficulty has been settled on the basis of the agreement reached.

Investigation by the committee, verified by our own investigation, has demonstrated that the greatest cause for the difficulty, both at Louisville and in several other central bodies, is due to the fact that the persons having some measure or scheme that they wish to foist upon the central body, have managed so to prolong the business meeting that a considerable number of delegates leave the meetings for their homes, leaving the field clear for the consummation of projects and measures of which the majority would not approve.

Though it may not be possible to absolutely enforce a rule for the adjournment of meetings at a specific hour, yet we are persuaded that it is our duty to inculcate upon our fellow unionists to limit the length of time of holding meetings, and also to urge that members and delegates should attend these meetings, and remain until the business has been concluded and an adjournment had.

NEW ORLEANS CENTRAL BODY.

A case has recently arisen in New Orleans similar to one which existed in Omaha a few years ago; that is, that the Central Labor Union of New Orleans has placed upon its unfair list a labor paper, published and edited by a member of the International Typographical Union.

The president of the International Typographical Union complained that Mr. R. P. Fleming, the proprietor and editor of the paper referred to, is a union member; that all the work done in connection with the paper is that of union members; that the reason for declaring this publication unfair is due to nothing more or less than the expression of opinion by the editor.

Acting upon principles of trade union law, as well as the decision rendered by the Executive Council in the Omaha case,

already referred to, President Gompers communicated with the New Orleans central body, practically reiterating the decision reached in the similar case.

While we all reserve to ourselves the right of patronizing or refusing to patronize any publication, because of the views and judgment expressed in its columns, yet, as trade unionists, we have not the moral right to "boycott" any publication because of the expression of opinion through its columns.

We do not undertake to say that the statements complained of, as published by Editor Fleming, are justified or otherwise; we are not in a position to know, but whatever the expressions may have been, the untrammelled freedom of the press is so important to the well being, not only of organized labor, but to human, civilized life, that no conceivable circumstance could arise that would warrant trade unionists, in their organized capacity, in placing a publication upon a "boycott" list for the expression of opinion.

President Gompers has communicated to the New Orleans central body to this effect, but the central body has neither rectified the wrong nor complied with its repeated promises to answer the complaint made. In view of these facts, we recommend that unless the New Orleans central body removes from its unfair list the "United Labor Journal" within thirty days after the close of this convention, and so notifies the President of the American Federation of Labor, the charter of said central body shall be withdrawn.

CARPENTERS—WOOD WORKERS.

The Boston Convention reiterated the decision and award made by Umpire Downey in the controversy between the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. We endeavored by every honorable means at our command to persuade the Carpenters to comply with the terms of that award, but regret to report that that organization still declines to do so, and just as stoutly as ever contends for its position. The convention of the United Brotherhood was in session in Milwaukee at the same time we were meeting at headquarters in Washington. We discussed the subject matter of the relations of the two organizations, and inasmuch as Vice-

President Kidd, who is also the General Secretary of the Wood Workers, was present, he acquiesced in a proposal to be made to the Brotherhood's convention for a conference, despite the award that had been made in favor of the organization he represents. Thereupon President Gompers was authorized to send the following letter:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17, 1904.

Mr. Wm. D. Huber, President United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Milwaukee, Wisconsin:

Dear Sir and Brother:

You are no doubt aware that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has been in session during this week, at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor. Among the numerous matters discussed were the differences existing between the various International Unions and Brotherhoods, and, as you can readily understand, the matters in connection with the U. B. were also given attention. After considerable discussion and consideration, the thought was expressed, and I was instructed to convey it to you, that more than likely if a conference were held by representatives of the U. B. and an equal number of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, at which one or two members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor might attend, in all likelihood, it might tend toward not only the restoration of a better feeling, but an agreement that would be beneficial to all concerned. The suggestion was not made in the form of arbitration, but in an effort to amicably reach the best conclusion possible for the removal of the feelings resulting from the conditions now existing.

Of course the attendance of any representatives from the Executive Council at the conference is to be dependent entirely upon the wishes of either or both of the organizations, and if the representatives of the Executive Council would be acceptable, that they act in a conciliatory or advisory and helpful capacity, rather than in any other.

The aim and purpose which we have in the suggestion in the above matters,

for a conference, is to be of the best possible service within our power, so as to remove this cause of contention and to restore a greater degree of unity and harmony in the labor movement of our country. Surely it is not necessary to appeal to you, or to your colleagues, or to the delegates to your Convention, to endeavor to eliminate the causes of contention in our movement. The elements of antagonism directed against the trade union movement of America have never been so keen or aggressive as at the present time.

In all the struggles of the human family for justice and right our opponents have never been able, by open opposition, to defeat the popular movement. The greatest weaknesses in all these movements have been the dissensions and divisions in the ranks of the masses. This is the greatest danger which confronts the workers of our time. If we can by intelligent co-operation, and in a conciliatory, fraternal spirit, approach the grave questions which now have a tendency to divide us, and accentuate that division into a rivalry, bitterness and hostility; if we can bring about unity, federation and co-operation among the organized workers in the trade union movement, we shall do much to encourage union men throughout the country, and give hope to the non-unionist, that they, too, may the sooner join the fold, and help in the great and ennobling work before us.

In connection with this permit me to say that the suggestion was also made that, if agreeable, we shall take pleasure in having a representative of the Executive Council in attendance at your Convention when this subject matter is under discussion.

I ask you, however, to advise me a few days in advance, when the most appropriate time would be for the attendance of such representatives at the Convention, and thus afford me an opportunity of communicating with my colleagues and endeavoring to arrange for the attendance of some members. Of course, as stated before, such attendance to depend entirely upon the same meeting with your cordial consent.

Permit me to add the expression of the sincerest good wishes of my colleagues and myself for the success of

the United Brotherhood, its officers, delegates and members, and that the deliberations of your Convention may be fraught with the greatest advantage to the members of your craft and help to usher in the day of human justice and human brotherhood.

Fraternally yours,

(Signed.) SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President American Federation of Labor.

After our adjournment and while the Brotherhood was still in session, General Secretary Frank Duffy transmitted a copy of a report of the special committee having the subject under consideration, and which the Convention adopted. The action is in the following copy of the proceedings reported and adopted:

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 22, 1904.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Thirteenth Convention of the U. B. of C. and J.:

We, your Committee on Organization, desire to submit the following report:

In the matter as contained in the communication from Samuel Gompers, President of the A. F. of L., in reference to this Convention, appointing a committee to meet with committee to be appointed by the A. W. Workers, said committees to meet in conjunction with one or two members of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. for the purpose of trying to bring about more harmonious relations between the U. B. of C. and J. and the A. W. W., was carefully considered. And we would respectfully recommend that the General Secretary of the U. B. of C. and J. communicate with President Gompers of the A. F. of L. and ascertain the information as to whether the A. W. W. had requested that such action be taken by this Convention, and if the conference as suggested was intended to try to so amalgamate the A. W. Workers into the U. B. of C. and J., so that but one organization of Carpenters and Joiners, comprising all the branches of the wood-working industries as enumerated in Section 61 of the Constitution of the U. B. of C. and J., would hereafter be recognized by the A. F. of L. And if an affirmative reply is given to the General Secretary, that this Convention then instruct the President of

the U. B. to immediately appoint a committee, as suggested by President Gompers, the same to meet with a like committee from the A. W. Workers to arrange for said amalgamation of the A. W. Workers into the U. B. of C. and J., and that at least one member of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. be invited to attend said meeting, not for the purpose of any arbitration of existing controversy, but for the purpose of giving such information as may be deemed necessary for the proper understanding as to past actions of the A. F. of L. in reference to said controversy, and what is to be expected by the U. B. of C. and J. in the future.

We would further recommend that if an affirmative reply is given that this Convention also request a member of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to appear before this Convention to make such statement as may tend to harmonize our relations and bring about a more fraternal feeling for the continuance of our affiliations with said body.

(Signed.)

JAMES A. GRAY,
(Chairman)
A. M. SWARTZ,
(Secretary)
L. L. HUGHES,
CARL ENGLISH JR.
SAM'L YARNELL,
Committee.

To this President Gompers sent the following telegram:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27, 1904.

Frank Duffy, Secretary - Treasurer,
Convention United Brotherhood of
Carpenters and Joiners of America,
Milwaukee, Wis.:

Communication received. Replying your questions, would say complaint was made by Amalgamated Wood Workers that United Brotherhood violated arbitrator's award and American Federation of Labor's decision sustaining same. The Executive Council of its own initiation authorized my letter to President Huber suggesting conference representatives Brotherhood of Carpenters and Amalgamated Wood Workers. The Amalgamated did not ask or suggest conference, but consented thereto.

The suggested conference, if held, should have full sway to bring about the best possible results. It should not be prevented or hampered by use of

preliminary obstacles or technicalities of any kind. In interest of labor and good name of our movement, your acquiescence to suggestion for conference is sincerely urged.

SAMUEL GOMPERS.

We have received no information of any further developments in the case. In view, however, of the fact that the organization in whose favor the award has been made is not averse to a further conference for the purpose of reaching an agreement workable and mutually advantageous, it seems to us that there is no tangible, good reason for a refusal on the part of the other. We strongly urge upon the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners this view of the matter.

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS —COLORADO SITUATION.

It is perhaps superfluous for us to say how shocking was the constant recurring news of events as they developed in Colorado. In common with all our people, we were chagrined and felt a sense of outrage at the course pursued by the public authorities of that State. We had ample opportunity of making an investigation while in Colorado, and found the charges and complaints against Governor Peabody and the Citizens' Alliance and their cohorts fully sustained. Realizing that apart from the organized effort itself the outrage could only be rectified and the rights to which the men were entitled vouchsafed through appeals to the highest courts of the country, we directed and authorized President Gompers to issue an appeal in the name of the E. C. of the A. F. of L., to affiliated unions for financial contributions, the same to be forwarded to Secretary Haywood of the Western Federation of Miners. We urged that the funds received as the result of this appeal be devoted to the purpose above stated. We entertain the hope, as we anticipate, that the wrong doers will be punished, and the wrongs of the men righted. The circular appeal was also published in the August issue of the "American Federationist," and generally in the labor press.

We directed President Gompers to communicate with Secretary Haywood of the Western Federation of Miners, and to make inquiry of him as to what action had been taken in the direction indi-

cated. We received a letter of which the following is a copy:

DENVER, Colo., October 22, 1904.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir and Brother: I referred your letter of September 29th to President Moyer, but I infer from your telegram received to-day that he did not take up the subject matter of your communication addressed to me. As Mr. Moyer is absent at the present time visiting our local unions in Missouri, I will answer your communication.

You will see by the financial statement issued as a supplement to the "Miners' Magazine," a copy of which I will send you in a few days, that the donations for the months of July, August and September have fallen off very perceptibly. This, I think, can easily be accounted for, owing to the unusual number of large strikes throughout the East, especially the Textile Workers' and the Butchers' strike of Chicago.

Organized labor, generally, seems to appreciate the fact that we have been putting up a good fight and have probably assisted us to the extent of their ability.

As to the legal phase of the Colorado situation, we have, up to the present time, been unable to get Governor Peabody or his military henchmen in the Federal Courts. You will remember that in the case of Mr. Moyer, when he was confined in the Bull Pen at Telluride, Judge Thayer of St. Louis issued an order to Governor Peabody to bring the body of Mr. Moyer into court, and our Governor immediately released Mr. Moyer to avoid appearing before Judge Thayer. The previous injunctions that have been issued against the military, the Mine Operators' Association, and the Citizens' Alliance have been religiously ignored by the members of these associations. In Idaho Springs, the self-convicted criminals, members of the Citizens' Alliance (89 in number) who were enjoined by Judge Owers from interfering with the members of the W. F. M., were released by the process of nolle prosequere, they having absolute control of the District Attorney. In San Miguel County, the injunction was issued by Judge Theron Stevens and was also ignored. This case is likely to come up in the No-

vember term of court. In Cripple Creek district, Teller County, Judge Seeds issued a similar injunction, which was likewise ignored. In fact the only court order that has been recognized by the Mine Operators is the injunction issued by Judge Owers on the first of the present month, prohibiting the Mine Operators of Leadville from discriminating, coercing or compelling members of the Western Federation of Miners to sever their connection with the organization and take out cards in the Mine Operators' Association. It is our intention to carry to the highest tribunal every legal procedure that we have commenced. It seems almost impossible, however, to do anything at the present time, as everything is hinged on the coming election. I think, however, that yourselves and colleagues, will be satisfied with our work before we are through.

Thanking you for the kindly interest you have taken in our behalf, I am,

Yours fraternally,

(Signed) WM. D. HAYWOOD,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Replying to the question for information as to the total amount which was received as a result of the circular appeal Secretary Haywood replied that the amount received for the months of July, August and September, was in round numbers, \$48,000.

We entertain the hope that the officers of the Western Federation of Miners will leave no effort untried to compel adjudication in the highest courts of our country upon the constitutional and natural rights involved in this case.

The subject matter in its entirety is set forth in our circular of June 20th, already referred to herein, and covered in the report of the President to this convention.

It will be remembered that the Boston Convention appropriated the sum of one thousand dollars to the Western Federation of Miners, which was forwarded by Secretary Morrison, and to which the following acknowledgment was made:

DENVER, Colorado, Jan. 19, 1904.

Mr. Frank Morrison, Secretary American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir and Brother: I am in receipt of your letter of recent date, inclosing check for \$1,000, amount appropriated by

the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled in Boston, Mass., for the assistance of the members of the W. F. M., who are on strike in Colorado and elsewhere.

Yours fraternally,

(Signed) WM. D. HAYWOOD,
Secretary-Treasurer.

In compliance with the resolution of the Boston Convention, and in conformity with the policy of the Federation, we directed President Gompers to select representatives of the A. F. of L. to attend the Convention of the Western Federation of Miners, and invite that organization to become affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Vice-President Morris, former Secretary Chris Evans, Messrs. Wm. D. Mahon and R. Cornelius, of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, were appointed as such representatives. They report having been cordially received; that the addresses were highly appreciated by the delegates; and that they had every reason to believe that their expressions had made a deep impression upon the delegates. A committee was appointed to consider the matter. We regret, however, to say that affiliation has not yet been had.

CENTRAL BODY, BUTTE—WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.

Considerable bitterness has been occasioned at Butte, Montana, by reason of the antagonism of the Western Federation of Miners to the local unions belonging to international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, the Central Labor Union of that city bitterly resenting it. The application was made to us by the central body and by the individual union to issue a notice, requesting that further contributions to the Western Federation of Miners be discontinued. We were disinclined to follow this course, and received a letter from President Moyer, requesting us not to comply with this request stating that he would be willing to meet representatives of the A. F. of L. for the purpose of adjusting the particular matter from which the other difficulties resulted. President Gompers endeavored to make arrangements for a conference at Butte, Montana, but President Moyer replied that he had engagements elsewhere, which would prevent him attending such

a conference, and he suggested one at Denver. Desirous of coming to some better understanding and closer alliance, President Gompers suggested that Mr. Moyer meet the Executive Council on the train at Denver, going westward, and arrange to have the representatives of the organizations in interest present. All others agreed to this arrangement, but thus far we have not heard from Mr. Moyer upon the subject.

In connection with this subject we would say that the American Federation of Labor must insist upon the jurisdiction of our International Unions over their respective crafts, in any city of the country, and that it cannot surrender that right to any other body.

We are anxious for peace in the labor world, and unity and fraternity among the organizations. We have done our level best to bring about this desirable result, and this policy must of necessity be continued.

LOCAL STRIKES.

We have endorsed a number of strikes of directly affiliated local unions, and authorized the payment of the benefits. This will be fully covered in the reports to this convention of the President and the Secretary.

There is another feature to which we desire to call attention. We have formed quite a number of international unions within the past few years, since the formation of the defense fund. Of course, when an international union is formed from directly affiliated local unions, these locals forfeit their further claim upon the defense fund, toward which they have paid. Desiring to overcome this, as well as to give the newly formed international unions a start, we have usually recognized the equity of the claim for some consideration and some financial assistance, and have appropriated sums of money toward the formation of these international unions, but such appropriations were made from the general fund, when in truth they should have been made from the defense fund, to which, as already stated, these unions had contributed. For that reason we recommend that when such appropriations are made, that authority be given that the same be drawn from the defense fund. We wish to add that it is not our desire to deplete the defense fund at all, but simply

to accord justice, and in a legal manner. We therefore submit the recommendation.

SAN FRANCISCO CENTRAL BODY.

It is regrettable that all the trade unionists of this city are not attached to the San Francisco Labor Council. Conference was held some time last year for the purpose of forming all unions into another central body, and a charter applied for. However, the San Francisco Labor Council did not believe that the move was in the interest of the labor movement of the city or of the labor movement in general. It, therefore, refused to carry out the agreement, and protested against the issuance of such a charter. We have advised that a conference be held between the representatives of both parties during this Convention, in which we shall be glad to participate, either in whole or by representatives, for the purpose of determining what course is best to pursue in the premises.

NEW YORK CENTRAL BODY.

Repeated efforts were made by President Gompers to bring about an understanding, by mutual consent, between the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance, etc., and the New York Central Federated Union, for the full representation of the international's local. Agreements were signed and then repudiated by the central body.

Efforts to secure for the international's union the rights to which it was entitled were recommended frequently throughout the year, but without success. The matter is not now satisfactorily determined.

APPEALS FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

During the past year we had numerous appeals for financial assistance, each urging that a special assessment be levied upon the unions. In view of the fact, however, that there were so many involved, and taking into consideration the financial condition of nearly all the international unions, we were strongly convinced of the inexpediency of levying such assessments.

We, however, issued several appeals, some of which brought fair returns.

We cannot too strongly impress upon the minds of our fellow-unionists the absolute necessity of providing their organizations with funds. During the period when they are employed, and without any difficulty confronting them, they should contribute to the dues that will afford them protection in all of the vicissitudes that may befall them, to aid in securing the improved conditions to which they are entitled.

Experience has demonstrated that the failure of the unions to require the contribution of higher dues, and the consequent absence of any fund, is the cause of strikes and lockouts which could and would otherwise be averted.

When unions have no accumulated funds, they are often imposed upon by employers who undertake to calculate to a nicety how long the workmen can resist aggression and hold out to enforce a demand, no matter how reasonable it may be. The fact that men can and do economize, and live on less than usual during a contest, is not considered when the employers take an aggressive position, and strikes are thereby prolonged to a greater period than calculated upon by the employers. But the presence of a good fund would have the effect of moderating the employers' attitude and persuading them to a more reasonable consideration of labor's rights. It is true that appeals for financial aid have been of great material advantage; that for the Miners' strike, in the anthracite regions; for the Western Federation of Miners, for the Textile Workers, and for the Glove Workers, have had fairly reasonable results, but, generally speaking, the issuance of appeals for financial assistance is immediately considered by employers as a sign of weakness and as a token of distress, that influences them to take an obstinate position, in their supposed confidence that in a very brief time hunger will weaken the ranks and break the backbone of the strike.

In view of these absolute facts, demonstrated beyond doubt, we desire strongly to impress upon the minds of fellow-unionists, and to recommend and urge upon our international unions the absolute necessity and advantage to them, to their members, and to all labor, that the dues of the membership of their local unions should not be less

than one dollar per month. Funds accumulated from the contribution of such dues would not only admit the payment of benefits of several kinds to the members, but would be the greatest preventive of the deterioration of the condition of labor, would be the easiest and most practical method of obtaining improvements in the condition of the workers, and accomplish these beneficial results without the necessity of strikes or lockouts.

STRUCTURAL BUILDING TRADES ALLIANCE.

An alliance of the above title was instituted during the past year. We have made inquiries regarding its aims and purposes and have had it explained to us by its Secretary, Vice-President Spencer. We are informed by him that it is not intended to be in rivalry or antagonism to the American Federation of Labor, nor to the Building Trades Sections, which we have recommended to, and which have been instituted by, many central bodies.

We are not in a position at this time to express definite judgment as to the result of the work of this alliance. Of course, we favor and encourage the closest possible co-operation between kindred trades in all industries, experience having demonstrated the good results accomplished thereby. It was for that purpose that the New Orleans Convention provided for the election of a committee on building trades; such a committee was appointed and reported to the Boston Convention.

If an alliance of the character referred to was advisable, we are of the opinion that it should have been reported to that Convention. We are confident that the delegates to the Boston Convention would have given their assurance of sympathetic approval and co-operation to any proposition calculated to advance the interests of the building trades.

We can only express the hope that the Structural Building Trades Alliance, as formed, will so conform its work as to co-operate with, rather than deviate from, the make-up and the purposes of the American Federation of Labor.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

It was suggested to us in a letter

from Secretary Fox, of the Portland (Maine) Central Labor Union, that the Maine State Federation had been represented in the State conferences of the Board of Charities and Corrections, and that the American Federation of Labor should be represented by a delegate to attend the National Conference of Charities and Corrections. Dr. S. J. Smith, President of the National Conference, was also of that opinion, inasmuch as many matters affecting labor performed in these various institutions would have an important bearing upon the interests of labor. We recommend that the Executive Council be authorized to appoint such a representative to attend the conference to be held in June, 1905.

SPECIAL CALLS FOR CONGRESSES.

Several applications were made to President Gompers to call special Conventions of the American Federation of Labor, and congresses of all labor "reform forces," and to call the Executive Council together in special meetings. These have all been referred to us, and we directed President Gompers not to issue or endorse these calls. The reasons for our action are too numerous to recount here, particularly as they are fully covered in the President's report to this Convention. We do not feel warranted in minimizing the work and the influence for good wrought by the organized labor movement of our country, and special Conventions and Congresses, if held, would certainly detract from the potency and efficiency of our movement.

UNIFORM LAW FOR CENTRAL BODIES.

It has been urged that there ought to be somewhat of a uniformity in the constitution and at least part of the by-laws, for central bodies, and though one series of laws cannot be made applicable to all local conditions, yet there are a few fundamental principles which could be formulated into laws, that should apply to all, for the safety and convenience of all.

We therefore recommend that this entire subject matter be referred to the committee of local and federated bodies of this convention, to consider the subject, and report to this convention before adjournment.

LEGISLATION.

The legislative matters which were referred to us were duly considered and presented to the members of congress. This subject is fully covered in the President's report and needs no further report or comment from us. We selected as the legislative committee Mr. James F. Grimes of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and Mr. Charles Nelson of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The reports of the legislative committee were made to us; in the main, they were published in the American Federationist. We commend to your favorable consideration the necessity for pressing to a final conclusion the anti-injunction bill, the eight-hour bill, the wise regulation of convict labor, and care and watchfulness relative to any change in legislation, or any treaty, mooted or proposed, that shall in any way tend to lessen the provisions of existing law relative to Chinese exclusion.

REPRINT FORMER CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

For several years there has been a growing interest, not only in the current history and events of our movement, but also with its earlier history; and inasmuch as the official proceedings of many of the earlier conventions are out of print, we have ordered, and there is now being printed, a sufficient number of copies of these proceedings to make several complete files. Although this will entail considerable expense, we deem it of sufficient importance to our movement to warrant the same.

UNION LABELS.

During the year we have endorsed the union labels of the following organizations:

International Brotherhood of Tip Printers, by E. C., July, 1904.

Brush Makers International Union, by E. C., June, 1904.

International Glove Workers, December, 1903.

Amalgamated Leather Workers of America, December, 1903.

THE UNFAIR LIST.

Some confusion is occasioned by resolutions being adopted at the convention,

endorsing applications to place certain firms upon the "We Don't Patronize" list, particularly when such applications have already been endorsed. We, therefore recommend that when such resolutions are introduced at this and future conventions, that it be distinctly stated whether such applications are for reaffirmation or re-endorsement. We also urge upon our affiliated organizations self-restraint in regard to placing firms upon the unfair list. We are not conscious of having endorsed any application which is not justified by the circumstances, and our suggestion is prompted simply by the desire to make most effective the action of the convention, when an application is endorsed. Too large a list of this character vitiates much of its efficiency.

Whenever an application reaches the office of the Federation, an investigation of the complaint and an effort for adjustment is made, and at no time has such an application been endorsed unless the employers have been given an opportunity for a statement of their version of the case, and our kindly offices tendered for an adjustment.

When employers arbitrarily assert that they will brook no effort at adjustment or investigation, or ignore our effort, we have no hesitancy in endorsing the position of our fellow unionists.

We can exert a beneficial influence for the good of labor and fair-minded employers, as well as persuade unfair employers to be more considerate of the rights of their employees, if we carefully and practically utilize the power of the patronage of our membership and our friends. Too large a number upon the "unfair" list diffuses our efforts and renders them less effective.

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

Applications to place the following firms upon the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor have been made and approved by the Executive Council, from October 1, 1903, to October 1, 1904:

Art Metal Construction Co., Jamestown, N. Y. (Steel Cabinet Workers, No. 7294 and Japanners' and Finishers' No. 9069.)

American Brewing Company, New Orleans, La. (United Brewery Workmen.)

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. (Order of Railway Telegraphers.)

Atlas Tack Company, Fairhaven, Mass. (Tack Makers' Union, No. 8557.)

American Hardware Company, New Britain, Conn. (P. & F. Corbin—Russell & Erwin Company.) (Iron Molders' Union of North America.)

Ballard & Ballard Milling Company, Louisville, Ky. (Coopers' International Union of North America.)

Blauner Bros., New York, N. Y. (International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.)

Bailey, Wm., & Sons, Cleveland, Ohio. (International Association of Machine Printers and Color Mixers.)

Clothiers' Exchange, Rochester, N. Y. (United Garment Workers of America.)

Chicago Corset Company, Aurora, Ill. (International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.)

Diamond Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio. (Amalgamated Rubber Workers' Union of America.)

Demuth, Wm. & Co., New York, N. Y. (Smoking Pipe Makers' Union No. 11,402.)

Disston, Henry & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. (Sawsmiths' National Union.)

Elgin Butter Tub Company, Elgin, Ill. (Coopers' International Union of America.)

Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa. (Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America.)

Goodrich, B. F., Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio. (Amalgamated Rubber Workers' Union.)

Grand Rapids Furniture Manufacturers' Association, Grand Rapids, Mich. (Up-holsterers' International Union of America.)

Harbison & Walker Refractory Company, Pittsburg, Pa. (International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance.)

Harney Bros., Lynn, Mass. (Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.)

Hohmann & Maurer Manufacturing Company, Rochester, N. Y. (United Metal Workers' International Union.)

Kaiser, James R., Manufacturer of Neckwear, New York, N. Y. (United Neck Wear Cutters' Union No. 6939.)

Kokomo Rubber Company, Kokomo, Ind. (Amalgamated Rubber Workers' Union.)

Knox, E. M., Company, Brooklyn, N. Y. (United Hatters of North America.)

Kelley Milling Company, Kansas City, Mo. (International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employees.)

The David Maydole Hammer Company, Norwich, N. Y. (International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths.)

Merrimac Manufacturing Company, Lowell, Mass. (Machine Textile Printers' Association.)

Northwestern Cooperage and Lumber Company (otherwise known as Buckeye Stave Company of Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin). (Federal Labor Union No. 11,218, Gladstone, Mich.)

Oneita Knitting Mills, Utica, N. Y. (United Textile Workers of America.)

Peoples' Street Railway Company, Dayton, Ohio. (Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees.)

Palmer Manufacturing Company, Poplar Bluff, Mo. (Federal Labor Unions No. 10,722 and No. 10,723.)

Remington-Martin Paper Company, Norfolk, N. Y. (United Brotherhood of Paper Makers of America.)

Roberts, J. N. and Company, Manufacturers of Boxes, Metropolis, Ill. (Federal Labor Union No. 9,280.)

St. Johns Table Company, St. Johns, Mich. (Federal Labor Union No. 11,112.)

Stetson, J. B. Company, Philadelphia, Pa. (United Hatters of North America.)

Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Pa. (International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.)

Slinger Sewing Machine Company, Elizabeth, N. J. (United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.)

Union Lumber Company, Fort Bragg, Cal. (Federal Labor Union No. 10,917.)

Wick China Company, Kittanning, Pa. (National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.)

Washburn-Crosby Flour Milling Company, Minneapolis, Minn. (International Union Flour and Cereal Mill Employees.)

Williams Cooperage Company, Poplar Bluff, Mo. (Federal Labor Unions No. 10,722 and No. 10,723.)

REMOVED FROM UNFAIR AND PLACED UPON FAIR LIST.

From October 1, 1903, to October 1, 1904.

American Brewing Company, New Orleans, La. (United Brewery Workmen.)

Becker, Smith & Page, Philadelphia, Pa. (National Association Machine Printers and Color Mixers.)

Carey Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. (National Association of Machine Printers and Color Mixers.)

Franklin Needle Company, Franklin, N. H. (Needle Workers' Union No. 9,988.)

Frank, S. H. and Company, Redwood City, Cal. (Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America.)

Mt. Airy Granite Company, Mt. Airy, N. C. (Granite Cutters' National Union.)

People's Street Railway Company, Dayton, O. (Amalgamated Association Street and Electric Railway Employees.)

Santa Rosa Tanning Company, Santa Rosa, Cal. (Central Labor Union, Oakland.)

Winslow Brothers, Chicago, Ill. (United Metal Workers' International Union.)

Wagner Leather Company, Stockton, Cal. (Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America.)

REMOVED FROM UNFAIR LIST.

The following firms were removed from the Unfair List at the request of the unions at interest, and without prejudice to the unions' position, from October 1, 1903, to October 1, 1904.

Brewing Company, New Orleans, New Orleans, La. (United Brewery Workmen.)

Brewing Company, Security, New Orleans, La. (United Brewery Workmen.)

Brewing Company, Standard, New Orleans, La. (United Brewery Workmen.)

Genesee Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. (International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.)

Herendeen Manufacturing Company, Geneva, N. Y. (Iron Molders' Union of North America.)

Janeway, Wm., and Company, New Brunswick, N. J. (National Associa-

tion of Machine Printers and Color Mixers.)

OFFICE BUILDING.

The Executive Council was directed by the last Convention to investigate the feasibility of purchasing or erecting an office building for the American Federation of Labor. We have made such inquiry and investigation, not only of cost and convenience, but also all other matters in connection with the use and ownership of such a building. After giving the subject every consideration within our power we have concluded that the best course for the American Federation of Labor to pursue would be to authorize the Executive Council to enter into an agreement for the lease of a building for a term of ten years, said building to be either a new one erected, or changing and improving one already constructed so as to fully serve for the purpose and use of the officers of the American Federation of Labor, and we so recommend.

PRESSMEN — CHICAGO CENTRAL BODY.

President Higgins, of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, complained that the Chicago Federation of Labor had refused to seat delegates from a local union of the International, and had admitted to seats, an independent local union of pressmen, known as the Franklin Pressmen, in no way attached, but hostile to the International Union.

Complying with our direction, President Gompers communicated with the Chicago Federation of Labor, with a view of securing for the International Union the rights to which it was entitled. We received communications conveying resolutions adopted by the Chicago Central Body, that at its meeting of July 3d, a series of resolutions were adopted, the substance of which was to the effect that the matter should be held in abeyance until this convention. We did not believe that in the enforcement of a right so palpable there should be further delay, and we directed President Gompers to notify the Chicago Federation of Labor that its appeal could not be recognized or referred to the San Francisco Convention unless in the meantime the constitution of the American Federation of Labor is complied with.

Conferences were held between some of the interested parties, Vice-President Kidd acting as the representative of the A. F. of L. President Higgins declined

to participate in the conference, or to have his International Union represented therein, and insisted that the International Union had fundamental rights involved, and that these should be accorded before a conference could be held in which he or any other representative of the International Union could participate.

We have not heard further upon this subject.

CONCLUSION.

Of course it is well understood by us, although disregarded by our opponents, and by the indifferent among a number of our fellow-workmen, that the work of the American Federation of Labor is not directed in one particular channel; the entire field of labor's activities is cultivated and encouraged. Organization, education and agitation clear the public mind from the prejudices against the notable achievements and noble purposes of our movement. We endeavor to secure favorable legislation, and particularly to prevent hostile legislation both in the councils of our nation, as well as in the legislatures of the several States and municipalities, and broader conception and recognition of human rights. These are a few of the matters to which our Federation devotes its energies and the ability of its members.

It is therefore clear that of the countless matters which come under the administrative acts of our officers and the Executive Council, but few can be reported or recounted herein.

We have given our time and the very best judgment and action of which we are capable to the many interests of labor, and have faithfully striven to be of the very best service to our fellow workers.

This report is therefore respectfully submitted.

We have the honor to remain yours fraternally,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
JAMES DUNCAN,
JOHN MITCHELL,
JAMES O'CONNELL,
MAX MORRIS,
THOS. I. KIDD,
D. A. HAYES,
DANIEL J. KEEFE,
W. J. SPENCER
JOHN B. LENNON,
FRANK MORRISON,

Executive Council.

Vice-President John Mitchell was called to the chair.

Delegate J. F. Grimes of the Committee on Credentials read the following report:

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 15, 1904.
To the Officers and Members of the A. F. of L.:

Gentlemen:

Your Committee on Credentials respectfully presents the following supplementary report and recommend that the following delegates be seated:

Mr. Hugh Frayne, representing the Central Labor Union of Scranton, Pa.

Mr. M. T. Hudson, representing the Sacramento, Cal., Federated Trades Assembly.

Your committee further reports that having been notified by Secretary Morrison of the A. F. of L. that the Chicago Federation of Labor has been suspended by the Executive Council; your committee therefore recommends that Delegate W. G. Schardt, representing the said Chicago Federation of Labor be not seated in this Convention.

The Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders has entered a protest against the seating of delegates representing the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers on the ground that their charter was issued illegally and in violation of Article 9, Section 11, of the Constitution of the A. F. of L.

Your committee, after careful consideration, feel that it is not for this committee to decide whether or not the said charter was issued in violation of the constitution.

Your committee is of the opinion that inasmuch as the Structural Iron Workers are now affiliated with the A. F. of L., that the Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders, if their claim is a proper one, should request the revocation of the charter of the Structural Iron Workers, instead of seeking to have their credentials refused by this Convention.

Inasmuch as this has not been done, and the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers still hold their charters, legally or otherwise, your committee recommends the seating of the delegates.

The protest of the Longshoremen's Association against the seating of Delegate A. A. Stewart of Federal Labor Union 8921 of San Pedro, Cal., having been withdrawn by President Keefe, your committee recommends the seating of Delegate Stewart of Federal Labor Union No. 8921.

Your committee is in possession of a telegram from J. A. Cable, Secretary of the Coopers' International Union, stating that A. J. Cook of San Francisco is appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the absence of Delegate Bahlitz. Your committee recommends that the delegate be seated.

Federal Labor Unions 11,689, 11,695, 11,697, 11,708, 11,734, 11,649, 11,659, of Porto Rico, Esteban Padilla, 7 votes.

The Trades Council of Tacoma, Wash., with F. W. Dowler, accredited delegate, having paid all arrearages, we recommend that the delegate be seated.

International Broom Makers' Union, John F. Curren, 11 votes.

The Trades and Labor Assembly of Ke-wanee, Ill., 1 vote, having paid all ar-rearages, your committee recommends that Delegate B. Cohen be seated.

Fish Cleaners' Union, No. 11,353, 1 vote, having paid all arrearages, your committee recommends that Delegate Joseph Catania be seated.

R. D. Sawyer, Whatcom (Wash.) cen-tral body, 1 vote.

Gardeners' and Florists' Union, No. 10,615 of Chicago, 1 vote. John Mangan, delegate.

JOHN T. DEMPSEY,
GEO. MACKEY,
J. F. GRIMES.

Delegate J. T. Lavery, of the Utah State Federation of Labor, moved that the report be received and the recom-mendations of the committee concurred in. (Seconded.)

Delegate Gilthorpe—I move that that portion of the report referring to the protest of the Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders against the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers be referred to the Committee on Grievances.

Delegate Lee M. Hart—I move as an amendment that the delegates of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers be seated, and the report referred to the Committee on Grievances.

Delegate Gilthorpe—The intention of my motion was that after seating the delegates the grievance be referred to the Committee on Grievances, inas-much as the Committee on Credentials had commented on it.

Delegate Tanquary arose to a point of order, and stated that if the matter was to come before the Committee on Grievances a resolution should be in-troduced which could then be referred to that committee.

The Chair ruled that the motion to refer was out of order at that time.

Delegate Spencer moved that the credentials of John Mangan, from the Gardeners' and Florists' Union be re-ferred again to the Committee on Cre-dentials, as Mr. Mangan was not a member of the organization issuing the credentials. (Seconded.)

Delegate Dold moved to amend by including in the motion to refer the credentials of the delegate from the Chicago Federation of Labor. (Sec-onded.)

The Chair ruled that the amendment was out of order.

Delegate Willson, of the Pattern-makers, moved as a substitute for the

whole that the report of the committee be taken up seriatim. (Seconded.)

Delegate Schwartz moved as a sub-stitute that where the committee re-ported favorably the delegates be seated, and where the report was un-favorable the matters be taken up seriatim.

Delegate Gilthorpe—I take exception to the ruling of the Chair in claiming that this action is not necessary at this time.

Vice-President Mitchell—Delegate Gilthorpe has not protested against the seating of the delegates of the Structural Iron Workers.

The motion to take up the report of the committee seriatim was carried.

The report of the committee recom-mending the seating of Delegate Hugh Frayne, representing the Central Labor Union of Scanton, Pa., and Delegate M. T. Hudson, representing the Federated Trades Assembly, of Sacramento, Cal., was adopted.

Delegate Dold moved that action on that part of the report concerning the Chicago Federation of Labor be de-ferred until Wednesday morning. (Seconded.)

Delegate Spencer moved as an amendment that the report of the com-mittee be concurred in. (Seconded.)

Vice-President Mitchell—The Chair is of the opinion that the amendment is not in order. A motion to refer has been made.

Delegate Dodd—Our only object in asking to have the matter deferred is to get it before the Convention in a proper way. The delegates interested are not prepared to do that now.

The motion to defer action was car-ried.

Delegate Gilthorpe—I move that that portion of the report referring to the protest of the Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders against seating the dele-gates of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers be accepted, the delegates seated and the case referred to the Committee on Grievances.

Delegate Lavery moved that the re-port of the committee be received and the recommendations concurred in.

The motion was seconded and car-ried.

Delegate Gllthorpe desired to be recorded as voting against the motion.

The report of the committee recommending the seating of Delegate A. A. Stewart of Federal Labor Union 8921, San Pedro, Cal., was adopted.

The recommendations of the committee regarding Delegate Esteban Padilla of Porto Rico, P. W. Dowler, Trades Council of Tacoma, Wash., J. F. Curran, International Broom Makers' Union, were adopted.

Delegate Tanquary—I wish some information regarding the delegate from the Trades and Labor Assembly of Kewanee, Ill. I understand Mr. Cohen is a member of the Cigar Makers' Union of Chicago, and has no connection with the Kewanee organization outside of going there and being elected a delegate.

Vice-President Mitchell—I understand Delegate Cohen is President of the Illinois State Federation of Labor. Is there objection to the seating of the delegate?

Delegate Driscoll—I move that the credentials of Delegate Cohen be referred back to the Committee on Credentials.

Seconded and carried.

The report of the committee recommending the seating of Delegate Cantania of the Fish Cleaners' Union and R. D. Sawyer of the Central Labor Body of Whatcom, Wash., was adopted.

Delegate Spencer—Inasmuch as Mr. Mangan is a member of a dual organization, I move that his credentials be referred back to the Committee on Credentials. (Seconded.)

Delegate Dempsey of the Committee on Credentials said the committee wished further information concerning Mr. Mangan's credentials.

The motion was discussed by Delegates Flood, Hart and Spencer.

Delegate Tanquary moved that Delegate Mangan be given the privilege of the floor to defend himself. Delegate Spencer objected to the motion, and said Mr. Mangan should appear before the committee, not the Convention.

The motion was seconded and carried, but Delegate Mangan declined to avail himself of the privilege, saying he preferred to appear before the committee.

President Gompers: Without expressing any opinion upon the merits

of the question at all, it seems to me that, inasmuch as the two diverse interests in this matter agree that the subject matter might be further considered by the Committee on Credentials, that ought to be sufficient for us. Mr. Spencer has made an objection, and he evidently did not have an opportunity to present any matter he may have had in mind. He is not satisfied, and there are some other delegates on the floor of the Convention who are not satisfied. I am free to say that as a friend of Mr. Mangan I want to be satisfied that he is a bona fide member of that organization before he is seated in this Convention.

The motion to refer the matter to the Committee on Credentials was carried.

President Gompers—The report of the delegates to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, Mr. Richards, will be read by Delegate Max Morris.

Delegate Morris read the following report:

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Greeting: The Twentieth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada assembled in the Cabinet De Lecture Hall, Montreal, September 19, 1904.

Congress was called to order by President John A. Flett, of Hamilton, Ontario. President Flett (who is also Canadian General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor), has held the office of President for two years. The Congress was formally opened by an address of welcome by President A. Verville, of the Montreal Trades Council, who spoke in both the French and English language. Your Fraternal Delegate extended the greeting of our organization to the Congress. Mayor Laporte, when he entered the hall, was tendered an ovation. In the course of his remarks he said that it seemed almost Providential that the Canadian Trades Congress and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association were assembled in the same city, and would deliberate during the same week. He welcomed them to the city both as the chief executive of the city and as a workingman who had once labored for 50 cents per day in

a factory. President Flett, in responding, said that the Congress had no quarrel with the Manufacturers' Association, and, though at times there were differences, good feeling had always existed between them. He stated on behalf of the Congress that a representative committee would be pleased at any time to confer with a like committee of the Manufacturers, and would also like to see the formation of a Civic Federation similar to that existing in our country, and that an institution of this nature would be the means of doing away with that unnecessary prejudice that is the means of keeping labor and capital so wide apart. Bro. Charles Mack, Third Vice-President of the International Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, also addressed the Congress. Bro. March has the honor of being the Past President of the Congress. Bro. J. B. Mack, Vice-President of the Congress, and others also addressed the Congress, complimenting the Congress on the large number of delegates present. The Credential Committee was appointed, and report adopted after the names of several delegates had been added to the list.

The General Executive Committee reported that, after a thorough examination, they had come to the unanimous decision that the hostile attitude of the Parliamentary Committee of the Manufacturers' Association stationed in Ottawa necessitated a change in the methods followed by them in the past when presenting requests for legislation to the Dominion Government, and, inasmuch as those opposed were conducting an organized secret lobby, they had decided to request Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, Solicitor, to come to Ottawa, which he did, and arrangements were concluded whereby he attended during the whole five months' session.

They recommended the Convention to provide ways and means for the employment of Mr. O'Donoghue as a yearly Solicitor of the Congress and that his report be taken up in Executive Session later on in the week.

President John A. Flett, in delivering his annual address, spoke in part as follows:

UNION LABEL.

"The Union Label bill was intro-

duced by Mr. Ralph Smith, in the early part of the session. After it had been introduced a new and extraordinary ruling was given by the Speaker, that a resolution should be passed by the House before the introduction of the bill. This having been complied with, still the bill was not advanced, although the Government promised to set a day for consideration. They failed to keep their word, and the bill never received the consideration due it, although sought for by a most important part of the community.

THE ALIEN LABOR BILL.

"Another important measure in the interest of the common people was introduced by Sir William Mulock, the Minister of Labor—a bill to consolidate and amend the Act respecting alien labor. One of the provisions in this Act dealt with the importation of aliens on false representation, and was intended to apply to cases such as the Italians brought to Montreal by Labor Agent Antonio Cordasco, and other like frauds perpetrated upon immigrants by the emisaries and agents of the Manufacturers' and Employers' Association, which have become notorious of late. The means employed by these parties were fraudulent and cruel in the extreme. The exigencies of the case, in this particular at least, demanded a law that would bring swift and condign punishment down on the offenders. This bill was not brought down until late in the session, and met its death at the hands of the Senate by design and malice aforethought.

"I desire to again repeat here, what was stated in my address to the Congress last year, and it comes with renewed emphasis: 'The necessity of having more labor representatives in the House of Commons was never more manifest than during the present session.' I would, therefore, urge upon trade unionists and the friends of labor everywhere to call meetings and support by their vote such candidates as will pledge themselves to support our interests in the House of Commons and the Provincial Legislatures, and that the Congress map out a plan of campaign that will be of material assistance in bringing about the exercise of greater influence on Canadian politics.

"The increase in the poll tax from fifty to five hundred dollars upon Chinese entering Canada has had the effect of excluding, or nearly so, this class of immigrants entering Canada, and will, I am sure, be a source of gratification to the people of British Columbia.

"While the organized labor movement in Canada has never objected to immigrants entering this country to improve their conditions and becoming citizens with us, yet something must be done to prevent the large and indiscriminate importation by steamship companies, philanthropic societies and others, of those with criminal tendencies, and other undesirable classes, who often become a charge upon the community.

PRISON-MADE GOODS.

"Every effort should be put forth to prevent the product of prisoners entering into competition upon the market with free labor. All goods made in prisons and offered for sale should be stamped."

In concluding his address, Brother Flett impressed upon the Convention the wisdom of pressing for such reforms only as are of the utmost importance, as better results are likely to follow persistent and intelligent agitation if properly directed on few issues.

President Flett's address was well received by the Congress, and your Fraternal Delegate is of the opinion that in Brother Flett our A. F. of L. has one of the best organizers to represent us in Canada, and hope that he may live long to carry on the good work there.

Secretary-Treasurer P. M. Draper submitted his report from September 24, 1903, to September 22, 1904. The receipts from all sources were \$3,747.96. This amount includes \$500 from the American Federation of Labor as a legislation grant. The total expenditure for the same period was \$3,346.29, leaving a balance on hand September 22, 1904, of \$401.67.

INCREASE OF MEMBERSHIP.

The report under this head showed an increase in membership in each Province in the Dominion. The Province of Quebec leads with an increase

of 3,379. Ontario, 1,634. British Columbia, Manitoba and Northwest Territories, 289. Prince Edward Island, 493. Nova Scotia, 24.

Total membership of Provinces throughout the Dominion for years 1903-04.

	1903.	1904.
Ontario	10,384	12,018
Quebec	2,300	6,179
British Columbia, Manitoba, and Northwestern Territories	2,463	2,752
Prince Edward Island....	41	534
New Brunswick	544	127
Nova Scotia	376	400

Total16,108 22,010

The foregoing summaries show an increase in the Dominion in membership of 5,902.

There are 27 Trades and Labor Councils now chartered by Congress located by Provinces as follows:

Ontario 19; Quebec 3; New Brunswick 2; Nova Scotia 1; Manitoba 1; and British Columbia 1.

There are at present 48 Councils in the Dominion of Canada, showing 21 bodies are still outside of the Congress, and 3 new Federal Unions were chartered during the year.

List of labor organizations in Canada up to the 31st of August, 1904, as shown in the Department of Labor, is as follows:

Province.	Local Unions.	Trade and Labor Councils.
Nova Scotia....	107	2
New Brunswick..	77	2
Prince Edward Island	9	1
Quebec	238	9
Ontario	820	39
Manitoba	69	3
Northwest Territories and Yukon	63	3
British Columbia	184	12
Total	1,567	76

In addition to the above there are five National Associations, exclusive of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. I regret to say also that a number of these organizations are not affiliated with the Congress and I would respectfully urge on this Convention to devise ways and means to have them affiliated.

Secretary-Treasurer Draper's report was well received by the delegates, and the fact that the gross revenue in the year 1899 was only \$611.71, and this year increased to \$3,747.96 shows the good work done, and to my mind at all events indicates that the wage earners of Canada are beginning to realize the value of the Congress.

When the report of Solicitor O'Donoghue was taken up, the Congress went into Executive Session. Mr. O'Donoghue dwelt at great length upon the work done before the Parliament in Ottawa, and called attention to the following bills:

RE-RAILWAY INSURANCE.

Bill introduced April 22nd dealing with insurance bodies in connection with railways, and providing that railways should not by reason of any contribution to these insurance bodies be released from their liability for negligence resulting in the injury of their employes. The bill was passed, but previous to its passage it was provided for taking the opinion of the Supreme Court of Canada upon the question of jurisdiction. If that court should decide that the Dominion has jurisdiction, the bill becomes law.

RE-OLD AGE PENSION SCHEME ON THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Next session of Parliament a bill would be introduced providing for pensions to officials and employes of the Permanent Staff of Government Railroads for long and faithful services and who are at an age necessitating relief, also for those permanently disabled or incapacitated.

The various organizations connected with the railroads are doing all in their power to have the bill passed, and the prospects are very favorable for its final passage.

RE-AMENDMENT TO STEAMBOAT INSPECTION ACT.

Mr. McCarthy, M. P., introduced this bill which has for its object to increase the standard of engineers and to prevent American tug boats and dredges doing business in Canada with engineers who have not certificates from the Canadian Government. The present Act allows uncertificated engineers to work

on a dredge. This bill met the fate of many others in being dropped, but a letter was received from Sir Wilfred Laurier to Mr. McCarthy that a special committee would be appointed to deal with this and other bills affecting organized labor in the early days of next session.

Mr. O'Donoghue also referred to questions asked by Members of Parliament (and who are friendly to organized labor) on the questions of Immigration, Entry of Chinese, Union Label Bill (now before Parliament), Misrepresentation to Intending Immigrants by Agents in the British Isles.

The Congress worked in perfect harmony, and apart from the matters mentioned which interest the American workers there were many questions of vital interest to the International movement discussed and judiciously dealt with. The Congress lasted six days. The following officers were elected: President, Alphonse Verille, Montreal; Vice-President, James Simpson, Toronto; Sec.-Treas., P. M. Draper, Ottawa; Fraternal Delegate to A. F. of L., John A. Flett, Hamilton, Ontario, whom I am sure we are all glad to greet. Next place of meeting of Congress, Toronto. I cannot fail to express to you my appreciation of the kindness shown me by the delegates and officers and the high opinion held by them of their American brothers, and I am assured from the sentiments expressed that the bonds which unite us together in our fight for the right are constantly being tightened, and that the bulwarks of the opposition must eventually yield, and the flag of labor's liberty unfurled to the breezes of a brighter day.

Your Fraternal Delegate was presented with a pretty diamond ring, gold mounted cane, and a pair of nice sleeve links.

I was, indeed, very pleased to meet Bro. John F. Tobin, Pres. Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, present at the Congress, and he made one of those happy speeches for which he is noted.

In conclusion, permit me to thank you for the honor conferred upon me at the Boston Convention in my election as Fraternal Delegate.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN H. RICHARDS.

On motion of Delegate Hirsch the report was accepted and ordered printed in the proceedings of the Convention.

Resolution No. 2.—By Delegate Daniel J. Keefe of the International Longshoremen's Association:

WHEREAS, The following resolution was adopted at the thirteenth annual Convention of the I. L. M. and T. A.:

Resolution No. 16.—By Delegate Charles Klehn, Local 271, Hoboken, N. J.:

WHEREAS, Up to the present day the work of loading and unloading of vessels of all kinds, as well as the embarking and disembarking of passengers on water, transportation has been wholly without governmental inspection; and,

WHEREAS, By the thus unrestricted greed for profits of the owners of those water transport facilities the lives and health of the employees as well as of the passengers is most recklessly jeopardized on account of the almost entire absence of safety appliances for the protection of the lives and health of the passengers, and workers engaged in the transferring of the passengers and freight from the vessels of all kinds; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Incoming Executive Council of the I. L. M. and T. A. be and herewith is instructed that its best efforts for the enactment of such laws as will compel those companies engaged in marine transport to install such safety appliances as will safeguard the lives and health of the passengers and employees, and for the creation of a unified United States harbor inspection, to include the work of transferring passengers and freight from and to vessels of all kinds; and

WHEREAS, The theory of the law governing the operation of our merchant marine has in the abstract many laws and provisions, contemplating the safety of all persons traveling by water, as well as that of the crew;

WHEREAS, The fact and conditions demonstrate that such laws as are now on our statute books to be obsolete and in great need of revision.

WHEREAS, The appalling and wanton loss of life on water of late (greater than the combined loss during the Spanish-American war) demonstrates the necessity of a rigid government inquiry as to the nature and character of the life-saving appliances and the safeguards. The so-called safeguards and life-saving appliances in vogue to-day are not at all adequate and in many cases worse than useless and known to be such, both by the government inspectors and the owners of said vessels.

WHEREAS, Many of the disasters on water are due to the great age and unseaworthy condition of the vessels, which would seem to demand a radical change of the law relative to the inspection and documenting of said vessels. The theory of the law relative to the preventing of the change of name of any vessel after she was twenty years old, had in view the protection of the public and the crew, but the fact that the public may be aware

of the age of the craft affords but small protection. But when a vessel reaches the age and condition where the marine underwriters refuse to insure same this should be sufficient to put said vessel out of commission, yet there are hundreds of this class of vessels to-day plying the Great Lakes, and it is only after they go to the bottom that the public learn of their great age. The press every spring and fall report the loss of these ancient hulks, with loss of crew, due to the greed of the owners, who risk the loss of the cargo, but with no liability or feeling for the crew. This will continue until the law is amended to cover risks on life of crew.

WHEREAS, The government inspection as to the loading of passengers and freight vessels relative to overloading is farcical. There is at some ports a sort of perfunctory inspection of excursion boats, not at all what it should be, as the law is openly violated and there is no case on record where punishment was inflicted for violating the law, and it is only after some terrible calamity, like the Slocum disaster, that the public receives a jolt sufficient to arouse a spasmodic demand for something like an efficient inspection and a compliance with the law.

The overloading of freight vessels and the jeopardizing of the lives of the crew is the concern of nobody, apparently.

RESOLVED, By this the twenty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor that the law relative to our merchant marine has outgrown its usefulness and calls for the enactment, revision or the amending of our present statutes as will prevent the documenting of the aged and unseaworthy craft and the installation of proper and sufficient safeguards and appliances for the protection of and the saving of life.

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. especially ask that the law be amended so as to prohibit the documenting of any and all vessels over five tons burden who fail to carry insurance to the value of said vessel, or who may be outlawed or refused insurance by any marine insurance company.

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. urge upon the Department of Labor and Commerce the monthly publication of all loss of life at sea or in any port, from any cause, of all accidents attending the loading and unloading of vessels at all ports under the jurisdiction of the United States Government, and that the Interstate Commerce Commission also be requested to publish the same, in the same manner as the accidents, injury and loss of life is at present compiled and published relative to the railroads.

RESOLVED, That the law be amended so as to empower the Department of Labor and Commerce to appoint a suitable number of inspectors at each port of entry, whose sole duty it will be to board each and every vessel upon her arrival, and inspect the condition of said vessel as to the health of all on board, and whether there is a sufficient compliance with the law as to safeguards and safety appliances, to note the sanitary condition of said vessel, the condition of the quarters of the passengers and crew, and to

ascertain to what extent the vessel may have been overloaded, either as to passengers or freight, and make a written report of the same of each vessel.

It shall be the duty of said inspectors to inspect all vessels prior to their departure from any port under the jurisdiction of the United States Government, and ascertain if the master of the same is complying with the laws and regulations as to the number and safety as required by the law; the number of passengers legally entitled to be carried, and such inspector shall have the power to revoke or refuse the clearance of any vessel failing to comply with the law.

RESOLVED, By the A. F. of L. that a law be enacted or amended to read that any owner or owners of any vessel under the jurisdiction of the United States Government having attained the age of twenty years or more shall be held liable for the safety of all passengers and every member of the crew, in any and all voyages of said vessel in the same manner as common carriers are held in common law, with the extra provision, viz.: That the owner or owners of all documented vessels under the jurisdiction of the United States Government shall give a bond equal to five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for the safe landing of each and every passenger and member of the crew of said vessel. The said bond to be given each year at the date of inspection or enrollment of said vessel; said bond to be approved by the Collector of Customs at the home port of said vessel and the said bond to be deposited with the Collector of said customs district prior to the issue of said ship's documents or certificates of government inspection.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 3.—By Delegates Fischer and McAndrews of the Tobacco Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers' International Union has been and are still engaged in a severe contest with the American and Continental Tobacco Companies, commonly known as the "twin trust"; and,

WHEREAS, The said trust controls a large proportion of the output in the tobacco industry, thus making it difficult for the Tobacco Workers to successfully push a boycott against each individual brand made by the trust; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, through its officers and organizers, give special aid and assistance to the Tobacco Workers in pushing a boycott against each individual brand and all brands of tobacco made by both the American and Continental Tobacco Trust; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor request all affiliated unions to assist the Tobacco Workers by vigorously pushing a boycott against all brands of tobacco sold in their localities made by the American and Continental Tobacco Trust.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 4.—By Delegates Slocum

and McDade of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths:

WHEREAS, There is at the present time a difference existing between the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers on the one side and the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union on the other side over a question of jurisdiction of the blacksmiths and helpers, it is the opinion of the undersigned, members of the craft they represent, that jurisdiction over all blacksmiths and helpers engaged in the carriage, wagon and automobile manufacture and those engaged in like labor, that jurisdiction over this class of mechanics, together with their finishers and helpers should be given by rights to the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers; and

WHEREAS, A meeting was held in the city of New York between an authorized representative of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers and an authorized representative of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union in an attempt to adjust the difference, in compliance with the requirements of the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, and at said meeting no definite results were arrived at, consequently I am compelled to bring this before this Convention; and

WHEREAS, The charter of affiliation was granted to the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths on October 30, 1897, and while the charter of affiliation was not granted to the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union until August, 1901, and at the time the charter of affiliation was granted to the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths exercised jurisdiction over this class of blacksmiths, and in granting a charter of affiliation to the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union, conceding to them jurisdiction over the members of our craft, was contrary to the spirit of the trade unionism upon which the American Federation of Labor is builded; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled grant to the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers full and entire jurisdiction over blacksmiths, their finishers and helpers engaged in any capacity in building or repairing carriages, wagons and automobiles.

Referred to Grievance Committee.

Resolution No. 5.—By Delegates Fischer and McAndrews of the Tobacco Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The blue label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union represents tobacco made under fair union conditions, by union men; and

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers' label is the only proof of the same, as it distinguishes union from non-union and trust-made tobacco; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled

in San Francisco, Cal., re-endorses the blue label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union; and be it further

RESOLVED, That every member of each affiliated union be, and is hereby requested to demand the blue label upon all tobacco and cigarettes he may purchase, thereby showing his loyalty to the cause of unionism in a substantial manner.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 6.—By Delegates John F. Tobin, Collis Lovely, John P. Meade, Emmet T. Walls and Chas. E. Lowell, representing the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union:

WHEREAS, Many complications have arisen through the indiscriminate action of local unions and central bodies placing firms on the unfair list without securing the proper sanction of the national or international union representing the particular trade or calling involved; and

WHEREAS, Hasty and ill-advised action of this kind has an adverse influence upon the general good reputation enjoyed by national and international unions in the conduct of their business; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Committee on Law of this twenty-fourth annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to amend the constitution so as to absolutely prohibit placing any business concern on the unfair list by any local, central or State body connected with the American Federation of Labor without the sanction of the national or international union whose interests are involved and endorsed by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, where such business concern manufactures and sells merchandise outside of the particular town, city or State in which such manufacturing concern is located. And be it further

RESOLVED, That where any business concern is on the unfair list contrary to the spirit and letter of this resolution a settlement shall be negotiated, and if no adjustment is made by February 1st, 1906, all firms then on the unfair list contrary to this resolution shall be removed from such unfair list.

This resolution and proposed amendment to the constitution is not intended to interfere with any practice heretofore pursued by Building Trades Unions or unions representing trades or callings local in their nature.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 7.—By Delegate George Mackey of International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers:

WHEREAS, The International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers have endeavored to adjust grievances with the Albia Box and Paper Co. of Troy, N. Y.; and

WHEREAS, Said Albia Box and Paper

Co. have stubbornly refused to treat with organized labor in any sense; and

WHEREAS, Said Albia Box and Paper Co. have therefore been declared unfair by the local branch of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers and the Central Labor Assembly of Troy, N. Y.; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, convened in San Francisco, declare said Albia Box and Paper Co. of Troy, N. Y., unfair.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 8.—By Delegate George Mackey of International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers:

WHEREAS, The International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, an organization of a few years' existence which has had a severe struggle to build up a membership in the face of bitter opposition by our employers; and

WHEREAS, The Brotherhood of Paper and Pulp Makers, by reason of numerous strikes and lockouts, waged not only in the interests of the shorter hour and the living wage principle, but for our very existence; and

WHEREAS, The manufacturers of paper and pulp throughout the country have formed associations and alliances for the avowed purpose of exterminating the organization of Paper and Pulp Makers; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor render the Brotherhood of Paper and Pulp Makers assistance at this critical time by placing one or more organizers in the field at the disposal of the Brotherhood of Paper and Pulp Makers.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 9.—By Delegate George Mackey of International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers:

WHEREAS, Members of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers are being subjected to many hazardous risks through the negligence of employers, in not protecting dangerous places in and around machinery; and

WHEREAS, A large percentage of accidents and deaths among Paper and Pulp Makers are due to a lack of proper protection in said mills; and

WHEREAS, Factory inspectors are not recognized among working men as such because of a lack of any uniform or any visible badge of office; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the officers of the American Federation of Labor insist upon a more strict observance of the Factory Inspection Rules in all factories; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor exert its best influences to have a law or order enacted in all States requiring that all Factory Inspectors shall wear a uniform or some visible badge when on duty; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor put forth its best endeavors to have a law enacted in all States requiring all Factory Inspectors to submit to a rigid Civil Service examination.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 10.—By W. Macarthur, International Seamen's Union of America:

WHEREAS, The recurrence of jurisdiction disputes in the Conventions of the American Federation of Labor occupies much time and effort which could be better devoted to devising and perfecting measures of common defense against the common opposition to organized labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the following recommendations are hereby submitted to the affiliated organizations, as a basis of temporary adjustment and final settlement, to-wit:

1. Except in the case of those disputes satisfactorily adjusted by this or any preceding Convention, by mutual agreement or by other means, organizations now in disagreement, or which may hereafter disagree upon questions of jurisdiction shall permit the disputed points to rest in abeyance for the period of one year from this date.

2. During this period each organization in question shall be permitted to retain and exercise jurisdiction so far as the same is actually established at the time of disagreement, certificates of membership to be accepted as prima facie evidence of jurisdiction.

3. During this period men and women holding certificates of membership in two or more organizations involved in a dispute as to jurisdiction shall, should the question of jurisdiction over such men and women be raised by either or any organization, be required and permitted to individually choose the organization to which they prefer to acknowledge allegiance. Having so chosen, such men and women shall be conceded to the jurisdiction of the organizations to which they have respectively tendered their allegiance.

4. During this period the respective organizations shall continue the work of organization among non-unionists, and shall have and exercise jurisdiction over those thus organized, with the assistance and support of the American Federation of Labor, and without let or hindrance from any other source.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 11.—By Delegate W. MacArthur, International Seamen's Union of America:

WHEREAS, Certain city central

bodies have adopted the assessment system of raising funds for the support of strikes, etc.; and

WHEREAS, The assumption by city central bodies or other representative organizations of power to assess the membership of the affiliated unions for any purpose is contrary to the principle upon which such bodies are founded, to-wit: mutual advice, voluntary co-operation and moral responsibility, and as such constitutes a danger both to the unions and to the bodies in which they are represented; therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, that the power of assessment should be reserved exclusively to the respective unions and the individual members thereof, to be exercised in the manner provided by their own laws, local National or International; be it further

RESOLVED, That city central bodies and State Federations are hereby advised that all forms of assessment levied by them upon the unions affiliated therewith are opposed to the principle and policy of the American Federation of Labor and will therefore not be sustained by the Federation.

Referred to Committee on Local or Federated Bodies.

Resolution No. 12.—By Delegate Thos. Westoby, of the International Union of Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers of America:

WHEREAS, The A. F. of L. in its instructions to Organizers, advise that Ship Joiners are eligible for membership in the U. B. of C. and J. of A., notwithstanding that the International U. S., J. and C. of A. are given jurisdiction over all wood-work on ships, boats and all floating structures; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That in the future it shall be made clear to Organizers of the A. F. of L. that Ship Joiners belong under the jurisdiction of the International Union of Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers of America, and under the said named International Union of Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers of America they shall be organized, and not under any other National or International.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 13.—By Delegate Frank Bricker, of the Milkers' Protective Union No. 8,861, of San Francisco:

WHEREAS, Milkers' Protective Union No. 8,861, of San Francisco, has endeavored for some years past to thoroughly organize the dairies in that city and vicinity, but such work has been greatly impeded by reason of the fact that these dairies come into direct competition with the products of dairies in other localities, the employees of which are entirely unorganized; and

WHEREAS, These latter employees refuse to recognize the Milkers' Protec-

tive Union on the ground that the latter has no jurisdiction outside the limits of San Francisco; therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in annual Convention assembled, that the Executive Council is hereby authorized and instructed to make such change in the geographical jurisdiction of *Milkers' Protective Union No. 8,861*, of San Francisco, as shall enable that body to organize the milkers of the State of California under a single head.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 14.—By delegates representing the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union:

There must and will be an organization of labor while the rights and liberties of free-born citizens are industrially and politically dissociated from the workers.

By birth, heritage, tradition and relation ship organized labor is the custodian and conservator of the rights and liberties of labor. Organized labor is the parent philosophically, economically and industrially of the cause of justice to labor. Its progress has been blazed with its struggles to possess labor with the exercise of those rights and liberties which are the natural companions of the spark of life in the breast of man. Its work will never cease until each individual is placed in full possession and enjoys free exercise of those rights and liberties now restricted. There are and can be no free workers denied their rightful economic estate; and the working people will not enjoy those rights, liberties and opportunities which are the heritage of man until the labor of each is requited on the basis of economic justice; therefore be it

RESOLVED and proclaimed by this Twenty-fourth Convention of the A. F. of L., that organized labor is not a separate institution striving for its own immediate selfish ends, but is an organization of, by and for the working people, struggling to reclaim to all labor the moral and material value of those rights, liberties and freedom of opportunities now enjoyed only in the abstract;

That from out the economic necessity of labor grew organized labor and with its birth went the commission to secure economic justice for all labor both organized and unorganized, which from its inception it has ever been loyal to and has never surrendered, to organized labor unorganized labor looks for the consummation of that commission;

That this work is not a self-imposed philanthropic duty but is the breath, nutrition and life of the labor movement, and organized labor has never consigned to any other force, or institution, industrial, political or philanthropic, the conservation of the cause of labor, and the elevation of labor to

its rightful economic place and unorganized labor has never resigned its claim upon organized labor as the natural, logical and rightful protector of the rights, liberties, opportunities and interests of all labor;

That organized labor is inward as outward, and inspired by no ulterior motives, seeks no ulterior ends behind expiatory and cloaking professions, its professions like its inspirations and object being indubitably substantiated by that every day unceasing effort in the cause of all labor which has been inseparable from it since its birth;

That the history of the progress of organized labor is the history of the progress of unorganized labor;

That organized labor initiated, fathered and secured every improvement in their work day conditions now enjoyed by the working people and there have been no improvements gained by organized labor the universal enjoyment of which has ever been denied to the unorganized by organized labor, such denials having been by antagonistic forces and interests and in spite of organized labor; and there has never been a time that the pulse of organized labor did not beat in rhythm with the needs of all labor and the hopes of non-union labor; and

That the ultimate object is the attainment of economic justice for union and non-union labor and that organized labor was primarily, is now and will be in futurity, the first and foremost advocate, friend, protector and promotor of the rights, liberties, opportunities and interests of organized or unorganized, union or non-union labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 15.—By Delegates Roady Kenehan and John Fitzpatrick, of the Journeymen Horse Shoers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers have permitted their local unions to accept as members men who clearly come under the jurisdiction of and are eligible to membership in the local unions of the International Journeymen Horse Shoers' Union; and

WHEREAS, If this practice is allowed to continue it will cause considerable friction between the Blacksmiths and Horse Shoers throughout the country, and will greatly weaken and retard the progress of both International Unions; and

WHEREAS, The Executive Officers of the International Horse Shoers' Union have made repeated efforts to bring about a meeting with the officers of Brotherhood of Blacksmiths so that an understanding might be reached; and

WHEREAS, We have failed to arrange such meeting; therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that the Inter-

national Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers be instructed to turn over to the International Journeymen Horse Shoers' Union every horse shoer now holding membership in their organizations, and they be further instructed not to transgress the jurisdiction of the Horse Shoers in the future but confine themselves to their jurisdiction as outlined in their Constitution and By-laws.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 16.—By Delegates Rody Kenehan and John Fitzpatrick, of the Journeymen Horse Shoers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The International Journeymen Horse Shoers' Union has had several important strikes during the past two years which have been a heavy financial drain upon the funds of the International and the local unions; and

WHEREAS, The horseshoeing trade is not as well organized as it should be although the International Union is directing every effort to this end, but has not the funds to carry on this work as effectually as it should be; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor hereby pledge its fullest support to the International Journeymen Horse Shoers' Union, and will assist in every possible way to organize every horseshoer in this country; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor pay one-half the expenses of a special organizer for one year for this purpose; the organizer to be selected by the International Horse Shoers' Union and be acceptable to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 17.—By Delegate Mrs. O. P. Smith, of the Women's International Union Label League:

WHEREAS, The preconceived movement on the part of the people who are antagonistic to organized labor, and their efforts to defeat the aims and objects of our movement, are such that it will require the united labors of all members of organized labor and its friends, in order to maintain our prestige in the industrial field, with the "Citizens' Alliance," Manufacturers' Associations and like combinations of capital making every effort and using every device and coercion in order to injure organized labor, by destroying and depriving labor of one of its most potent and powerful weapons (namely), the Union Label; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we use every means at our command to aid and encourage the use and influence of the "union label" and to this end we favor the adoption of such legislation and measures at this, the Twenty-fourth An-

nual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, as will tend to further strengthen our position along this line, also to adopt such measures that will enable the members of organized labor to more effectually prosecute the sale of the products of union labor; and be it further

RESOLVED, That as an organization known as the Women's International Union Label League has a representative in attendance at this Convention, and as said organization, the Women's International Union Label League, has been a powerful factor in the work of creating the demand for union made products, that we respectfully request that the Women's International Union Label League be granted a Certificate of Affiliation from the American Federation of Labor, and that every organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor is requested to assist the Women's International Union Label League in their efforts to enlarge the scope and influence of the labor movement.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 18.—By Delegates Lee M. Hart and Patrick Maloney, of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor issued a general demand that all its affiliated National and International Unions should use its every energy to thoroughly unionize the city of Philadelphia; and

WHEREAS, At the Twelfth Annual Convention of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees recently held in the City of Milwaukee, it was unanimously decided that we comply with the orders of the American Federation of Labor by placing its full moral and financial support in the City of Philadelphia; and

WHEREAS, The International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees have recently made a full and thorough investigation of that craft in that city and found conditions in a demoralized state; and

WHEREAS, It is the purpose of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees to have its General Executive Council to go to Philadelphia, there to remain until they can secure the absolute recognition of their local union; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor indorse the attitude assumed by the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, and further instruct its Organizers and members in the City of Philadelphia and vicinity to give their full moral support to thoroughly unionize the theatres and amusement places of Philadelphia and vicinity.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 19.—By Delegate

George Bechtold, of the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees:

WHEREAS, The International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees has been organized for the protection of the men employed in the iron and steel industry; and

WHEREAS, There are yet many large cities and sections of this great continent where the Foundry Employees are in a deplorable state, owing to its unorganized conditions; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Incoming Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor be and is hereby empowered and directed to appoint a special organizer, whose duty it shall be to devote his entire time for six months for the purpose of effectively organizing the thousands of laborers employed in the iron and steel industry; and be it further

RESOLVED, That said organizer be a practical foundry worker.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 20.—By Delegate Louis J. Gordon, of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers:

WHEREAS, The label of the above organization has been officially endorsed by the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, Such endorsement materially aided the Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of N. A.; and

WHEREAS, The calling for the union label by trade unionists materially assists all unions; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L., in Convention assembled, again endorses the label of the C. H. and C. M. of N. A. and urges all affiliated unions and all unaffiliated ones to insist upon the label being on all cloth hats and caps and especially upon uniform caps, that they may have occasion to use.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 21.—By Delegate Louis J. Gordon, of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers:

WHEREAS, Several unions affiliated with the Building Trades Council of S. F., Cal., paraded on Labor Day, 1904, in non-union cloth hats and caps; and

WHEREAS, The Building Trades Council of S. F., Cal., officially upheld and endorsed this action of these unions; and

WHEREAS, Such action resulted in the lockout and the defeat of Local 9, U. C. H. and C. M. of N. A.; and

WHEREAS, Repeated actions of this character must inevitably result to the detriment of all unions; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L., in Convention assembled, denounces

and condemns the action of the Building Trades Council of S. F., Cal., and be it further

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. requests and urges all affiliated and unaffiliated trades organizations to see to it that the label of the C. H. and C. M. of N. A. be on all cloth hats and caps union men wear on Labor Days' parade.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 22.—By Delegate Louis Rentelman, of the San Francisco Labor Council:

WHEREAS, The menace of Chinese labor, now greatly allayed by the passage and enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act, has been succeeded by an evil similar in general character, but much more threatening in its possibilities, to-wit: the immigration to the United States and its insular territory of large and increasing numbers of Japanese and Korean laborers; and

WHEREAS, The American public sentiment against the immigration of Chinese labor, as expressed and crystallized in the enactment of the Chinese Exclusion Act, finds still stronger justification in demanding prompt and adequate measures of protection against the immigration of Japanese and Korean labor, on the grounds, first, that the wage and living standards of such labor are dangerous to, and must, if granted recognition in the United States, prove destructive of, the American standards in these essential respects; secondly, that the radical incompatibility, as between the peoples of the Orient and the United States, presents a problem of race preservation which it is our imperative duty to solve in our own favor, and which can only be thus solved by a policy of Exclusion; and

WHEREAS, The systematic colonization by these Oriental races of our insular territory in the Pacific, and the threatened, and partly accomplished, extension of that system to the Pacific Coast and other Western localities of the United States, constitutes a standing danger, not only to the domestic peace, but to the continuance of friendly relations between the nations concerned; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the terms of the Chinese Exclusion Act should be enlarged and extended so as to permanently exclude from the United States and its insular territory all classes of Japanese and Koreans, other than those exempted by the present terms of that Act; further

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be submitted, through the proper avenues, to the Congress of the United States, with a request for favorable consideration and action by that body.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 23.—By Delegates C. E. Schmidt and Herman May of the Amal-

gamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen:

WHEREAS, The struggle between organized labor and organized capital seems to be growing more intense every year; and

WHEREAS, We have recently seen such monstrous orders issued that a man who has reached the age of 35 years should not be given employment in the plants of the steel trust and other large corporations; and

WHEREAS, Organized labor, which is ever striving to place the workers on a higher plane, will, if this age limit is applied in all industries, retrograde, instead of progress; and

WHEREAS, The means through which such un-American tendencies can be resisted lie in the raising of the standard of life among the workers, and this cannot successfully be done while the American workman is subject to the competition of the Mongolian race, which cannot be unionized or Americanized; and

WHEREAS, The Immigration of Japanese laborers is increasing at an alarming rate and these laborers have already worked great injury to American workmen by practically monopolizing work in certain industries on account of the low rate of wages they are willing to accept; and

WHEREAS, This influx of Japanese, unless restricted, must tend to lower the standard of living among the wage-earners of the country; be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L., through its Legislative Committee, use all lawful means to secure the necessary legislation to have the laws governing Chinese immigration also apply to Japanese and all others of the Mongolian race.

* Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 24.—By Delegates C. E. Schmidt and Herman May of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen Union:

WHEREAS, The Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America have just passed through a severe struggle which has depleted their treasury and reduced their membership; and

WHEREAS, The combined efforts of organized capital is now using every means in their power to prevent the A. M. C. and B. W. of N. A. from rebuilding their organization; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. do place an organizer in the field to devote his entire time to the organizing of the A. M. C. and B. W. of N. A., and that the International Executive Board of the A. M. C. and B. W. of N. A. shall appoint such organizer at the expense of the A. F. of L.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 25.—By Delegate James G. Cain of the Photo Engravers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has for several years past been upon record, reaffirmed at each annual Convention, as opposed to anti-scalping laws, and its influence has prevented the adoption by the United States Congress, and by the Legislatures of many of our States, of laws inimical to ticket brokerage; and

WHEREAS, Failing because of the opposition of organized labor to secure through legislation laws so repugnant to the people, the great railroad trusts are now endeavoring to prevail, and in some cases have prevailed, upon the Judges of the courts to legislate by injunction, and by this abuse of legal process prevent the transfer of railroad tickets from the original purchaser to other persons; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the arbitrary custom of transportation companies in placing descriptions of purchasers upon tickets, and requiring such purchasers to sign unfair, one-sided contracts, is an imposition and an outrage, as all railroad tickets should be good to the bearer. Be it further

RESOLVED, That we hold that the ownership of a railway ticket, after it has been purchased by the passenger, is vested in the purchaser, and that it is his right, both morally and legally, to use it himself, wholly or in part, or dispose of it to others as he may see fit; and that the use of non-transferable contract, signature and descriptive tickets by the railroad companies is an outrage upon the traveling public, and a presumptuous and unwarranted interference with the property rights of passengers.

RESOLVED, That we denounce the joint validating agency system as a nuisance, an unnecessary expense and annoyance to travelers, and a discreditable scheme on the part of railroad companies to repudiate obligations and profit enormously by the forfeiture of tickets in the hands of purchasers who are unable to personally use them.

RESOLVED, That we deplore the apparent willingness of some of the courts of this country to sanction the arbitrary and unjust agreements of unlawful passenger associations by issuing injunctions to prevent the transfer of so-called contract tickets, and we denounce such action as an abuse of legal process and a course tending to bring edicts of the courts into contempt.

RESOLVED, That we again request all State Federations, Central Trades and Labor Councils, and Labor Unions allied with the American Federation of Labor, to use every effort to defeat anti-scalping bills and city ordinances inimical to ticket brokerage, and again instruct our Legislative Committee at Washington to oppose all anti-scalping bills that have been, or may be, introduced in the United States Congress.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The Convention was then adjourned until 2 p. m.

SECOND DAY—Afternoon Session.

The Convention was called to order at 2 o'clock p. m. by President Gompers.

Absentees: Barry (J. L.), Slocum, Lowell, Priestersbach, Butterworth, Hoeneck, Brady, Gengenbach, Barnes, Baum, Sullivan (M. J.), Jacoby, Wilson (H. H.), Farrell, Smith (J. W.), DeVilliers, Hutchinson, Greenlaw, Lynch (E. J.), Wilson (W. B.), Ryan (W. D.), Fahy, Bahihorn, Sullivan (Jas. H.), Mason, Dix, Higgins, Dinan, Quick, Ramsay, Orr, Cornelius, Maloney (P.), Lindow, Powell, Berger, Morgan, Madden, Iglesias, Cohen (B.), Micrel, Brown (Morris), Lock, Harris, Lavery (Jas. A.), Ward, Walker, Dunn (J. P.), Rentelman, Woodmansee, Owens, Payne, Moffitt (C. M.), O'Shea (Dennis), Morris, Burke, Coffey, Edmonson, Catania, Bricker, Pillsbury, Bell, Keefe, Damozonio, Dale, Schilling, Meinert, Dowd, Padilla.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Secretary Morrison read an invitation from the California Promotion Committee to the delegates to call at the headquarters of the committee and obtain literature and information concerning points of interest in the State.

Delegate McArthur spoke on the question of the invitation and said in part: I should like to have the Convention know something concerning this committee. It is designated partly, if not primarily, for the purpose of creating a surplus of labor in the State of California. Organized labor in this State does not look with favor on the California Promotion Committee. I think you should be informed of the character of this committee.

It was announced from the floor of the Convention that Mr. Michael Davitt was in the audience, and a motion was made and seconded that he be given a seat on the platform.

The motion was carried, and President Gompers requested Sergeant-at-Arms Casey to escort Mr. Davitt to the platform.

Mr. Davitt was greeted with applause, and requested by the Convention to make an address.

President Gompers—I know I express the sentiments of the delegates when I say Mr. Davitt is right heartily welcomed to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Vice-President Duncan—In order to comply with the laws of the American Federation of Labor, as well as to perform a pleasant duty, I move that Mr. Davitt be invited to address the Convention.

The motion was seconded and carried, and after an introduction by the Chairman, Mr. Davitt said:

"I thank you, gentlemen, for the unexpected honor you have conferred upon me. I came here to listen and not to speak. Being an Irishman, I am unaccustomed to speak. But, recognizing the importance of the work you have to do, I shall not take advantage of your kindness and stand for more than one minute in the way of the performance of the duty you have come here to discharge. I can only say that from the bottom of my heart I wish you every success in this Convention, and wish you victory in all your aims and aspirations."

President Gompers called for reports of committees. None of the committees being ready to report, Vice-President Duncan moved that the rules be suspended and the Convention adjourned until 9 o'clock Wednesday morning to allow the committees to work.

The motion was seconded and carried and the Convention adjourned.

Resolution No. 26.—By Delegate B. B. Rosenthal, of the Upholsterers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor granted a charter to the Mattress Makers, who were formerly a part of the Upholsterers' International Union; and

WHEREAS, President Engel of the Upholsterers' International Union acted upon his own responsibility and without the advice and consent of the Executive Board of the Upholsterers' International Union in consenting to the

issuance of a charter by the American Federation of Labor to the Mattress Makers; and

WHEREAS, The issuance of such charter has been detrimental to the best interests of the Upholsterers' International Union and the labor movement in general; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled, herewith instructs its Executive Council, President and Secretary to revoke the charter granted the Mattress Makers and place them again under the jurisdiction and control of the Upholsterers' International Union.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 27.—By Delegate B. B. Rosenthal, of the Upholsterers' International Union:

WHEREAS, A Convention has been called for December 15, 1904, in the City of Washington, D. C., by the Carpet Layers, for the purpose of forming an International body; and

WHEREAS, Such Carpet Layers and Mechanics are now or have been members of the Upholsterers' Union, and have, as organizations, surrendered their charters and withdrawn from the Upholsterers' International Union or propose doing so; and

WHEREAS, Jurisdiction over this class of work has been granted the Upholsterers' International Union by the American Federation of Labor, and such work in the past has been done by members of the Upholsterers' Union and rightfully belongs to the Upholsterers' craft; therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the Upholsterers' International Union that we vigorously protest against the issuance by the American Federation of Labor of a charter to the Carpet Layers; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we call upon the American Federation of Labor Convention to instruct its Executive Council, President and Secretary to carry out the law of the American Federation of Labor and refuse a charter to the Carpet Layers and allow the Upholsterers to maintain jurisdiction over such men and work, which rightfully belongs to them, who should remain under the jurisdiction of the Upholsterers' International Union.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 28.—By Delegate B. B. Rosenthal, of the Upholsterers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The members of the Upholsterers' International Union employed by the furniture manufacturers of Grand Rapids, Michigan, in January, 1904, struck for the enforcement of the nine-hour day; and

WHEREAS, We believe that the efforts of the members of organized labor for the shortening of the day's labor should have the unanimous support of all thinking people; and

WHEREAS, The gallant fight of the Upholsterers of Grand Rapids for the shorter workday commends itself to organized labor; therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, that we call upon all friends of labor to refuse to purchase furniture of any kind manufactured by members of the Furniture Manufacturers' Association of Grand Rapids, Mich.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 29.—By Delegate Geo. E. Shaver, of the Portland, Ore., Trades Council:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor as an aggressive and reform Movement should use every agency for the prominence and propagation of their ideas; and

WHEREAS, They have in this spirit constructed at St. Louis a booth in Social Economy Hall, illustrative of the forward movement of the organized working people of this country; and

WHEREAS, This display of effective and beneficial methods of organized labor should have greater advertisement on this Pacific Coast; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention instruct our incoming Executive Board to remove from St. Louis the present display, with its installment, and ship same to Portland, Oregon, and set it up in the Educational Building of the Lewis and Clark Centennial and American Pacific Exposition and Oriental Fair, to the end that our visitors, our citizens and all students of economic conditions may become familiar with the great work being done by the American Federation of Labor for the amelioration of the working conditions of the American laborer.

Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 30.—By Delegate Wm. J. Gilthorpe and A. T. Porter, of the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders:

WHEREAS, Samuel Gompers, President, Frank Morrison, Secretary, and Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, as at that time constituted, to-wit: James Duncan, John Mitchell, James O'Connell, Max Morris, Dennis Hayes and J. B. Lennon, in violation of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor during the month of August or September, 1903, did issue a charter to the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, with the seal of the Federation affixed; and

WHEREAS, In doing so they violated the spirit and letter of Article IX, Section II, of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, as made and provided, which Article and Section requires that all applications for charter shall first be submitted to the closely allied crafts for their inspection and approval before such charter can be issued; and

WHEREAS, Said charter was issued to the above-mentioned organization at the time this Brotherhood had already and beforehand made emphatic protest in writing to the Secretary of the Federation at Washington, D. C., against issuing said charter to the above-mentioned organization, until the letter and spirit of Article IX, Section II, had been complied with; and

WHEREAS, That notwithstanding our emphatic protest, said charter was issued and our protest ignored, thereby creating a dual organization to this Brotherhood; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That judgment be rendered in accordance with the facts as here presented, and charter of the Structural Iron Workers be annulled and revoked.

Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 31.—By Delegate M. T. Hudson, of the Sacramento, Cal., Federated Trades Council:

WHEREAS, The Local Union of Machinists of Sacramento, Cal., were affiliated with the Central Body of their district during the years 1893 and 1894, withdrawing early in 1895; and

WHEREAS, The said local was reorganized by Organizer R. I. Wisler, of San Francisco, in 1901, and again affiliated with the Central Body of their district; and

WHEREAS, The said Local did again withdraw their delegates in 1901 and being at the present time unaffiliated with said councils; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this Convention that the International Machinists' Union be instructed to have afore-mentioned Local affiliate with the Central Body of their district.

Committee on Local and Federated Bodies.

Resolution No. 32.—By Delegate M. T. Hudson, of the Sacramento, Cal., Federated Trades Council:

WHEREAS, Local Union No. 67, Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders were affiliated with the Central Body in their districts in 1893 and 1894, withdrawing at the close of 1894, and again affiliating in 1901 and withdrawing the same year and not having since sent representatives to the Central Body of their district; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this Convention that the International Union of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders be instructed to notify Local No. 67 to affiliate with the Central Body of their district.

Committee on Local and Federated Bodies.

Resolution No. 33.—By Delegate Chas. Hank, of the Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' International Alliance:

WHEREAS, The Purlington Paving Brick Company, of Galesburg, Ill., has

refused to permit members of the International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance to work in its plant; and

WHEREAS, Said company has been put on the Unfair List of the International and the Illinois State Federation of Labor; therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor held in the City of San Francisco, that the paving brick manufactured by the Purlington Paving Brick Company in the City of Galesburg, Ill., be declared unfair to organization.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 34.—By Delegate C. W. Woodman, of the Texas State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, There are some 30,000 wage earners in the lumber regions of Texas who can be organized; and

WHEREAS, The compulsory commissary insurance and check system exists with no regular pay day, in some camps there being years between pay days; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Board be instructed to send a man into that region to make a careful investigation with a view to devising a plan by which these wage earners may be given relief and enrolled under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 35.—By Delegate W. Frank Moyer, of the Washington State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The reading of the reports of the President, Secretary, Treasurer, Executive Council and Fraternal Delegates consumes much valuable time of the Convention; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the aforesaid officers be directed to have their respective reports printed and submitted to the General Secretary, who shall send one copy to each delegate-elect on or before the 1st day of November.

Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 36.—By Delegate W. Frank Moyer, of the Washington State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The Pacific Coast States, with its large membership affiliating with the A. F. of L., deserves some recognition on the General Executive Board; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Constitution of the A. F. of L. be so amended as to require at least one member of the said board to be a resident and citizen of either Washington, Oregon or California.

Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 37.—By Delegate W.

Frank Moyer, of the Washington State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The offices of Seventh and Eighth Vice- Presidents were created for the purpose of settling building trades disputes or have jurisdiction over building trade difficulties; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Constitution of the A. F. of L. be so amended that the incumbents of said offices must be members of the buildings trades.

Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 38.—By Delegate W. Frank Moyer, of the Washington State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, There are weak, struggling Central Labor Councils situated in districts containing a comparatively large unorganized population, both as to unorganized trades or callings and members of trades already organized, and as such councils in many instances are too weak financially and numerically to support a local organizer or agent; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention of the A. F. of L. authorize and instruct its Executive Board to assist a council so situated on applying for aid—First, by appointing and commissioning such local organizer as is recommended by the applying council; Second, by appropriating the sum of not less than \$300 per annum toward the support of said organizer, Provided,

That a council applying for aid by the provisions of this resolution must appropriate an amount toward the support of said organizer equal to that appropriated by the A. F. of L.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 39.—By Delegate H. T. Sarman, of the Jefferson City, Mo., Central Labor Union;

WHEREAS, Experience demonstrates that the line of least resistance for the enactment of measures in the interest of the people is the establishment in them of a right to direct ballot, as has been accomplished in Switzerland, Oregon, South Dakota, Missouri, and promised by all the parties in Montana; and

WHEREAS, The line of least resistance for the establishment of the proposed system of government in State affairs is that throughout the State there be circulated for signature petitions to the legislature, asking that a constitutional amendment be submitted in order that the petitioners (the people) may vote upon the question of establishing their own sovereignty, urging upon the legislature the fact that it is the unquestioned right of the people to amend their State Constitution whenever they so desire; this campaign of petitioning for the educational effect and interest that it will create should be followed by the questioning of candidates for the legislature, thereby preventing an evasion of the issue, and the candidates self-inter-

est will compel them to pledge; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That each of the coming State Conventions of organized labor is requested by the American Federation of Labor to consider and vote upon the advisability of instructing the affiliated central and local unions to conduct the proposed campaign for the people's sovereignty in State affairs; and

RESOLVED, That for the establishment of the people's sovereignty in national affairs our President is requested to frame at the earliest practicable day a petition incorporating a request for the immediate establishment in Congress of the advisory initiative and advisory referendum, as described in the July 15th extra number of the American Federationist, and that copies of the petition be distributed to affiliated unions, with request to circulate for signatures and return to the central office at a specified time that the petitions may be filed with Congress; this to be followed by the early questioning of Congressional and Legislative candidates who are striving to secure the nominations, and later the nominees shall be questioned if not already pledged; and

RESOLVED, That wherever a central or local union fails to circulate petitions or questions to candidates when requested by the National Federation or State Federation the National or State Body shall instruct a local representative to do the work in the name of the American Federation of Labor or State Federation of Labor, and to sign as "Local Representative;" and

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor re-affirms the referendum resolutions of previous Conventions which declare, in effect, that the establishment of the people's sovereignty is the dominant issue (Resolution 270, Boston Convention; 121 New Orleans Convention); and

RESOLVED, That every voter is urged to agree with his fellow citizens that he will vote for such Legislative candidates only as are pledged to the immediate establishment of the people's rule. To-day, as in 1776, the establishment of political liberty is the dominant issue. Why should voters choose between rulers when they can at once become the sovereign power?

Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 40.—By Delegates Wm. McSorley and T. C. DeVilliers, of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, in their last Convention at Toronto, Canada, passed the following resolutions:

RESOLUTION NO. 6.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Association in Convention assembled:

WHEREAS, The International Asso-

claration of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, at the Kansas City Convention, entered into an agreement with the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers for the purpose of unifying the forces of the metal lathing industry; and

WHEREAS, The Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers have acted in bad faith without association in violating their agreement by calling strikes against our men and otherwise using their influence against our members by preventing them from working at the metal lathing industry; and

WHEREAS, Those that are working at the metal lathing industry can be better organized and protected by being a part of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and will strengthen the Association by organizing them; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That in consideration of the foregoing facts that we declare the said named agreement null and void and declare our right by claiming the metal lathing industry.

E. A. CLANCY,
WM. H. LUTZ.

The committee recommended that the International Association control this work in its entirety.

Regularly moved and seconded the report of committee be concurred in. Carried; and

WHEREAS, It is a direct violation of all agreements entered into by the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Union, and Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union, also our craft jurisdiction, which has been conceded to us by the laws of the American Federation of Labor, long before the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers became affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and by their recent action, if it is sustained by this body, will be the starting of a labor war that will disrupt both of these International Unions and bring about no good results, as you can see by the above resolution, if concurred in by this body, would drive us out of the American Federation of Labor. Whereby this is a direct violation of Article IX, Section II of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor Convention go on record as disapproving of any organization violating agreements, and trying to disrupt bona fide International Unions, as is clearly shown by the action of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, at recent Convention; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor Convention assembled instruct all National and International Unions to support the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union in its claim for jurisdiction, as set forth in its constitution, and approved by the American Federation of Labor, as we can prove we are the only legiti-

mate organization entitled to do this work.

Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 41.—By Delegates J. R. Crozier and D. D. Driscoll, of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor and the Boston, Mass., Central Labor Union, respectively:

WHEREAS, the firms of Derby Desk Company and the American Tube Company of Boston, Mass., have been declared unfair to organized labor by Mass. State Branch A. F. of L. and the Boston Central Labor Union; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the above firms be placed on the "We Don't Patronize" List of the A. F. of L.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 42.—By Delegates Sarah Hagan and Nathan Wolff, of the United Garment Workers of America:

WHEREAS, The United Garment Workers of America are still engaged in the severe struggle with the Clothiers' Exchange, of Rochester, N. Y., comprising the following firms, the Stein Bloch Co., Michaels Stern Co., Adler Bros., Garson, Meyer Co., A. Dinkelspiel, Moore & Biers, Black & Co., H. A. Hays, R. Goldstein & Co., I. Holz Son, Solomon Bros. & Bempert, Steefel, Strauss & Connor, Hickey Freeman Co., Ely Meyer & Simon, Herman Stern, Rosenberg Bros., Levy Bros., owing to its refusal as a body when presented with a request for the reduction of the hours of labor to eight per day, so as to conform to the working time in that branch of the trade in all competing markets; and

WHEREAS, The attitude of the said clothing combine has induced other clothing markets to force the open-shop; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled, does hereby re-affirm the condemnation of the organized clothing manufacturers of Rochester as being unfair and contrary to the spirit of our time; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council be and is hereby instructed to notify all affiliated organizations and organizers of the American Federation of Labor to give the United Garment Workers of America their fullest support in defeating the actions of the Rochester Clothing Combine.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 43.—By Delegates Sarah Hagan and Nathan Wolff, of the United Garment Workers of America:

WHEREAS, The International Retail Clerks' Protective Association has adopted and is now using a store-card which they furnish to merchants who employ clerks, members of their organization, the same to be placed in their windows announcing that the store in displaying said card is a "union store;" and

WHEREAS, The display of said card is misleading, it being altogether too sweeping as the literal interpretation of the term "union store" would imply that all merchandise sold there was strictly union made; and

WHEREAS, Such condition of affairs has proven a detriment to all trades unions manufacturing a product bearing a union label and given an opportunity to firms displaying said card of palming off unfair goods; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor shall and does hereby request that the International Retail Clerks' Protective Association to change the wording of said store-card to meet with the sentiment of this resolution.

Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 44.—By Delegate Bert H. Beadle of the Watch Case Engravers' International Association:

WHEREAS, The following decision was rendered by the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. on June 20, 1904:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1904.
Mr. F. Huber, Secretary International Association of Watch Case Engravers,
P. O. Box 263, Canton, Ohio:

Dear Sir and Brother:

On Saturday last a conference was held between two representatives of your organization and a representative of the Jewelry Workers' International Union relative to the question of the union label, and also upon the question of jurisdiction.

In regard to the question of jurisdiction over watch case engravers it was clearly understood and so decided that watch case engravers should properly come under the jurisdiction of your organization, and that the Jewelry Workers' International Union should be so advised and to surrender such watch case engravers who may be now members of that organization, some arrangement mutually agreeable to both organizations to be made by which the transfer of membership can be made with the least friction or difficulty.

At the conference the subject matter of a closer understanding and perhaps co-operation between your organization and the Jewelry Workers' International Union should be reached, both in regard to the issuance of the union label and to protect and promote the best interests of the entire craft. It is not understood nor urged that your organization should cease to issue its union label, but that some arrangement may be made whereby the best interests of all could be advanced and that in the near future the trade may be better organized and a joint label might be issued or a co-operative effort made for the issuance of the label.

It is further suggested that a representative of your International Association should be in attendance at the Convention of the Jewelry Workers' International Union, which is to be held on July 11th at Odd Fellows' Hall, No. 66-69 East Eighth street, New York City, where better opportunity will be afforded for the conference with the representatives of that organization, so that the Convention might be in a position to take effective action thereon.

Trusting that the same will be agreeable, and that in time matters may serve the best interests of all concerned, I am, with best wishes,

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President American Federation of Labor.

And

WHEREAS, The Watch Case Engravers' International Association of America has complied with the request of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. in sending delegates to the Jewelry Workers' International Union Convention, held in New York, July 1904, and that that body did practically ignore our delegates, only allowing them fifteen (15) minutes to draft a resolution of an agreement by which the W. C. E. I. A. of A. and the J. W. I. U. could come to some agreement, it being impossible in the short time of fifteen minutes to draw up an agreement of such importance whereby the two aforesaid bodies could come to some mutual agreement in the settlement of their troubles, thus practically ignoring the delegates of the W. C. E. I. A. of A.; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention does hereby re-affirm and endorse the decision of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. in their decision rendered on June 20, 1904, between the Watch Case Engravers' International Association of America and the Jewelry Workers' International Union, and compel the J. W. I. U. to surrender all watch case engravers in their union to the W. C. E. I. A. of A.; and be it

RESOLVED, That the W. C. E. I. A. of A. shall be the only body recognized by the A. F. of L. in regard to watch case engravers; be it also

RESOLVED, That the label of the Watch Case Engravers' International Association of America be the official label of all engraving done on watch cases.

Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 45.—By William S. Smith, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles, Cal.:

WHEREAS, A concerted effort is being made throughout the State of California to disrupt organized labor, in order that low wages and long hours again may prevail; therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in twenty-fourth annual convention assembled, that the President

of the Federation be and hereby is requested to appoint an organizer to work within the State of California for a period of one year, beginning January 1, 1905.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 46.—By Delegate Manuel Alves of the Riggers' Protective Union 10,298:

WHEREAS, There has been a great deal of friction and ill-feeling created between the Riggers' Protective Union and Bridge and Structural Iron Workers over work claimed, and performed by members of both unions, and if allowed to continue will deprive said Riggers' Protective Union of a great deal of work always performed in the past by them; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council, during the present session, adjust the differences if possible.

Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 47.—By Delegates of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters:

WHEREAS, There is known to exist, and is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, an organization known as the United Brewery Workmen of America; and

WHEREAS, Said organization has issued charters to, and accepted to membership, local unions of beer wagon drivers, whose vocation is identical with that of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters; and

WHEREAS, We believe that the interests of all wage earning teamsters can best be conserved by and through affiliation with the organization of their craft; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention take such action as will tend to instruct the United Brewery Workmen's International Union, and through their proper officials, to instruct their local unions to surrender by transfer card all drivers now members of said local unions to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the United Brewery Workmen's International Union be instructed to cause such transfer cards to be issued at the very earliest possible date.

Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 48.—By Delegate P. J. McSherry of Federal Labor Union 9611:

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this Convention that further immigration of Japanese into the United States should be prohibited by law; and that in order to bring this question before the country, and to bring the influence of the American Federation of Labor to bear upon Congress in favor of legislation for this purpose, a committee be appointed by the Chair to draw up a petition to Congress in favor of a Japanese exclusion law, and that the National Execu-

tive Board be, and is, hereby instructed to forward a copy of such petition to each and every local union, Central Body affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, together with a copy of this resolution, and a suitable letter of advice, urging upon such local unions and central bodies the advisability of obtaining as many signatures to such petitions as possible, and instructing them to forward petitions after being signed to the national headquarters of the A. F. of L.; and it is hereby made the duty of the National Executive Board to forward such petitions to Congress at such time and in such manner as will best give effect to the purpose of this resolution.

Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 49.—By Delegates Mary Kenny O'Sullivan and James Duncan of the National Women's Trade Union League and the Granite Cutters' National Union, respectively:

RESOLVED, That the best interests of labor require the admission of women to full citizenship as a matter of justice to them and as a necessary step toward ensuring and raising the scale of wages for all.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 50.—By Delegate Morris Brown of the Central Federated Union of New York City:

WHEREAS, The Tin Foil Workers' and Helpers' Union No. 11,115 have made strenuous efforts by their own committee and by committee of the Central Federated Union to amicably settle the existing differences between their union and the said firm; and

WHEREAS, The said firm absolutely refused to confer with any committee representing organized labor; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor be urged to place this firm on its "We Don't Patronize List."

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 51.—By Delegate Morris Brown of the Central Federated Union of New York City:

WHEREAS, The ravages of tuberculosis has made frightful progress in this country, and especially among the working class; be it

RESOLVED, By this Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that the necessary ways, means and steps be at once instituted to check tuberculosis, and, if possible, entirely eradicate the same.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 52.—By Delegate Morris Brown of the Central Federated Union of New York City:

WHEREAS, The Piano and Organ Workers of New York City have made various attempts by committee and with committee from the Central Federated Union to amicably settle a grievance existing at their piano and organ factory (Ludwig & Co.) and have failed; be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor be and is hereby requested to place the firm of Ludwig & Co. upon its "We Don't Patronize List."

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 53.—By Delegate Morris Brown of the Central Federated Union of New York City:

WHEREAS, Decisions of former Conventions of the American Federation of Labor have given the jurisdiction of Engineers and Firemen employed in breweries to the International Association of Steam Engineers, and International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, and the Twenty-third Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at the City of Boston, rendered a decision sustaining the claim of such jurisdiction; be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor enforce this decision and make it effective.

Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 54.—By Delegate Morris Brown of the Central Federated Union of New York City:

WHEREAS, The Piano and Organ Workers' Union have requested the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to place the mentioned firm upon the unfair list; and

WHEREAS, The said Executive Council has not complied with this request; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor place the said firm on the unfair list.

Committee on Boycott.

Resolution No. 55.—By Delegate Morris Brown of the Central Federated Union of New York City:

WHEREAS, The firm of Hastings & Co. of Philadelphia, Pa., and Kemp & Co. of New York, both firms being identical, have been placed upon the "We Don't Patronize List" of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The International Union of Bookbinders have been asked for their moral assistance in bringing these firms to terms, but have failed to do so; be it

RESOLVED, By this Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that the International Bookbinders' Union be and is hereby in-

structed to assist the Gold Beaters in this matter immediately.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 56.—By Delegate Morris Brown of the Central Federated Union of New York City:

WHEREAS, Past experience has demonstrated the splendid agitation work accomplished by the Label Leagues which have been organized in some parts of the country; and

WHEREAS, The trades union movement can best be furthered and its power centralized by creating a demand for union label production, be it

RESOLVED, That this Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor instruct all affiliated unions, and especially all central bodies, to agitate for and organize Label Leagues in all parts of the country, and urge all local unions who have a trade label and all others to join such Label League.

Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 57.—By Delegate Morris Brown of the Central Federated Union of New York City:

WHEREAS, Several advertisements of non-union firms appear in the columns of the American Federationist, which publication is the official mouthpiece of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, Such advertisements tend to ridicule the labor movement and make a farce of the efforts to unionize business establishments; be it therefore

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor decides that in the future no advertisements of non-union concerns can or shall appear in the columns of the American Federationist.

Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 58.—By Delegate Morris Brown of the Central Federated Union of New York City:

WHEREAS, The Assembly of the State of New York has passed a bill regulating employment agencies; and

WHEREAS, The said measure is of great import to all organized labor, not only of one State, but of the whole country; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby direct that a like measure be introduced in the Congress of the United States, covering all States.

Copy of bill hereto attached.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 59.—By Delegate George Abernethy of the National Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers:

WHEREAS, Bryan & Co., bill posters.

at Cleveland, Ohio, have declared themselves as opposed to organized labor, and have also disrupted our local union in that city; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the said Bryan & Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, be placed upon the "We Don't Patronize List" of the American Federation of Labor.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 60.—By Delegate John Ryan of the Cemetery Employees' Union No. 10,634:

WHEREAS, C. E. U. 10,634 respectfully petitions this Convention to assist in the organization of the men engaged in their craft throughout the country; they have in their organization in San Francisco and vicinity 125 members in good standing; they have been able through that organization to better their conditions in every respect, but it is absolutely necessary that they have assistance from this body in the way of organizing the men of other cities if their wages are to be maintained or further advanced, and their organization kept intact; therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. that the Incoming Executive Board be and is hereby instructed to appoint an organizer whose duty it shall be to organize the men engaged in cemeteries throughout the country, and the expense of such work to be borne by the American Federation of Labor.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 61.—By Delegate Frank G. Jones of the City Firemen's Union No. 11,431:

WHEREAS, The City Fire Department of Pittsburg, Pa., is organized to protect and advance the condition of its members;

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. through its organizers, make an effort to organize the Fire Departments throughout the country, believing that by being organized it will be the means of getting shorter hours, as the fireman works twenty-four a day.

Committee on Organization.

THIRD DAY—Morning Session.

The Convention was called to order at 9 A. M., Wednesday, November 16th, Treasurer Lennon in the chair.

Absentees: Barry (J. L.), Slocum, Lowell (C. E.), Priestersbach, Butterworth, Hoeneck, Brady (John), Gengenbach, Barnes, Baum, Sullivan (M. J.), Jacoby, Wilson (H. H.), Farrell, Smith (J. W.), DeVilliers, Hutchinson, Greenlaw, Lynch (E. J.), Wilson (W. B.), Ryan (W. D.), Fahy, Bahlhorn, Sullivan (J. H.), Mason, Dix, Higgins, Dinan, Quick, Ramsay, Orr, Cornelius, Maloney (Patrick), Lindow, Powell (Geo.), Berger, Morgan, Madden, Iglesias, Michel, Brown (Morris), Lock, Harris (R. F.), Lavery (Jas. A.), Ward, Walker, Dunn (J. P.), Rentelman, Woodmansee, Owens, Payne, Moffitt (C. M.), O'Shea (Dennis), Morris (W. D.), Burke, Coffey, Edmondson, Catania, Bricker, Pillsbury, Bell, Keefe (M. O.), Damosonio, Dale, Schilling, Hudson, Meinert, Dowd, Padilla.

The reading of the minutes of the previous day's sessions was dispensed with.

Secretary Morrison read the following telegrams:

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 14, 1904.
John Golden,
San Francisco.

Attempt to open mills resulted in complete failure. Have this read before the Convention. (HIBBERT.)

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 15, 1904.
Samuel Gompers, President A. F. of L.:

Tacoma Trades Council in regular session extends fraternal greeting, and trusts that this great representative body of working men in session will maintain the honor and dignity of their calling, and that Convention will be a successful one and conducive to the best interests of all who toll.

W. E. DAVIS, President.
E. J. LAVELLE, Secretary.

The following resolutions were received and referred to the proper committees:

Resolution No. 62.—By Delegate James Wilson of the Pattern Makers' National League:

To amend Section 4 of Article III of the Constitution. The Executive Council of the Federation shall every six months appoint an expert accountant to audit the books of the Federation and make reports to all National, International, Central, State and Federal Unions affiliated of the findings of such audits. The expense of such audits to be paid from the funds of the Federation.

New Section: The President shall appoint a Credential Committee consisting of three (3) delegates elect. This committee shall meet at the place of holding the convention three days prior to the Convention, and shall report upon credentials immediately upon the opening of the Convention. The expense of said committee to be paid out of the funds of the Federation.

Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 63.—By Delegate Thomas J. Mahoney of the Glove Makers' International Union:

WHEREAS, It is apparent to all that the enemies of labor have organized to assist each other, morally and financially, for the sole purpose of crushing and destroying organized labor, and the success that has been attendant upon their efforts if allowed to continue unchecked, will ultimately result in disaster to the labor movement, and,

WHEREAS, Under the system that at present exists, in order to successfully combat with the aggression of capital, we must fight them with capital; lack of said capital being principally responsible for the defeat that organized labor has suffered, and,

WHEREAS, The opponents of organized labor are becoming more bold and determined, through knowledge of the fact that the American Federation of Labor is not a financial institution, and realizing that the present system of raising funds to carry on a controversy to a successful issue by means of appeals for financial aid, is ineffectual, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of the delegates here assembled that Article XI, section 1 be amended to read, "from International and National Trades Unions" a per capita tax of ten and one-half cents (10½) per member per month be paid, ten cents (10) of which must be set aside to be used only in case of strike or lockout, and

RESOLVED, That Article X, section 1, be amended to read, "The Executive Council shall have power to levy upon all affiliated unions, such assessments as may be necessary to conduct any strike or lockout that may have been legally endorsed or sanctioned by the Executive Council.

Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 64.—By Delegate Thomas J. Maloney, of the Glove Makers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The existence of the International Glove Workers' Union of

America is threatened by reasons of the continual attacks made by the "Manufacturers' Association" during the two years of our existence; and

WHEREAS, The last lockout of the Glove Workers of Fulton County, New York, which lasted for more than six months, in which we were unsuccessful, has discouraged our members and left us heavily in debt, thereby being without the necessary funds to organize our craft or to advertise our label.

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, especially instruct all of its organizers to aid in organizing Glove Workers wherever they may come in contact with them, and,

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor appropriate a sum of money and loan or donate same to the International Glove Workers' Union of America to enable the said organization to continue their existence.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 65.—By Delegate Thos. J. Mahoney of the Glove Workers' International Union:

RESOLVED, That this Convention do hereby endorse the label of the International Glove Workers' Union of America, placed on all gloves and mittens, men's working gloves and mittens, ladies' and gents' fine dress gloves, and children's gloves and mittens. And be it further

RESOLVED, That the members of the A. F. of L. are to instruct and urge their mothers, wives and daughters to demand and wear none but union made gloves and mittens.

Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 66.—By Delegate Frank Sweeney, of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods:

WHEREAS, Repeated efforts have been made by the officials and members of Local Branch No. 88 of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods of Baltimore, Md., to organize the leather workers of the firm of Luch Bros. of Baltimore, Md., and,

WHEREAS, The said firm of Luch Bros. has refused to employ or permit any union leather workers to get employment in its factory, and,

WHEREAS, Said firm of Luch Bros. being the largest manufacturers of leather horse goods in the city of Baltimore, Md., has by menace and intimidation disrupted Local Branch No. 88 of the International of the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, to the extent that said local branch is about to surrender its charter to the International; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fourth Convention of the American Federation of Labor condemns the action of the firm of Luch Bros. of Baltimore, Md., and requests all delegates to assist them in the fight against said firm of Luch Bros; and be it further

RESOLVED, That said firm of Luch Bros., of Baltimore, Md., be placed on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 67.—By Delegate Frank Sweeney of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods:

WHEREAS, The International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods in convention assembled at St. Louis, Mo., June 10-18, 1904, adopted the steel stamp to replace the old blue paper label, and,

WHEREAS, The old blue paper label was insufficient in its methods of durability to bring about desired results; and

WHEREAS, The steel stamp is the recognized official label of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fourth Convention of the American Federation of Labor endorse the label of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, and request all unionists, especially the different Teamsters' locals affiliated, to demand said label when purchasing or using horse goods, and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor notify all affiliated Teamsters' locals of this resolution.

Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 68.—By Delegate David Kreyling of the St. Louis, Mo., Central Trades and Labor Union:

WHEREAS, The Red and White Label and the Stamp Label of the Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' International Union of America represents goods made by union labor under fair conditions; and,

WHEREAS, Our label is the only proof of the same; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, endorse the Red and White (paper) label and the Stamp of the Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' International Union; and be it further

RESOLVED, That every member of each affiliated union be hereby requested to demand our paper label upon all trunks and our stamp label upon all travelers' goods and leather novelties that he or she may purchase.

Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 69.—By Delegate Emil Schaerer of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The boycott against the McKinney Bread Co., of St. Louis, Mo., has been endorsed first by the Louisville Convention, again at the Scranton Convention, again at the New Orleans and

Boston Conventions of the American Federation of Labor, and

WHEREAS, The McKinney Baking Co. has not as yet seen fit to make a satisfactory settlement to the members of our International Union; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention reaffirm the boycott against said corporation and instructs the incoming President to send circular letters to all affiliated unions in the States of Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee and Kentucky, where most of this unfair product is sold, requesting that this concern be not patronized.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 70.—By Delegate Emil Schaerer of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The boycott placed against the products manufactured by the Cracker Trust, known as the National Biscuit Co., with main office at Chicago, Ill., and having branches throughout the country; and,

WHEREAS, It is the custom of this concern to hire whenever and wherever possible non-union and child-labor, trying to disrupt the organization of Bakery Workers by discriminating against the members; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention reaffirms the boycott on this concern and through its incoming President request all its affiliated organizations, to instruct their members not to buy any product bearing the stamp of the National Biscuit Co.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 71.—By Delegate Robert S. Maloney of the Lawrence (Mass.) Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, In the City of Lawrence, Mass., the workers in the textile industries number more than 35,000; and

WHEREAS, Of this number but a small part are included in the ranks of organized labor, and the conditions of the workers require all the help organized labor can possibly extend to them; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be and is hereby instructed to place in Lawrence, at the earliest possible time, a special organizer for the purpose of bringing into the ranks of organized labor a labor body of people who need all the help we can give them.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 72.—By Delegates Furuseth, Penje, Frazier and MacArthur of the Seamen's International Union:

WHEREAS, Large numbers of seamen are annually drowned by the wrecking of tow barges; and

WHEREAS, The use of tow barges constitutes a great menace to the safety of navigation in general; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in annual convention assembled, hereby indorses the bill (H. R. 14861) now pending in Congress, making unlawful the "towing at sea over a distance of fifty miles or more by any steamer at one time of more than one barge or vessel incapable of being properly managed by her own crew under her own steam or sail"; further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council is hereby instructed to use every possible effort to secure the passage of said bill.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 73.—By Delegate A. T. Baum, of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union:

WHEREAS, Owing to the fact that contracts entered between various labor organizations and employers as at present conducted, begin and expire on widely different dates; and

WHEREAS, By reason of such variance as above stated, allied bodies are frequently forced to combat the best interests of each other, thereby defeating the main objects of unionism; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this Convention that as speedily as possible consistent with existing agreements, all organizations connected with the American Federation of Labor cause such agreements to begin and expire upon a certain date, such date to be hereafter agreed upon.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 74.—By the delegates of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America:

WHEREAS, The New York Central Federated Union, through their delegate, Mr. Morris Brown, have insisted in Resolution No. 53 that the decisions of former Conventions of the A. F. of L. touching upon the controversy between the Brewery Workers' and Engineers' and Firemen's National Unions be carried out; and

WHEREAS, The New York Central Federated Union itself has utterly failed to obey the decision of the Boston Convention in the matter of seating a bona fide local affiliated with the H. and R. C. F. A. and B. F. L., and unseating a suspended local, formerly attached to the said Int. Union, which the said Central Body was instructed to do by penalty of losing their charter; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention enforce the decision of the Boston Convention and make it effective at once.

Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 75.—By Delegate

Henry Simon, of the Central Labor Union, Jefferson City, Mo.:

WHEREAS, The policies declared for by organized labor at the Annual Conventions of the American Federation of Labor directly represent the interests of one-eighth the entire people of the United States and indirectly affect all; and

WHEREAS, These legislative policies are now decided in a single legislative body, with only one short session each year of two weeks at which some three hundred bills are introduced, referred to committee and acted upon, which calls for an additional system whereby the far-reaching interests involved shall be subject to discussion in the Labor Press and review by the members in order to insure the greatest amount of stability and progress; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby submits to advisory vote of the affiliated local, central and State unions the following amendments to the Constitution of the Order, to be numbered Articles XV and XVI.

ARTICLE KV.—VETO POWER AND DIRECT INITIATIVE.

Section 1. All questions of policy, except those immediately necessary and are so declared in the body of the measure and which shall receive a two-thirds vote, shall not take effect until ninety days after the close of the Convention, and, in the meantime, if three per cent of the local, central and State bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor shall request in writing that a measure or measures shall be submitted to a direct vote of the local, central and State bodies, the measure shall be submitted by the Executive Council within thirty days from the filing of the request. The verdict of a majority of those who vote and whose unions are entitled to representation at the Convention shall decide each question. Each local in voting shall report the votes for and against each measure voted on within thirty days. The two preceding sentences shall apply to each section in this and the succeeding article.

Section 2. Measures may be proposed to the Annual Convention by three per cent of the local, central and State bodies, and each measure thus proposed together with the recommendation of the Convention shall go to a direct vote of all the local, central and State bodies except where the Convention adopts the measure as proposed.

ARTICLE XVI.—AMENDMENTS.

Section 1. This Constitution may be amended upon recommendation by the Convention and ratification by a majority vote of the locals, central and State bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Section 2. Three per cent of the local, central and State bodies may propose amendments to this Constitution, and such measure or measures thus proposed, together with the recommendation of the Convention, shall go to a direct vote of all the local, central and State bodies.

Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 76.—By Delegate Thos. Westoby, of the International Union of Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers:

WHEREAS, Prolonged strikes and lockouts entail great hardships upon employer and employe, and believing that if an arbitration board had been in existence that many a long struggle would have been ended satisfactorily to both parties; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Law and Legislative Committee confer with the Secretary of Commerce and Labor with a view to having such laws passed as they can suggest so as to bring about conditions that will settle such strike or lockout.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 77.—By Delegate Matthew Canavan, of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The Boston Convention gave jurisdiction over the Carriage and Wagon Painters to the Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators of America; and

WHEREAS, The connection of the Carriage and Wagon Painters is much closer in general than to the work of the Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators; and

WHEREAS, It is the opinion of the mover of this resolution that the relation and interest of all parties concerned would be best served by the affiliation of the Carriage and Wagon Painters with the Carriage and Wagon Workers; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the decision of the Boston Convention be reversed and that the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Body be given complete jurisdiction over the Carriage and Wagon Painters' Unions.

Committee on Grievances.

Delegate Duncan—I move that the Chairmen of the different committees be requested to announce meetings, and that the Convention be then adjourned to allow committees to work. (Seconded.)

Delegate Spencer moved as an amendment that the Convention adjourn until nine o'clock Thursday morning.

The motion was seconded but not carried, the vote being ninety-one against and seventy-five in favor of the amendment.

Delegate Macarthur—I move that the Convention request the Fraternal Delegates to the British Trades and Labor Congress to present their report not later than 10:30 this morning, and that we then adjourn. (Seconded.)

It was announced by a member of the local committee that a trolley ride had been arranged for the afternoon.

Delegate Tanquary moved as an amendment that when the Convention adjourned the morning session it be to nine o'clock Thursday morning. (Seconded and carried.)

Delegate Spencer moved that the Convention adjourn. (Seconded.)

Delegate Morris Brown—No opportunity has been given delegates who have been appointed on committees to say whether or not they wish to serve. I think a roll of the committees should be called so that the members can express their wishes in this matter.

Chairman Lennon—This Convention does not excuse anyone from the performance of a duty when it is properly and legally imposed upon him.

Delegate Brown—I move that the Secretary call the roll of all committees, and if any member wishes to withdraw that he be allowed to do so. (Not seconded.)

The motion to adjourn was voted on and lost.

Delegate C. P. Shea moved that the Chair allow the Chairmen of the different committees to request their members to withdraw from the Convention and proceed with the work of the committees. (Not seconded.)

President Gompers—I move that, in view of the fact that there is no further business before the Convention at this time, and in view of the fact that arrangements have been made for a trolley ride this afternoon, that it be made a special order of business for to-morrow at ten o'clock a. m., to hear the Fraternal Delegates from the British Trades and Labor Congress and the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

The motion was seconded and carried.

President Gompers in the Chair.

Delegate Dempsey, of the Committee on Credentials, announced that the committee had a supplemental report to make.

The report was taken up serialim, as follows:

We recommend the seating of the following delegates:

John J. Killian, San Francisco, Cal., vice Thomas J. Flinn, representing Stablemen's Union No. 8,760, 5 votes.

M. T. Dunn, Sausalito, Cal., representing Federal Labor Union No. 11,440, 1 vote.

J. J. Goodwin, representing Kern County Council of Labor, vice M. T. Kean, resigned, 1 vote.

Tom C. Seaward, Fresno, Cal., representing Federated Trades and Labor Council, 1 vote.

James Wood, Stockton, Cal., representing Stockton Federated Trades, 1 vote.

The names of the delegates were voted on separately and all seated.

The Credential Committee continued their report as follows:

The credentials of Mr. John Mangan were referred back to your committee for further investigation in reference to his membership in Gardeners' and Florists' Union No. 10,615.

Your committee finds that the credentials of Mr. John Mangan from the Gardeners' and Florists' Union, of Chicago, were issued in proper form, signed and sealed by the proper officers. In proof of his membership Mr. Mangan presented his duly signed and sealed working card for the past quarter.

We have corroborative testimony from Mr. John Fitzpatrick, of Chicago, representing the Horse Shoers' International Union to the effect that he personally knows that Mr. Mangan is a member of the said Florists' Union and was duly elected delegate to represent the said union in this Convention.

Messrs. John Clark, James J. McKee and Wm. J. Spencer, of the United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters appeared before your committee and protested against the seating of Delegate Mangan on the ground that if he is a member of the Florists' Union, he is not eligible to be, as they have no personal knowledge that he ever worked as a gardener and florist, which he would necessarily have to have done to legally obtain membership and that he is a member of the Steam Fitters' Union, which

union has been suspended from the A. F. of L. They charge that he is using the credentials of the Florists' Union as a subterfuge in behalf of the Steam Fitters' Union, which they claim he is actually representing and being paid by, and that he has employed dishonest methods of securing admission to this Convention.

Your committee, after careful consideration of the testimony and evidence presented by both sides, find that the only good ground offered by Messrs. Spencer, Clark and McKee against the seating of Delegate Mangan is a claim that he is not eligible to membership in the organization, which he has been elected to represent, upon the ground that he is now employed as a steam fitter, and was so employed at the time of his admission to membership in the said Florists' Union. This, however, your committee feels is not for them to decide. The evidence in the hands of your committee shows that Mr. Mangan is now and was at the time of his election a member of the aforesaid union. The question as to what means were employed to secure membership and election as delegate to this Convention from the Florists' Union is for the Convention to deal with rather than this committee.

As a Credential Committee we only recognize the fact that Mr. Mangan is now and was at the time of his election, according to the evidence, a member in good standing in the organization he has been selected to represent.

Said union being a bona fide one, we therefore recommend that Delegate Mangan be accorded a seat in this Convention.

Delegate Spencer—I move that the report of the committee be not concurred in. (Seconded.)

Delegate Dold—I arise to a point of order. The motion is not in order at this time.

President Gompers—The point is well taken.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Spencer asked if the Gardeners' and Florists' Union No. 10,615 was in good standing.

Delegate Dempsey of the Committee on Credentials, replied that it was.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee and seat the delegate was discussed at some length, Delegates Petry, Zaring, Fitzpatrick, Ramsey, Dold, Burns and Westoby speaking in favor of seating the delegate, and Delegates Spencer, Sullivan, W. B. Wilson, Hart and D. A. Hayes against seating the delegate.

During the discussion of the question Treasurer Lennon arose to a point or order, and stated that under Section 1 of Article IV, Delegate Mangan was not eligible to a seat in the Convention.

President Gompers—The point is not well taken. The section applies to Federal Labor Unions.

On motion of Delegate Wiseman, debate was closed.

The calling of the roll on the motion before the Convention was asked for by a sufficient number of delegates.

Secretary Morrison proceeded with the calling of the roll, which resulted as follows:

Ayes—Schaerer, Klapetzky, Noshang, Smith (George K.), Shanessy, McDade, Gilthorpe, Porter, Hank, Butterworth, Duffy (Frank), Grimes, Swartz, Yarnell, MacFarlane, Zaring, Guerin, Fyfe, Canavan, Gengenbach, Tveitmo, Barnes, Devine, Gordon, Sherman, Sullivan (M. J.), Burns, Nelson (Chas.), Ketter, Glass, Healy, Morton (J. W.), Conroy, Hagan, Wolff, Jacoby, Morris (J. J.), Mahoney, Lawlor, Lillen, Smith (John W.), Kenahan, Fitzpatrick, McSorley, Greenlaw, O'Connell, Warner, Ireland, Hamerstrom, May, Schmidt, Downey, Pattison, Heron, Murray, Dempsey, Bahlhorn, Sullivan (Jas. H.), Campbell, Finan, Lowe, Mackey, Wilson (James), Dold, Helle, Ramsay, Tanquary, Frazier, MacArthur, Furuseth, Penje, Westoby, White (Edward A.), Fitzsimmons, Brown (Edward), Flood, McGraw, Wendelken, Cohen (Wm.) O'Shea (C. P.), Rosenthal, Mulcahy (D. D.), Miller (E. W.), Davidson, Madden, Crozier, Driscoll, Smith (W. S.), Brennan, Brown (Morris), Petry, Hess, Shaver, Walker, Rentelman, Hepp, Frayne, Dowler, Leavitt, Hyde, Bell, McCaslin, Bricker, Schrader, Meinert—7,682 votes.

Nays—Abernethy, Tobin, Lovely, Walls, Lowell, Meade, Kemper, Ward, Priesterbach, Zepp, Hoeneck, Brady, Curren, Brockowsky, Gompers, Tracy, Wood, O'Brien (J. R.), Morris (Max), Robinson, Baum, Cook, Donnelly, Feeney, Hammill, Monaghan, Beadle, Shamp, Kellington, Bechtold, Hayes (D. A.), Began, Duncan, Lyons, O'Brien (W. J.), Maher, Sullivan (T. J.), Sullivan (Jere L.), Wharton, Reichenbacher, Wiseman, Sullivan (Daniel F.), Hutchinson, Sweeney, Keefe (D. J.), Barter, Joyce, Mitchell, Wilson (W. R.), Lewis, Ryan (W. D.), Haskins, Fahy,

Keough, O'Neill, Metcalf, Weber, Miller, Carey, Murphy (J. P.), Spencer, Clark, McKee, Duffy (T. J.), Halles, Higgins, Mulcahy (Thomas), Dinan, Sauer, Woodward, Mahon, Orr, Cornelius, Brown (J. G.), Hart, Maloney (P.), Lennon, Keane, Lindow, Golden, Lynch (J. M.), Morrison, Hayes (Max S.), Foster, Berger, Braunschweig, Jaeger, Behrens, Cosgrove, White, Woodman, Lavery (J. T.), Moyer, Grant, Thomas, Seaward, Sarman, Smith (J. T.), Maloney (R. S.), Porter (J. E.), Hudson (M. T.), Hudson (Fred), Kreyling, Sawyer, O'hea (Dennis), Ryan (John), Morris (W. D.), McSherry, Daley, Jones, Catania, O'Leary, Hinton, Bell, Alves, Morris (E. C.)—7,512 votes.

Not voting—Barry, Slocum, Farrell, Moffitt, DeVilliers, Lynch (E. J.), Mason, Cain, Dix, Powell, Fischer, McAndrews, Kidd, Morgan, Triplett, Harris (W. S.), Iglesias, Hirsch, Husted, Michel, Lock, Harris (R. F.), Ward (Chris.), Dunn (J. P.), Owens, Payne, Moffitt (C. M.), Burke, Stewart, Murray, Coffey, Dunn (Jas. P.), Edmondson, Forrest, Bailey, Pillsbury, Keefe (M. O.), Damazonio, Pacelli, Dale, Schilling, Killian, Dunn (M. T.), Goodwin, Wood, Hudson (M. T.), Morey, Kelly, Dowd, Padilla, Abraham, Wignall, Flett, Smith (Mrs. D. A.)—497 votes.

In the case of Delegate B. Cohen, of Kewanee, Ill., Trades Assembly, which was referred to the committee for further consideration, we beg to report that according to the testimony submitted, the credentials of Mr. Cohen were voluntarily tendered Mr. Cohen by the Trades Assembly and accepted by him with the best of intentions. Notwithstanding this fact your committee must be governed by Section 6, Article IV of the Constitution, which reads as follows:

"Sec. 6. No organization shall be entitled to representation unless such organization has applied for and obtained a certificate of affiliation at least one month prior to the Convention, and no person shall be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in

good standing of the organization he is elected to represent."

We find that Mr. Cohen is a resident of Chicago, Ill., and not a member of the Kewanee Trades Assembly, therefore in accordance with the above section of the Constitution we recommend that the delegate be not seated.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN T. DEMPSEY,
GEORGE MACKEY,
JAS. F. GRIMES.

Delegate Wiseman moved that the report of the committee be adopted. (Seconded.)

Delegate W. D. Ryan—No motion is necessary. Mr. Cohen does not desire a seat in the Convention unless his credentials are all right. He desires to withdraw his credentials.

Delegate Dold—I move that the report of the Committee on Credentials referring to the seating of the delegate from the Chicago Federation of Labor be taken up and acted upon. (Seconded.)

Delegate Spencer—As the hour for adjournment is near, I move that this be made a special order of business following the reports of the Fraternal Delegates, which is a special order of business for ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

The motion was seconded and carried.

President Gompers requested the various committees to meet after the members returned from the trolley ride, and the various Chairmen designated places of meeting.

The Convention was then adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FOURTH DAY—Morning Session.

The Convention was called to order at 9 a. m., Thursday, November 17th, President Gompers in the Chair.

Absentees—Barry, Butterworth, Gengebach, Tracy, Baum, Feeney, Ketter, Conroy, Farrell, Mahoney (T. J.), Smith (J. W.), DeVilliers, Warner, Ireland, Hamerstrom, Downey, Pattison, Heron, Sullivan (J. H.), Campbell, Finan, Mason, Cain, Spencer, Dix, Higgins, Quick, Cornelius, Hart, Maloney (P.), Wendelken, Powell, Hayes (Max S.), Berger, Morgan, Davidson, Husted, Michel, Porter, Lock, Harris (R. F.), Ward, Dunn (J. P.), Owens, Payne, Moffitt (C. M.), O'Shea (Dennis), Murray, Coffey, Dunn (J. P.), Edmonson, Jones, Bailey, Pillsbury, Bell, Damozonio, Dale, Schilling, Hudson (M. T.), Dowd.

The reading of the minutes of the previous day's session was dispensed with.

The Chairman announced that the special committee provided for by a recommendation of the Committee on President's Report, and approved by the Convention, to act co-operatively with the Executive Council, would be composed of the following delegates:

Resin Orr, Wm. J. Penje, Lee M. Hart, H. J. Wendelken, Thos. Mullahey, Richard Braunschweig, Harry D. Thomas, A. D. Porter, J. J. McDade, M. J. Sullivan, Henry Bablitz, C. E. Schmidt, D. B. Heron, P. J. Donnelly, J. J. Glass.

The following telegrams were read by Secretary Morrison:

NEW YORK, Nov. 16, 1904.

Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor, Convention Hall, San Francisco, Cal.:

Accept heartiest congratulations for Twenty-fourth Annual Convention; trust legislation will be wise, timely and great value to government; that Convention will reaffirm its position assisting garment workers by refusing to purchase unfair Rochester clothing.

T. A. RICKERT,
General President.

B. A. LARGER, Secretary.

MARSHALL, Tex., Nov. 15.

Samuel Gompers, President A. F. L., San Francisco:

Trades and Labor Council send greetings. Texas wants next Convention.

H. E. BEHYMER,
President.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Nov. 15, 1904.

Samuel Gompers, President A. F. of L., Convention, San Francisco:

Greeting Fort Worth Lodge No. 75, I. A. of M. Invites A. F. of L. to hold its next meeting at Fort Worth, Texas.

S. D. BLUM.

President Gompers—The Committee on Grievances makes the recommendation that Resolution No. 3, by Delegates Fischer and McAndrews, be referred to the Committee on Boycotts.

The suggestion seems to be appropriate, and if there is no objection the resolution will be so referred.

Delegate Driscoll, for the Fraternal Delegates to the British Trades and Labor Congress, reported as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Delegates to the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

The Thirty-seventh Annual Trade Union Congress of Great Britain was held in Town Hall, Leeds, September 5th to 10th, 1904. There were present 453 delegates, representing 212 societies. The total number of trade unionists represented was 1,422,518.

The proceedings of the Leeds Congress were marked throughout by their moderate and business-like manner, and while every resolution was discussed, the previous question was only called for twice.

On the platform at opening of convention were seated: Lady Dilke; Miss Tuckwell; the Countess of Warwick; Sir John Gant, M. P.; Mr. John Burnett, of the Labor Department Board of Trade; the Lord Mayor of Leeds and the Lady Mayoress, who extended welcome to the delegates.

A cablegram was read at opening of Congress wishing on behalf of organized labor of United States godspeed to the Congress, signed by Samuel Gompers, President of the A. F. of L., which was well received.

One of the many questions before Congress was the importing of Chinese into South Africa. As to the government sanction of the Labor Ordinance for the importation of Chinese labor into South Africa, the Parliamentary Committee's report contains the following:

"It was not supposed at the commencement of the Boer War that £230,000,000 of your money and more than 20,000 lives would be sacrificed in order that white labor in South Africa should be ousted and replaced by the yellow slave labor."

A bill to legalize the peaceful conduct of trade disputes and to alter the law

affecting the liability of trade union funds:

Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

LEGISLATION OF PEACEFUL PICKETING.

1. It shall be lawful for any person or persons acting either on their own behalf or on behalf of a trade union or other association of individuals, registered or unregistered, in contemplation of or during the continuance of any trade dispute, to attend for any of the following purposes at or near a house or place where a person resides or works or carries on his business or happens to be:

(1) For the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information.

(2) For the purpose of peacefully persuading any person to work or abstain from working.

AMENDMENT OF LAW OF CONSPIRACY.

2. An agreement or combination by two or more persons to do or procure to be done any act in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute shall not be ground for an action if such act when committed by one person would not be ground for an action.

PROTECTION OF TRADE UNION FUNDS.

3. An action shall not be brought against a trade union or other association aforesaid for the recovery of damage sustained by any person or persons by reason of the action of a member or members of such trade union or other association aforesaid.

The following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED, That this Congress instructs the Parliamentary Committee to invite the organized trades to submit to it for consideration any scheme or schemes on collective industrial insurance, and that the committee shall arrange and present such proposals to the next Congress or to a conference specially convened for such purpose.

A resolution in favor of compulsory arbitration was defeated by a majority of 486,000 votes; in favor of compulsory arbitration, 383,000; in opposition to compulsory arbitration, 869,000.

The following resolution on Chinese labor was unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, That this Congress enters its most emphatic protest against the action of his Majesty's Government in sanctioning the South African Labor Ordinance, as it is opposed to the best interests of his Majesty's subjects, at home and abroad, and sanctions conditions of labor unfit for human beings, and is contrary to the anti-slavery traditions of the British Empire.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Parliamentary Committee: D. J. Shackleton, of the Weavers; J. Haslam, of the Miners; D. C. Cum-

tings of the Boiler Makers; W. Thorn, of the Gas Workers and Laborers; A. H. Gill, of the Cotton Spinners; C. W. Bowerman, of the Compositors; R. Bell, of the Railway Servants; W. C. Steadman, of the Barge Builders; A. Wilkie, of the Shipwrights; W. J. Davis, of the Brass Workers; W. B. Harnidge, of the Boot and Shoe Workers; J. Sexton, of the Dock Laborers.

Mr. J. Sexton was elected chairman. Mr. Sam Woods was elected secretary.

Mr. W. Abraham of the Miners and Mr. J. Wignall of the Dock Workers were elected fraternal delegates to the American Federation of Labor Convention at San Francisco, Cal.

It was decided to hold the next Congress in Hanley, September, 1905.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. RYAN,

D. D. DRISCOLL,

Fraternal Delegates 1904.

Delegate Foster, for the Committee on Resolutions, reported on Resolution No. 2, by Daniel Keefe, of the International Longshoremen's Association.

The committee recommended the adoption of the resolution after its amendment by striking out the first "Whereas."

It was moved and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

The resolution was discussed by Delegates Furuseth, Keefe and Driscoll.

It was then moved and seconded that the resolution be re-referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The motion was seconded and carried.

President Gompers—The hour has now arrived for the special order of business. I know we all feel that kindly and fraternal interest which attends the expression, not only of fraternal greetings, but the manifestation of a strong bond of unity as demonstrated by the interchange of fraternal delegates between the Congress of British Trades Unions, the Dominion Trade and Labor Congress and the American Federation of Labor. I know that you feel, as I do, that after all, we all hope for the coming of the time for which all men who love their fellows have dreamed and worked and struggled, that time which must come through the pain and travail of modern industrial conditions, through the organized forces of the workers, the toiling masses who, though primarily working for their

own material and moral advancement, realize that success in that direction can only come by the exercise and recognition of the principle that by serving others we best advance our own interests. The organized labor movement of the world represents the contrast between those men and the non-union men in this: that the non-union man believes his own personal interests are served by acting for himself alone, upon the principle of "Every man for himself and his Satanic Majesty taking the hindmost;" while the union man prefers that the whole human family shall advance; that none shall drop by the way, and none remain behind for his lordship of the nether regions to take hold of and then begin upon the next fellow.

I know there are no perfunctory words used, no idle expressions indulged in when I say in your behalf and in behalf of all the workers of America, that the Fraternal Delegates sent to us by the men of Great Britain are heartily welcome, and that we hope their stay will be pleasant and profitable. We will start with James Wignall, and introduce him to you as a member of the great organization of Dock Workers and now representing the British Trade and Labor Congress.

Before he speaks we will put upon Mr. Wignall's lapel one of the badges of the American Federation of Labor. It is something like bringing coals to Newcastle to bring gold into California, but we have undertaken the job, and here it is.

Mr. Wignall—Mr. Chairman and fellow workers of America: I am pleased indeed to be here as the colleague of my friend Mabon to convey the fraternal greetings of the British Trades and Labor Congress to you and to wish you God speed in your work and success in your efforts to improve the standard of living of the toilers of this part of the world. I assure you there is no honor greater in this world than to be the ambassador of labor from one continent to another. People have been appointed to conduct missions of state and have been appointed as ambassadors of various kingdoms, but there is nothing, in my opinion, so important and honorable as to be the ambassador

of labor from one body of toilers to another. It is an honor for us to be here and to mingle with our comrades, to talk with them, to inquire into the conditions that exist here, to learn lessons from them and to go back to our homes filled with a higher and holier enthusiasm.

Let me say at once, Mr. Chairman, so there can be no misconception about it, that neither Mabon nor myself have come here to teach you anything. The idea of two poor little Welshmen coming to teach the Americans is entirely out of the question. I addressed a large meeting in New York last Saturday week, and at the close of my address a very eminent American came forward. After speaking kindly of the grit and honesty of the Celtic nation he said, "The only fault I have to find with England is that the people are so confoundedly slow. If we spin a joke on Saturday they don't begin to appreciate it until the following Wednesday morning, and it is Wednesday evening before they begin to laugh and enjoy the joke." I don't know what our friend had in mind unless it was a Scotchman, for it certainly was not an Englishman. We convinced him before he concluded his address that we were quick enough to appreciate his jokes, for if the people did not laugh we laughed for them. Our friend admitted we were improving, and that by the time we got home we would be as smart as our Yankee brothers, but we do not hope for that.

We have only expressions of gratitude for the kindness that has been bestowed upon us since we came to your land. Almost before the warm clasp of the hands of our brothers and friends had cooled on our hands we had felt the still warmer clasp of our American brothers. The vastness of your empire, the greatness of your territory, the boundlessness of your natural resources are all great in themselves, but they do not excel the warmth of heart, the bond of brotherhood, the strength of unity that binds the old world with the new in this great and righteous cause of trade unionism that is fighting for a share of the wealth its members produce, that is struggling hard to improve the lot of our brothers, that is fighting for

the just and holy cause of our common manhood, that is struggling and fighting for the same result—a common good to a common people.

Gentlemen, we are proud to be here to-day and to have had the honor of taking by the hand this grand old man, the President—pardon me and allow me to correct myself and say this grand old young man, the President of the American Federation of Labor. His name is a household word throughout our country; he is almost as well known there as he is well known to you. We know him for his worth's sake, for his work's sake; we know him for what he is—a stalwart fighting in the ranks of labor and one we are proud to hold as one of ourselves. My colleague and myself were impressed by the splendid address he delivered on Monday last. We listened to it with great interest and marked its note of determination to defend every inch of ground, and we marked also the cool and deliberate thought that is characteristic of President Gompers. Never since the day of the immortal W. E. Gladstone have I known anyone who could sustain such a mental and physical effort as was put forth by your President on Monday last. In the name of our brothers on the other side of the Atlantic we say, God bless this grand old young man, and may he be spared for many years to the American Federation of Labor—nay, to the whole world and to his mission of helping men to help themselves to better conditions.

We have also been pleased to meet the many other leaders in their spheres of work. We are proud to make their acquaintance; we are glad to know them and we are pleased indeed to recount our victories, for they are victories to us, in meeting them even for a few minutes and getting some inspiration from them.

We have no apology to make for being here. We are one with you. There is a story told in our country of an old Welsh deacon who had but one prayer wherever he was, in his home, in the chapel or in the prayer meeting. As nearly as I can remember the prayer was something like this: "God bless me and my wife, my son John and his wife; we four and no more,

Amen." He thought of his own and nobody else, and he was quite satisfied to get all the blessings that could be got, into his own little circle. We have nothing of that selfish interest in us. If we win we are glad because you will share in our victory. If you win we are glad, because we will share with you. We are glad and thankful to know we are working in co-operation with each other, that we are struggling to bring about the same results, that we are engaged in the same cause, fighting the same battle and hoping to obtain the same success.

We are representing here to-day the wage earners of the continent. We are the wealth producers and we have a right to demand a fair and just share of the wealth we produce. We have a right to at least as much as will give us decent homes to live in, decent clothing to wear, decent food to eat, enough to lift up above the mere drudgery of life and to give our children the very best education that can be obtained for them. Let us trust that we will continue to agree right unto the end.

I am pleased to be the colleague of my friend Mabon. So far as I can remember you have never sent two bigger delegates to England than Wales has sent to America, so we have beat you there, Mr. Chairman. I am glad to refer to my friend Mabon, not because he is such a good looking chap, but because he is one of the pioneers in the fight for the right of existence of trade unionism in our country. We take off our hats to the pioneers and the old fighters who have made it possible for those of the younger generation to take some of the benefits that have been brought to them as a result of the pioneers in the days that have gone by. We have fought our way out of the dark days of slavery and have gone on from stage to stage until we have obtained some kind of standing for the movement. We have gained the right of collective bargaining, we have shortened the hours of labor, we have increased the wages and uplifted the manhood and womanhood of our country. Above all else trade unionism has vindicated its right to existence by calling upon our government

to set a higher value upon the life and limb of the worker. We feel that our trade unionism would not have fulfilled its mission if it had not done this. We long, long ago advocated legislation for our comrades, and with good results. To-day in our mines we have better regulations for the safety of the workers than ever before. We have the Employers' Liability Act as a result of our work. This is a compensation act which will secure to at least two-thirds of our workers a sum not to exceed one pound a week for an unlimited period after two weeks for any accident that may occur to a man in the course of his employment. If there is a fatal accident the widow or next of kin is entitled to a minimum sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, or a maximum sum of three hundred pounds.

We do not want this money as compensation for the lives of the toilers. No money can compensate the mother of the children in a family for the loss of the bread winner; no money can compensate for the loss of the head of a family; but we do think if a good, round sum can be fixed for such accidents the employers will be more careful and will prevent such losses. But we are not satisfied with even this. We are demanding, and have been promised, some important amendments which will remove the prohibitory two weeks, and also increase the maximum to two pounds a week.

I admit we have in our country a great many small unions, too many probably for effective work, but we are becoming alive to the fact and are trying to remedy it. In our National Federation we have over a million organized workers, and when the miners come to us we will have nearly a million and a half. But we are not even content with this work. We have felt for a long time that instead of asking other men to make laws for us we should try to get our own men into the House of Commons to make laws. We long ago became tired of going cap in hand to those we have given our votes to, and have come to the conclusion that the Almighty did not give all the brains to the rich people; that he has given brains to the poor as well as to the rich, and we intend to

give them a chance to use them. We have men fit to represent us in the House of Commons. We urged upon the miners the wisdom of supporting Tom Richards, the Secretary of the Miners' Association, against all the wealth and power that can be brought against him, and since coming here we have learned that Tom Richards has been returned by a majority of five thousand, one of the largest majorities ever recorded that I have any knowledge of. I do not say it is the largest, for I think Mabon can tell something about that.

We have a labor representation committee which is financed out of the funds of the trade unions, and which has brought into existence its own constitution and will deal with its own men. We have to-day a large number of labor representatives placed throughout our country who are going to fight the battle of the toilers in the next election. In Mabon we have one of the old pioneers in Parliament, and we are going to increase the number. We are not going to be governed by party politics, and we rejoice in the gains we have made.

As I have said before, I do not intend to try to teach you anything, but if you do not agree with me I do not want you to quarrel with me. I am one of those who speak out just what I believe and think, and if I do not please you, why, I cannot help it. I have not come to teach you but to tell you what we are doing, and if there are any lessons you can learn, learn them, if not, reject them—but we are pals all the time.

As a last word, Mr. Chairman, let me say that in our country we have the big trusts and combines—perhaps not on such a huge scale as you have them—but we know they are created for the purpose of making the rich richer and the poor poorer, and for no other purpose. They are intended to crush the very life blood out of the toilers and to get for themselves all the wealth they can obtain. But we do not fear them. What we do fear in our country are the scallawags, the weak-kneed ones, the traitors in our ranks, the men who will sell their heritage for a mess of pottage and who are only puppets to be worked by the strings of the capitalist class. But

we are trying to teach our men the glorious lesson that if they want industrial salvation they must work it out for themselves; and if we can only continue as we are going on to-day with our perfect organization, the combinations and trusts will crumble like a pile of sand before the onrush of the mighty army of labor. We do not fear them, then, Mr. Chairman, but we do fear the cheap man, the man who is prepared to say "a half-loaf is better than no bread at all," forgetting that while he has only that half loaf the other fellow has a loaf and a half. He ought to have the whole loaf, and he will have it if he is only true to his trade organization and to the principles of trade unionism.

We have the trouble of the non-union man in our country. The miners' organization has settled this trouble effectively. I heard something about the "open shop." That is very like our non-union business. I think it amounts to the same thing, with the difference of a name. We have learned so many different names in America that when we go back our chaps will be asking us to translate ourselves. We have the non-union laborer. What are we to do with him? I can almost sum the situation up in a story I heard on our side of the Atlantic. Now, don't misunderstand me because I speak in the story of a mother-in-law. I am not holding the mother-in-law up to ridicule, although that has been done by the paragraphers for a long time. God bless the women, mothers-in-law and all of them! If I had a mother-in-law I know I would love her next to my own mother. However, it is said that a young man had married a beautiful young lady—and there are a few of them not in San Francisco, I know there are just a few beautiful women among the old hills of Wales, eh, Ma-bon. And for fear you wouldn't believe me I have brought my own little wife for you to see. However, the story goes on to say that during the honeymoon—for of course all young couples go on a honeymoon, they will have the vinegar moon long enough—at the first stop the couple made a telegram was received saying the bride's mother was dead, and asking

whether the relatives should embalm, bury or cremate her remains. In his excitement the young man, not meaning any disrespect to the bride's mother, of course, telegraphed back, "Make no mistake; do all three." What they did, of course, I do not know, but he wanted a good job made of it. Now what we should do with the non-union man I don't know; perhaps we should cremate or do something else. We are confident that moral suasion does fail; that it is not effective, and we have to go into most places, especially in the coal mines and on the docks, and use coercive measures. We say, "Here is a non-union man; he is getting the benefit of what we have done and he must pay his portion of the expenses. If he does not, you will have to take your choice between him and the union men. We have had our factories idle and our ships standing still until this man came in and paid his share of the expenses, until he paid his dues. We have come from Wales, where the great tyrant, Lord Penryn, lived. There the quarrymen left their homes in the beautiful valleys and scattered themselves over the wide world on account of his action. We have seen women with tears streaming down their cheeks, we have listened to the cries of children for bread when there was none to give them; we have seen all the brutality and all the horrors of industrial warfare, and we have prayed for some spirit of compassion to enter into the stern, rock-bound heart of Lord Penryn. They say we have been defeated. I say no, because that struggle brought into existence another method of warfare. They said, "Poverty against riches will fail. Now let us put our brains to work and let us compete with Lord Penryn. Instead of putting our shillings against the money of Lord Penryn we will put them into a fund and buy up land, work our own mines and compete with Lord Penryn." We have done that and we are competing with him to-day.

Of course we have had adverse decisions rendered. We have had the Taff Vale decision and we have had the "Stop Day" decision, when the miners were ordered to pay fifty seven thousand pounds as damages. Has this

discouraged us? No, sir. I am prepared to make the statement to-day that, notwithstanding Lord Penryn and the judge-made laws of our land, trade unionism is more a living, vital force in Wales to-day than it ever has been. The harder you hit a Welshman the harder he will fight for that which he believes is essential to the maintenance of his life.

I think I have rambled a good deal from the subject of my address, but let me say to you lads, as you go back to your various spheres of labor, go back with the enthusiasm which is so necessary for success in our work. Don't be disheartened and discouraged by failures. Failure after failure sometimes leads up to a glorious success. As we are one in hope and purpose and object, let us trust that the time is not far distant when we will be one in a grand and glorious federation; when not two delegates but all the British delegates will be seated commingled with you. We are fighting for our right to live, and to live right, we are fighting for all the chances in life which it was intended we should have. Good luck, lads! Success to your movement, and may victory crown our glorious fight!

President Gompers—Reference has been made to the next speaker by his colleague as one of the pioneers of the movement. In the grand galaxy of British union men there are none whose names stand out brighter than does that of William Abraham Mabon. I take great pleasure also in presenting Mr. Mabon with this badge of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Abraham—Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Workers: When coming through Scranton, I was told a little anecdote about two Welshmen. Thomas John was standing by the road and John Thomas was running through a field. Thomas said, "John, are you training for a race?" and John said, "No, Thomas, I am racing for a train." You will have understood long ago why I asked my noble colleague to address you first. I am neither training for a race nor racing for a train, and if I had allowed him to follow me my poor speech would have been entirely overlooked. There would have been nothing left of poor Mabon. I must ask you, kind friends, to sympathize with me, for while I am endeavoring to address

you in English, I am thinking in Welsh. That is my difficulty for the moment, but I hope to lose it by and by. If you think it is not difficult, I wish you would come up here and think in English and speak in Welsh.

As has been said, it has been my privilege and pleasure to be more or less at the head of a trade union during the last thirty years. It has been my privilege to be so honored by the working people I represent that they have sent me to the House of Commons, and I have been there nineteen years. In the last election I was returned to the House of Commons by the largest majority recorded for any seat in Great Britain. Notwithstanding all that honor, my friends, I feel this moment, as I stand here endeavoring to address you, that this is one of the most important, one of the most momentous and one of the dearest moments of the whole of my life. I have been honored in being sent here and in being asked by your noble President to address you. My friend and myself have been sent here to return upon you that fraternal greeting which you so kindly sent to us by two messengers of peace, by two workers from among you, by two friends who did their work nobly while they were there. We were sent to return that greeting, and to stretch forth the hand of fellowship to you over the sea. We are proud of the moment when we do so.

We are here representing the workers of Albion, the country that belongs to the proud, the noble, the canny Celt, and to represent the Scotch as well. We are also here to represent the workers of the green isle of Erin, to represent the workers of that land that has been so persecuted and prosecuted, that land of the joyous, the generous, the brave—Ireland. We also represent the workers of gallant little Wales, the land of my heart, the land of song. We are here also representing the united workers of the United Kingdom, the workers of Great Britain. United and knitted together, we extend to you that fraternal greeting, and wish you every possible success from the bottom of our hearts.

When first we appeared among you on this platform we saw and heard a wondrous thing. We saw and heard the Chief Magistrate of this city handing over—metaphorically—the keys of San Francisco to your President. I have attended trade union conventions for thirty years,

and never before have I heard a fellow-workman addressing his brothers in the movement as "fellow-workmen," while he was Chief Magistrate of any of our towns. Not that we have not had fellow-workers as Chief Magistrates, but they did not happen to occupy those positions when we were in their towns. So we had to come here, all the way from Great Britain, to see that glorious sight.

I stand here representing the old school of trade unionists. I stand before you with my friend, who represents that class of trade unionists of whom it can be said they are not agitators or destroyers of the peace of the communities. It can be said of them that they are not creators of chasms between capital and labor. Still we are all trade unionists. We believe that labor is the co-worker with capital in producing the wealth of the world, and as such that we have an inherent right to a fair and equitable share of the wealth we jointly produce. The history of the world proves to us that labor unorganized cannot succeed in demanding and securing that equitable share, so it becomes imperative upon the workers to organize themselves into strong trade unions, that they may by so doing claim the share of the wealth they produce that rightfully belongs to them. In doing this we are endeavoring to be men of peace, we are endeavoring to teach justice through peace. We know that when peace is permanent it will be based on justice.

It is necessary for those who labor to place themselves in a position to make collective bargains for the workers with those holding the capital. In our country nowadays the employers will not make bargains with non-unionists. They must make their bargains with men who are organized. That being so, is it not an injustice to force upon the men who have borne the expense of the organization men who have had no share in that expense and had no voice in the bargaining? These bargains cost money. The maintaining of them costs money, and a non-union man, wherever he may be, will have lost his sense of manhood, will have lost his manliness, when he sneakily forces his way into a shop or colliery to earn his living by a bargain he has had no part in making, that he pays nothing to maintain. And yet this man must work to maintain his family. I am not afraid

of the open shop. As James has said, it is with us the non-union question, and inasmuch as employers make it imperative for us to make collective bargains with them on behalf of a whole body of men they employ, it is only right, just and moral for them to say that all the men they employ pay their share towards maintaining the agreements that are so made.

Trade unionism recognizes three three great essential principles and needs. First, we stand for a minimum living wage. Secondly, we stand for due protection to life and limb. We stand also to see the hours of labor reduced from whatever they now are to a universal eight-hour day throughout America and throughout our country. The minimum wage must be a living wage, a wage that will enable a man to maintain his family according to the customs, not only of the land in which he lives, but those customs necessary to maintain his position in an enlightened age and a Christian land. We believe also that in addition to what is necessary to maintain him and his family while he is able to work, the wage should be sufficient to enable him to put something by for a rainy day, for a day when he no more will be able to work, for a day when the pitcher is broken at the well, for the day when the almond tree sheds upon his head, for the day when he can no longer toil. He should have wages in the days of his strength that will enable him to put by what is sufficient to maintain him when he can no longer earn.

As James said, we cannot teach you anything, and would not try if we could. But we have something in our country of which we think it well to speak. For a long time, in fact, since the development of the great trades of the country, the employers have always provided on their books for breaks in machinery and for buying new machinery to replace that which is broken beyond repair. The maintenance of these machines is met by the capitalist, but when the worker received an injury he has had in the past to repair himself or go without repairing. Some years ago we succeeded in getting an act called the Workmen's Compensation Act, under which but one thing can prevent the

workers from receiving compensation for an injury, and that is if the accident was caused by his own willful neglect. When a man is injured, after the first fortnight he receives compensation from the office where he receives his pay. He is given up to one-half of his regular wages, but that one-half is not to exceed one pound a week. If he earns two pounds a week—and I am happy to say our colliery workers have been able to earn more than that for the past five years—he gets from his employer one pound a week after the first fortnight. If he is unfortunate enough to be killed his widow or next kin receives his average wages for the last three years of his life, or three hundred pounds, which is the maximum. The employer has to place these things in his cost for the first time in our history.

Now, we ask you in closing to use your own means, your own methods to secure for yourselves a workingmen's compensation act. This request probably is not as unselfish as it appears to be, for we know that whatever legislation is secured in America we can secure in time; and if you in America succeed in getting such an act passed there will be no fear of the workers of Great Britain ever losing the benefit of their act.

Now, friends, what did Friend Wignall and myself come out here to see? We came not to see a broken reed, we came to see a mighty organization strong for doing good. What pleases us more than anything is to find that you are organizing upon principles and lines very similar to the organizations in the old country. We have seen and felt that your organizations are making demands based upon justice. We believe that perpetual peace between capital and labor is an impossibility without that peace first being based upon justice. We feel with you that the days are yet to come when we will see peace reigning from shore to shore; but, believe me, you will never see that peace before you will have felt justice preceding it like the waves of the sea.

We again thank you, my friends, for the noble and generous treatment we have received from your hands. We shall go back to our homes with our

hearts full of gratitude. We shall tell our men of the noble treatment we have received, but more than that we will be able to carry back to them the fact that here we see in your past achievements the possibility of the dreams of our boyhood being realized, that we see the possibility of the great body of workers of this country being united with the workers of Great Britain, and Great Britain and America rolling their principles over the continent of Europe, and when we are dead the workers who shall follow it will roll it further afield. I believe the day will come when there will be one labor federation governing the destinies of the laborers of the world.

President Gompers then introduced Mr. John A. Flett, the Fraternal Delegate from the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, and presented to him a badge of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Flett spoke as follows:

To the Officers and Delegates to the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Greeting: To those of us who have given the best years of our lives to the amelioration of the condition of those who toil for a living, and who have participated in their struggles, and watched with anxiety the unequal contest of the oppressed against their oppressors, unaided and alone organized labor has been fighting the battle of human liberty, that all, whether organized or not might enjoy a larger share of the things that they produce. It is indeed an encouraging sign of the times to witness this splendid gathering of the Representatives of the American Trades Union Movement on the distant shores of the Pacific. This steady march of progress has been made against the strongest possible opposition, even against persecution and prosecution emphasizing the justness of our cause. Out of this struggle have evolved many reforms beneficial to capital as well as labor and has paved the way for collective bargaining, and the settlement of industrial disputes by voluntary arbitration or conciliation. It is with feelings of pride and pleasure that I am here to-day to convey to you, Mr. President, and to the delegates assembled at this, the Twenty-fourth An-

nual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, fraternal greetings and good will from the organized workmen of that great country to the north of you, Canada, which with its immense territory and wonderful resources is destined to play an important part among the nations of the world. If I might be permitted to give a brief account of the trade union movement in that country, and the work that has been accomplished and is now being done, thanks to the generous assistance rendered by the American Federation of Labor and its allied, International Bodies, we are not unmindful of this, and fully appreciate the liberal support given on all necessary occasions to the unions in Canada, and demonstrating in a practical way the International character of the movement in America. If it were not for this, the life of labor organization in our country would be greatly imperiled, particularly during the past two or three years of unusual activity on the part of organized capital.

The industrial and social conditions in Canada are very similar in character to that of the United States. We have organizations of employers of various kinds and titles, affiliated with the parent bodies on your side of the line, yet they deny us to do likewise, and hypocritically advocate nationalism.

So strong a feeling did they arouse on these lines two years ago that a bill was actually introduced, and passed the Senate, making it a criminal offense for any one not a British subject to incite a strike or cause others to do so. Although this bill passed the Senate, it never became law, not having reached the House of Commons before that body prorogued; it is very doubtful even though it had, that it would have passed that democratic chamber. I mention this incident now in order to remove an impression that seems to have got into the minds of some of our International officers, that it is now the law; this I learn through correspondence with them. It might be mentioned that while our Senate is appointed for life, and out of joint with the times, and opposed to democratic institutions, nevertheless, on the whole it must be said that we are among the most democratic people of the earth, and have made some progress toward nationalizing many of our institutions, such, for instance, as a Postoffice Savings Bank, the ownership

and operation by Government of the Intercolonial Railway; we have also a Minister of Labor in the Government and a Federal Bureau of Labor, and the first nation in the world to use the Typographical Union label on its printing. The principal issue before the people at the last Federal election, November 3, this month, was the public ownership of the new Transcontinental Railway, known as the Grand Trunk Pacific; these are indicative of the progress we are making.

Much work remains to be done in order to cover this vast extent of territory, for while we exceed you in land area by some one hundred and thirty thousand square miles, we have only, to your twenty-one persons to the square mile in the United States, one decimal five persons to the square mile in the Dominion of Canada. You will be able from this statement to form an idea of the vast territory we have to cover to reach our organizations. The territory of this country, with its fifty-one sub-divisions of States and Territories, aggregating in the neighborhood of eighty millions, compared with our sixteen divisions of Provinces and Territories numbering about six millions, will give you an idea of our task to reach our people, to carry to them the gospel of Trade Unionism. To further illustrate: The Province of Ontario, the greater populated of our sixteen divisions, has an area of about 200,000 square miles, having an extreme length of 750 miles from north to south and a breadth of 1000 miles, being estimated as larger than your nine North Atlantic States by one-third. It is larger than Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio combined; larger than Great Britain and Ireland by 78,000 square miles; it is only 4000 square miles less than the French Republic, and only 8000 less than the German Empire. This will give you an idea of the extent of the territory we have to cover to reach our people. But, gentlemen, we are growing, and it is because of this growth, and the necessity of being able to cope with it, that commands our most serious consideration. During the past year the immigration into our country was 130,330—45,171 of which is credited as coming from the United States. It has been prophesied by some of our (perhaps optimistic) people that the Twentieth Century will be to Canada what the Nineteenth was to the United States in respect to population. It behooves us on

our side of the imaginary boundary, to carefully watch this influx, to profit by the experiences of our Brothers to the south, and so direct the influx within our borders that the greater justice will accrue to the workers, which by lack of experience has been missed by you, to this end—we ask, with full assurance of receiving, your sympathy and your aid in evolving this laudable desire. It is difficult to present accurate statistics to you of our strength in the Dominion from sources available. However, we estimate that we have an aggregate membership of 130,000 to 150,000, comprising 1600 organizations, in the Dominion of Canada, made up as follows:

	Local Unions	Trades & Labor Councils	Federal Unions
Ontario	890	27	13
Quebec.....	310	4	1
British Columbia.....	215	10	4
Manitoba.....	65	1	1
North West Territories..	50	2	
Nova Scotia.....	94	1	1
New Brunswick.....	60	2	
Prince Edward Island..	14	1	
Yukon District.....	14	1	
	1542	49	30

Among the above are affiliations of eighty at least International Unions, affiliated with this American Federation of Labor, together with a few not affiliated, such as Bricklayers, etc., also the various railroad organizations.

The general sentiment actuating the labor movement in Canada may be generally regarded as conservative in character, true we have the radical and National element, here and there, but by far the greater bulk of the trade unions are International in their affiliations.

At the conclusion of the addresses Vice-President O'Connell presented to each of the Fraternal Delegates a gold watch on behalf of the American Federation of Labor, and to Mrs. Wignall was presented a pin set with diamonds.

Secretary Morrison read the following reference of reports.

That part of the report of the Executive Council referring to organization is referred to the Committee on Organization.

That matter referring to the Seamen and Longshoremen is referred to the conference between the delegates of these two organizations.

The recommendation of the Executive Council regarding the Brewery Workers is referred to the Committee on Grievances.

The recommendation regarding the New Orleans Central Body is referred to the Committee on Grievances.

The affiliation of the Western Federation of Miners and other International unions is referred to the Committee on Organization.

The recommendation in regard to the defense fund, under the caption of "local strikes" is referred to the Committee on Law.

The recommendation in regard to the San Francisco Central Body is referred to the Committee on Organization.

The recommendation in regard to the New York Central Body and the Hotel and Restaurant Employees is referred to the Committee on Grievances.

The matter in regard to appeals for financial assistance is referred to the Committee on Laws.

The matter in regard to the Structural Building Trades Alliance is referred to the Committee on Building Trades.

The matter in regard to the National Conference of Charities and Corrections is referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The matter in reference to special calls for congresses is referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The matter for uniform laws for central bodies is referred to the Committee on Laws.

The matter in reference to legislation is referred to the Committee on President's Report.

The matter in reference to union labels is referred to the Committee on Union Labels.

The matter in regard to the unfair list and the "We Don't Patronize List" is referred to the Committee on Boycotts.

The chairman announced that resolutions would be received and referred to the proper committees.

Resolution No. 78.—By Delegate Edward Hirsch of the Baltimore Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, Section 2, Article XII. Local Central Bodies sets forth it shall be the duty of all National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to instruct their Local Unions to join chartered Central Labor Bodies and State Federations in their vicinity where such exist, and similar instructions shall be given by the

American Federation of Labor to all Trade and Federal Labor Unions under its jurisdiction, and

WHEREAS, This law is not being carried out. Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor insist upon all affiliated National and International Unions to compel their Local Unions to join the Central Labor Bodies and State Federations in the vicinity where they exist.

Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 79.—By Delegate A. E. Kellington of the International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employees.

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor at their Twenty-third Annual Convention at Boston, Mass., placed all products of the Washburn-Crosby Milling Company of Minneapolis, Minn., on the "We Do Not Patronize" list, and

WHEREAS, The Washburn-Crosby Company has not as yet made a satisfactory settlement to the members of our International Union; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention reaffirm the placing of said corporation on the "We Do Not Patronize" list, and instructs the incoming President to send circular letters to all affiliated unions in the States of New York, Massachusetts, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri where the most flour made by the Washburn-Crosby Company is sold, requesting that the products of this firm be not patronized until such time as they will show a spirit of fairness in dealing with organized labor and are officially notified of the same by the American Federation of Labor.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 80.—By Delegate John T. Smith of the International Council of Kansas City, Mo:

WHEREAS, The Stone Masons' Union No. 7049 of Kansas City, Mo., did communicate with the American Federation of Labor protesting the actions of the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union; and

WHEREAS, The Executive Council of the A. F. of L. did communicate with the Stone Masons advising them to take out a charter from the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union without investigating existing circumstances in Kansas City; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we, the Stone Masons' Protective Union No. 7049 most emphatically protest against the action of the Executive Council, and request the reconsideration of said action.

Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 81.—By Delegates of the Seamen's International Union of America:

WHEREAS, There is now pending in Congress a bill (H. R. 13771) "to amend the laws relative to American seamen, and to prevent the undermanning of

American vessels and to encourage the training of boys in the merchant marine;" and

WHEREAS, The enactment of the aforesaid provisions would prove not only beneficial to the seafaring workers and to the naval defenses of the country, but would also greatly increase the safety of life and property afloat; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, hereby indorses said bill (H. R. 13771), and instructs its Executive Council to use every possible effort to secure its passage by Congress.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 82.—By Delegate Santiago Iglesias of the Federation of Workmen of Porto Rico, and by Delegate Esteban Padilla, delegate from several unions of Porto Rico:

WHEREAS, The conditions which prevail in Porto Rico are accurately and faithfully recorded and referred to in the report which President Gompers submitted to this Convention, and

WHEREAS, The only hope of the working people and all the people of the Island of Porto Rico for improvement lies in the wise and beneficent and fair policy which the government of the United States has in its power to confer and should by right confer; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor urges upon the Congress of the United States the extension of the principle of self-government to the people of Porto Rico; that the President of the American Federation of Labor cause to be introduced into Congress a bill having for its purpose the establishment of a form of self-government for Porto Rico similar to that established by Great Britain for Canada, Australia, or New Zealand;

RESOLVED, That inasmuch as the Foraker act under which the present government of Porto Rico is established provides that the executive officers of the different departments of Porto Rico shall constitute the "Executive Council" of the island, and this Council exercises the function of a second legislative body, we urge an amendment to said act which shall give to the people of Porto Rico the right to elect the Executive Council instead of as now its members are appointed by the President of the United States;

RESOLVED, That in the meantime and at any time, when any officer of the Government of Porto Rico is appointed by the President of the United States, the said appointee shall be a Porto Rican or a bona fide resident of Porto Rico; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That this Convention of the American Federation of Labor pledges to the working people and all the people of Porto Rico its sympathy, co-operation and best efforts to secure for them the relief and the just rights to which they are entitled.

Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 83. By Delegate Bert H. Beadle of the Watch Case Engravers' International Association:

WHEREAS, There are a great number of men and women working in the State of Ohio who are unorganized, and who would if they were organized be a great help to the unions to which they would be affiliated, and

WHEREAS, There are at all times disputes arising in the different organizations which are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor which cannot be adjusted without the influence of some one who has the power to do so; be it therefore

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of the delegates here assembled that an organizer under pay of the American Federation of Labor be placed in the State of Ohio to aid the State Federation and other organizations to organize the non-union working people of the State.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 84.—By Delegate James Wood of the Stockton Federated Trades:

WHEREAS, The labor condition of Stockton, California, is at the present time at a very low ebb, and the necessity of the appointment of a resident union man as organizer under salary is apparent; be it therefore

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled, the President of the Federation is hereby instructed to appoint a resident Organizer to work in the City of Stockton for a period of three months or such time as the Convention sees fit to recommend.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 85.—By Delegate Jas. G. Cain of the Photo-Engravers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The United States Government, through its various departments contracts for fully one million dollars worth of photo-engraving yearly, and

WHEREAS, A large percentage of contracts is secured by firms working under non-union conditions; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council and the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor use their good offices to secure the adoption of a law by Congress establishing a Bureau of Photo-Engraving, on lines similar to the other branches of the printing trades.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 86.—By Delegate O. W. McCaslin of Hospital Employees' Union No. 10038:

WHEREAS, The wages of State Hospital Employees are paid and regulated by the various States, and the very nature of their employment is such that said employees could not inaugurate a prolonged strike over wages or for any other cause; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Constitution be amended as follows: By adding to Section 1, Article XI, "State Hospital Em-

ployees' Unions shall pay a per capita tax of five cents per member per month, but shall not be entitled to strike or lock-out benefits."

Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 87.—By Delegate T. Westoby of the International Union of Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers:

WHEREAS, The West, Middle West and the Pacific Coast have a very large proportion of members who are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, have not the representation on the Executive Council which they are entitled to in proportion to their membership; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be increased by the addition of three members; one to be from the West, Middle West and one from the Pacific Coast.

Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 88.—By Delegate John Golden of the United Textile Workers:

WHEREAS, 25,000 textile operatives in the City of Fall River having been on strike since the 25th of last July against a reduction in wages, ranging from 12½ per cent to as high as 40 per cent in some cases, and

WHEREAS, We the United Textile Workers of America firmly believe that, not only are we being forced to work for an un-American wage, but are also of the opinion, that a deliberate attempt is being made to wreck our organization, portions of which has been in existence since 1858; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we do respectfully ask the delegates in Convention assembled for the placing of an assessment on the members affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, on the lines laid down in the Constitution, viz.: 1 cent per member per week, being firmly of the opinion that by such action, both the United Textile Workers of America, and the American Federation of Labor, would be enabled to win one of the greatest victories ever secured by organized labor.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 89.—By Delegate T. Westoby of the International Union of Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers:

WHEREAS, The rapid growth of trades unions have in proportion increased the amount of business in the various central bodies until it has become impossible to give the time for the consideration of important matters that such matters require; and,

WHEREAS, The time of the central bodies are taken up with matters that belong to department councils and could be better discussed and decided by said department council; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Incoming Executive Committee take action on dividing the various trades into department councils, such department councils to be chartered by the A. F. of L. and under the jurisdiction of the central body of the city in which it is located.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 90.—By Delegate Frank Sweeney, of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods:

WHEREAS, There has been and is being brought in through the port of New York, under the tariff law providing for a low tariff on unfinished goods; and

WHEREAS, The First Vice President of the I. U. B. of L. on H. G. has discovered that this is a much abused pretext.

WHEREAS, A very large part of a number of shipments of harness and saddles have come through the port of New York, N. Y., not unfinished, but finished and ready for consumption; and

WHEREAS, The International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods have through a great deal of expense through time donated by First Vice-President E. J. Baker, located in New York, N. Y., to stop the practice of a very much abused law; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor recommend that the Executive Committee of the A. F. of L. give all assistance possible to the First Vice-President, E. J. Baker, of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods to stop this practice.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 91.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, of the International Typographical Union:

WHEREAS, The multiplicity of labels used on union goods leads to confusion and often even to antagonism among organized workers, where the label should be a means of strength and harmony; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we urge all unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to co-operate for the adoption of a universal union label to be used on all products of union labor.

Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 92.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger of the International Typographical Union:

WHEREAS, The sending of fraternal delegates to the Trades Union Congresses of Great Britain and of Canada has resulted in moral and material gains to the labor movement; and

WHEREAS, The capitalist class of Germany has become the foremost competitor of the capitalist class of America in almost every industrial pursuit making a closer contact of organized labor of Germany and of America very desirable; and

WHEREAS, The German Trades Unions at their Congresses expressed regret that no American delegates were present to more fully bring into accord the American and European workers & their common efforts for a broader civilization; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention elect one fraternal delegate to the next German Trades Union Congress.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 93.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger of the International Typographical Union:

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fourth Convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby expresses its satisfaction and gratification over the defeat of that capitalist tyrant, Governor Peabody of Colorado; furthermore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fourth Convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby pledges its moral and financial support to the Western Federation of Miners in its efforts to bring that gang of criminals, the so-called Citizens' Alliance of Cripple Creek District to justice, and finally be it

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners and to the chairman of the gang-leaders of the so-called Citizens' Alliance in the Cripple Creek District.

Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 94.—By the Delegates of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, For a number of years past there has been a bitter warfare between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union over the question of trade jurisdiction; and,

WHEREAS, The New Orleans Convention of the American Federation of Labor, two years ago, decided to end the conflict by referring the entire subject matter to an arbitration tribunal composed of five members from each organization, these ten to select an umpire; and,

WHEREAS, The delegates representing the U. B. of C. and J. and the A. W. at New Orleans declared their willingness to abide by the decision of said arbitration board; and,

WHEREAS, The representatives of the two organizations met in Indianapolis, in February, 1903, and selected F. J. Downey of Albany, N. Y., as umpire; and,

WHEREAS, After an exhaustive hearing of the case, the umpire rendered a decision, which the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union was, and still is, willing to be governed by; and,

WHEREAS, This decision has been flagrantly violated by the United Brotherhood in many ways, such as encouraging their members to take the places of striking Woodworkers; breaking up our Unions and offering inducements to our members to secede from our organization; and,

WHEREAS, This policy of piracy of the United Brotherhood militates against our success; is detrimental to the Carpenters and does injury to the general labor movement. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That it be an imperative

order of this Convention to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, that the decision of the Umpire must be adhered to, or said United Brotherhood shall suffer immediate suspension from the American Federation of Labor.

Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 95.—By Delegate W. S. Harris, of the Georgia State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The South Atlantic ports and southeastern section is poorly organized, we earnestly appeal to the American Federation of Labor to place an organizer in that section for the term of one year, believing if done will do much to place that section on a more united plane. We also recommend if agreeable that local men who understand the people and situation be appointed.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 96.—By Delegate P. J. Donnelly, of the Coopers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The driving of packages in breweries in a great many cities is being done by members of the Brewery Workers' Union; and

WHEREAS, As the driving of packages in breweries is cooper's work and a part of the cooper's trade; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention compel the Brewery Workers' Union to instruct its members to discontinue performing such work and allow members of the Coopers' International Union the right to drive packages in breweries.

Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 97.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger of the International Typographical Union:

WHEREAS, The present factory system is compelling an increased employment of women, who, because they are women, are asked to work for wages sufficient to furnish only a degraded living; and

WHEREAS, The very conditions of woman's employment are commonly such as to destroy health of body, mind and character; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we urge upon all working women the imperative necessity of organization among themselves, for the protection of their husbands, fathers, brothers and children, as well as for their own benefit; and furthermore be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council hereby be authorized and instructed to continually employ at least one woman who is capable of doing the work in the capacity of a general organizer of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of organizing the working women of the United States.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 98.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger of the International Typographical Union:

WHEREAS, It is one of the main objects of the American Federation of Labor to unite the trade union movement of America under one banner for the betterment of the conditions of the wage-workers; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council be instructed to continue in its laudable efforts by honorable and conciliatory means to unite the American Labor Union of the Western States with the American Federation of Labor.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 99.—By Delegate P. J. Donnelly, of the Coopers' International Union:

WHEREAS, At a former Convention of the A. F. of L. the following resolution was passed: "That where there is sufficient cooperation work for the employment of one or more men, said men shall belong to the Coopers' International Union"; and

WHEREAS, The coopers working in breweries in Columbus, Ohio; Indianapolis; Hamilton, Ohio; Los Angeles, Cal., and Providence, R. I., belong to the Brewery Workers' Union; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention compel the Brewery Workers' Union to give up these coopers, and also those of any other city who may belong to the Brewery Workers' Union to give up these coopers, and also those of any other city who may belong to the Brewery Workers' Union, and have them become members of the Coopers' International Union.

Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 100.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger of the International Typographical Union:

WHEREAS, In the case of letting a contract for a twenty-million gallon pumping engine for the city of Milwaukee, Wis., the eight-hour clause was declared unconstitutional by a lower court, upon a lawsuit brought by a Milwaukee representative of the Parry organization; and

WHEREAS, If the case is left in the status quo it may also result in school buildings and other work being done in Milwaukee on a ten-hour basis hereafter; and

WHEREAS, Neither the Machinists' Unions of Milwaukee nor the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee have money enough to follow the case up further and to appeal the same to the higher courts; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fourth Convention of the American Federation of Labor authorize and instruct the incoming Executive Council to secure a sufficient sum to test the validity of the eight-hour ordinance for public work in the City of Milwaukee and thereby not only relieve the situation there, but also establish a test case for other cities.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 101.—By Delegates A. D. Porter and William Gilthorpe, of the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled in San Francisco, appoint an organizer for the Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America, to be stationed in Philadelphia.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 102.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger of the International Typographical Union:

WHEREAS, The trade autonomy in unionism is but the application to the labor movement of the outworn principle of individualism; and

WHEREAS, The development of modern machinery and of industrial processes on a large scale is in fact creating identity of interests among many crafts hitherto only slightly related; and

WHEREAS, Under our present form of trades organization every national trades union organization looks out with jealous care for its own organization, bitterly fighting every newcomer in the field; and

WHEREAS, This contention over trades jurisdiction between national and international unions is becoming more and more acute, and will if continued very soon disrupt the organizations of the wage-workers of America; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we urgently recommend the application of the principle of industrial organization to those crafts which are bound with others by the use of the same machinery, by contact in the same productive process, or by working for a common employer or group of organized employers; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fourth Convention of the American Federation of Labor urge upon the various international craft organizations an immediate settlement of jurisdiction questions by mutual conferences, interchange of cards, etc., and the substitution of a modern alignment of the united working class against the growing rapacity of manufacturers' and citizens' alliance organizations, instead of the disgraceful, petty and destructive quarrels between the union officials.

Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 103.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger of the International Typographical Union:

WHEREAS, The unprecedented concentration of wealth in the United States and the rapid development of the trusts in almost every branch of industry make it obvious that capitalism will soon reach its culmination point, and will have to make room for another phase of civilization; and

WHEREAS, It is evident that this nation is destined to take the lead in this grand struggle for better conditions and higher culture; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we hereby recommend to all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to have their members study the economic conditions, to have lectures upon these subjects in their lodge rooms and at the meetings set apart for this purpose, and to do everything in their power for the enlightenment and intellectual advancement of the proletariat.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 104.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, International Typographical Union:

WHEREAS, Labor creates all values or makes them useful and accessible to mankind, but the present economic system is such that it is impossible for the great mass of wage-workers to save up a sufficient amount of money or property to secure them against want and misery and the indignities of capitalistic charity in their old age; and

WHEREAS, It is the prime object of the trade union movement to improve and elevate the standard of living of the working class everywhere and in every possible way; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to use its best efforts to induce the Congress of the United States to pass a bill which will secure to every wage-worker in the United States who has earned no more than \$1000 average wages per year, a pension of not less than \$12 per month at the age of sixty, and thereafter for the rest of his or her natural life; provided, however, that such wage-worker is a citizen of the United States and has lived in this country for at least twenty-one years continually at the time when the application is made.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 105.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger of the International Typographical Union:

WHEREAS, Experience has proven that the militia can be used by capitalists as an engine of destruction, in the subjugation of the working people, workmen have thus been arrayed against workmen, and ordered to shoot down their comrades; therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that we declare our intention, and hereby instruct all affiliated bodies, to hold absolutely aloof from all connection with the militia, until the military system in vogue in Switzerland, or a similar system, is adopted in the United States.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 106.—By Delegate William McSorley of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union:

WHEREAS, We, the Wood, Wire and Lathers' International Union, have been fighting the unfair methods of Merritt & Co. in the City of Philadelphia for more than a year, and have

used every honorable means to induce them to employ union lathers, in which they have absolutely refused to consider any effort on our part; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled go on record as placing on the unfair list the above-named firm.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 107.—By Delegates James Duncan, T. J. Lyons and W. J. O'Brien, of Granite Cutters' National Union:

WHEREAS, The laborers and mechanics employed on government works since 1869 have since 1872 been actively engaged in an effort to secure pay for overtime made by them in the belief that these claims are perfectly just and well founded; it is therefore

RESOLVED, That section two of the deficiency appropriation act, approved May 18, 1872 (Seventeenth Statutes at Large, page 134), is hereby revived and continued in force and made applicable to all labor performed in excess of eight hours per day by all laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States since the 19th day of May, 1861, the date of the proclamation of the President concerning such pay; said claims to be adjudicated by the Court of Claims upon the bases prescribed in and by said section, and judgments to be rendered for extra pay in proportion to the increase of hours of labor wherever more than the legal day's work of eight hours was performed; and

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, as a body, recommends to Congress the favorable consideration of these claims, and directs its officers or committees in charge of legislation to give their best efforts to the passage of legislation having for its object the relief of these claims.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 108.—By Delegate D. D. Driscoll, of the Central Labor Union, Boston, Mass.:

WHEREAS, A difference exists between the Steam Fitters and Plumbers in many cities which is detrimental to organized labor; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the delegates representing both crafts select one man each and said two men select the third man and each side submit their whole matter to said committee, whose decision shall be final.

Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 109.—By Cigar Makers' Delegation of the Cigar Makers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The Cigar Makers' International Union of America places upon the product of the labor of its members a Blue Label to designate such labor from the products of child, prison, tenement house and Chinese labor; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the delegates to the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention

of the A. F. of L. assembled, condemn the practices by the trust and other non-union cigar manufacturers of the United States and Canada, who by the employment of young and innocent children crush hope out of their lives, dwarf them physically, mentally and morally; be it

RESOLVED, That a general demand be made by the members of the American Federation of Labor for the union Blue Label of the Cigar Makers' Union of America.

Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 110.—By Delegate J. Barnes, of the Cigar Makers' International Union:

RESOLVED, That the Constitution be amended as follows: by adding to Section 1 of Article IX "provided that no lobby committee shall be maintained or money appropriated for such purpose."

Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 111.—By Delegates of the Seamen's International Union:

WHEREAS, The towing of log rafts on the open ocean is a danger to navigation, and through being lost by their tow boats or broken up by action of the waves, endanger the lives of other seamen and of passengers; and

WHEREAS, H. R. 12,534, now pending in Congress, is designated to prohibit the towing of log rafts, therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in Annual Convention assembled, hereby endorse said bill (H. R. 12,534), and instructs its Executive Council to use every possible means to secure the passage of said bill.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 112.—By Delegates of the Seamen's International union:

WHEREAS, The International Longshoremen's Association continues to use the name of, and to, in part, claim jurisdiction as the "International Longshoremen, Marine and Transportation Association"; and

WHEREAS, Such action on the part of the International Longshoremen's Association is in open and flagrant contempt of the American Federation of Labor, as expressed by the New Orleans Convention of 1902 and reiterated by the Boston Convention of 1903; and

WHEREAS, Since the last-named decision of the A. F. of L., the I. L. A. has chartered bodies of seamen on the Lakes and Gulf Coast, and its representatives have, in local and national convention, formally declared their refusal to work on board ship with members of the International Seamen's Union of America; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in annual Convention assembled, does hereby again reiterate its decision in this matter, and does require said International Longshoremen's Association to discontinue using the name, or claiming any jurisdiction implied by the term "International

Longshoremen's, Marine and Transportation Association."

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 113.—By the Delegates of the International Union of Steam Engineers:

WHEREAS, It is a most notorious fact that the National Union of United Brewery Workmen have most persistently and contemptuously ignored the mandates and laws of the highest tribunal of labor and its Executive Council; and

WHEREAS, They are continuing their course by the publication of the most scurrilous attacks upon the officers of the A. F. of L. in the Brauer-Zeitung (official organ of the U. B. W.); and

WHEREAS, They have invoked the aid of the civil courts, availing themselves of the most obnoxious weapon ever devised for the destruction of the efforts of organized labor; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby instructs its incoming Executive Council to revoke the charter of the United Brewery Workmen and suspend them from all rights, benefits and privileges, until such time as the U. B. W. shall have obeyed the laws of the American Federation of Labor and its Executive Council and shall have purged themselves of the contempt shown to the A. F. of L. by the withdrawal of all injunction suits now pending and the dissolution of all injunctions granted by the various courts in their efforts to evade the mandates of the Conventions of the A. F. of L. and its Executive Councils. Furthermore, that the incoming Executive Council be instructed to enforce the provisions of this resolution within sixty days from date of adjournment of this Convention.

Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 114.—By Delegate A. A. Stewart of Federal Labor Union 8,921.

WHEREAS, The Executive Council of the A. F. of L. did on May 25, 1904, instruct Federal Labor Union No. 8,921 to surrender their membership to the International Longshoremen's Association within sixty days; and

WHEREAS, The Federal Labor Union No. 8,921 could not find such an organization as the I. L. A. to surrender to but did tender the fee on Dec. 6, 1903, to Henry C. Barter, Sec.-Treas. of the International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association and ask for a charter reading "International Longshoremen's Association" the only name recognized by the A. F. of L.; and

WHEREAS, Such charter was refused for the stated reason that they could not grant the same on "such broad lines;" and

WHEREAS, Federal Labor Union No. 8,921 did on July 26, 1904, adopt a resolution refusing to abide by the

decision of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. and appealed to this Convention from the decision of the E. C. of the A. F. of L. on the ground that the Twenty-third Annual Convention of the A. F. of L., assembled in Boston, did positively and imperatively instruct the International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association to transact all its business under the name chartered and recognized by the A. F. of L., viz: "International Longshoremen's Association;" therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Federal Labor Union No. 8,921 be instructed to retain their charter and have full jurisdiction over all longshore work in the port of San Pedro, Cal., until such time as the International Longshoremen's Association will grant them a charter in conformity with the decision of the Boston Convention of the A. F. of L.

Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 115.—By Delegates Santiago Iglesias and Esteban Padilla, of the Porto Rico Free Federation and the Porto Rico Unions:

WHEREAS, The United States Congress refuses to recognize the citizens of Porto Rico as such and guarantee them full constitutional rights—the absolute right to be American citizens, and refuses to extend such rights to the Porto Ricans; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor demand that the National House of Representatives recognize the people of Porto Rico as American citizens, and guarantee them the same rights and privileges possessed by the people of all other States and Territories of this great nation.

Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 116.—By Delegate Chas. A. Meinert, of the Sugar Workers' Union No. 10,519:

WHEREAS, It is apparent to all that the Sugar Workers of San Francisco and Salinas, California, have bettered their conditions morally and financially by becoming an organized body of workers; and

WHEREAS, At the last regular meeting of Sugar Workers' Union No. 10,519, A. F. of L., Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1904, at Machinists' Hall, 1159 Mission street, San Francisco, Cal., it was decided to thank the delegates of the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention, assembled in San Francisco, Cal., for their kind consideration; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. when instructing its organizers to request them to endeavor to organize the Sugar Workers in the Eastern States, which will materially help us—the Sugar Workers of the West—as to forming a grand International Body of Sugar Workers.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 117.—By Delegates S. R. Pattison, P. J. Downey and D. B. Heron, of the American Sheet Steel

Metal Workers' International Association:

WHEREAS, That at the Twenty-third Annual Convention of the A. F. of L., held in Boston in November, 1903, the question of jurisdiction between the American Sheet Steel Metal Workers, International Association and the United Metal Workers as to which was entitled to the jurisdiction over Coppersmiths, was referred to the Executive Council for decision; and,

WHEREAS, Said Executive Council decided that the Coppersmiths should affiliate with the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, and,

WHEREAS, The United Metal Workers have made no effort to obey the instructions of the Executive Council; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention of the A. F. of L. instruct the United Metal Workers to revoke all charters granted to locals of Coppersmiths, thereby obeying the mandates of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., or stand expelled from the A. F. of L. until said instructions are complied with.

Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 118.—By Delegates Santiago Iglesias and Esteban Fadilla, of the Porto Rico Free Federation and the Porto Rico Unions:

WHEREAS, It was resolved by the Twenty-second Convention of the American Federation of Labor, recommended to the National and International Associations of Painters, Shoemakers, Longshoremen, Bakers, Cook and Restaurant Employees in the United States to have their Constitutions translated into the Spanish language, as well as some leaflets and pamphlets for the purpose of organization and agitation among the workmen of Porto Rico, Cuba and Central America, in order that they may become familiar with American methods and be enlightened upon the subject of benefits accruing from affiliation with the A. F. of L., which was changed to read that the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. have translated into Spanish the Constitutions and some leaflets of the Trades Unions mentioned; and,

WHEREAS, It is necessary for the good of Unionism in Porto Rico that the above resolution be carried out; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That all the recommendations which were made by the Twenty-second Annual Convention be carried out.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 119.—By Delegate John Mangan of the Gardeners and Florists, No. 10615:

WHEREAS, The Gardeners' and Florists' Union No. 10615 was organized in Chicago in December, 1902, and grew rapidly for several months until it had at one time 250 members, but for the last year has gradually dwindled until there are but 34 members in good standing; and,

WHEREAS, Those members of this Union are good staunch Union men who

are struggling hard to advance the interests of their organization; and,

WHEREAS, Our experience in those two years has proven to us that the cause of our weakness in Chicago is the lack of organization of the men of our craft in other cities, especially in the eastern section of the United States; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Convention be requested to aid as far as possible the formation of a National organization of this craft, and be it further

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council be instructed to instruct the Organizers of the A. F. of L. to aid in the promotion of this work as soon as possible.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 120.—By Delegate Chas. Hank, of the Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance:

WHEREAS, The International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance was forced to call a strike against Harbison-Walker Refractory Company of Pittsburg, Pa., to protect its organization; and,

WHEREAS, Said company has its plants in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky, and while said strike has affected over 5,000 members of the Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance, and for this reason depleted the treasury of the International organization, which is now unable to give any help to members of some States which are now requesting that an Organizer be sent to assist them in organizing their State, therefore,

RESOLVED, By this Convention, That an organizer be sent into the States of Texas and California to organize the unorganized Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers for at least three months, at the expense of the A. F. of L.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 121.—By Delegate Chas. Hank, of the Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Alliance:

WHEREAS, The Atlantic Terra Cotta Company of Tottensville, N. Y.; Rogers Terra Cotta Company of Stanwick, N. J., and the Corning Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Company of Corning, N. Y., have discharged their employees for being members of the International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance.

RESOLVED, By this Convention, That the Executive Council of this Federation use its good office to bring about a settlement of this grievance, and if said companies refuse to employ union men as they have done in the past, they be placed on the unfair list.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 122.—By Delegate Chas. Hank of the International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Alliance:

WHEREAS, We believe that it is unfair to any member of Organized Labor to pay more than one initiation fee if he is forced to seek work at another trade or calling which may be under the jurisdiction of another organization than that

of which he is a member, and while we believe that such practice is dangerous to the labor movement, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By this Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation, That we recommend to all affiliated organizations that whenever a member of one organization secures work which comes under the jurisdiction of another organization that he be accepted on a transfer card issued by his organization.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 123.—By Delegate A. McAndrews of the Tobacco Workers' International Union:

RESOLVED, That the Officers of International Union of Steam Engineers be instructed to order its Local Union No. 18, of Cincinnati, O., to admit all members of Union No. 1 within thirty days without prejudice and upon No. 18's refusal to comply its charter shall stand revoked and the International Union of Steam Engineers be instructed to grant charter to No. 1.

Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 124.—By Delegate Geo. C. Campbell, of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators:

WHEREAS, A great crime is being committed in the employment of nearly two million children of tender years in the various industries of this country, the cause being the greed of employers and the poverty of parents; and,

WHEREAS, Many States have no laws against child labor, and in those that have laws they are not enforced as they should be, from lack of proper co-operation by the general public; therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled, that we most earnestly call the attention of the public press, ministers, teachers, and all reform bodies to take up the cause of the child and demand in no uncertain tones the passage of such laws, and the proper enforcement of the same, that child labor shall be forever abolished, and the child placed in school, where it properly belongs.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 125.—By Delegate Geo. C. Campbell of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators:

WHEREAS, The economic struggle on the industrial field is yearly becoming more acute, and in many trades and callings the male workers are being displaced by the cheaper labor of the woman and the child, and,

WHEREAS, The result of such conditions means a lower standard of American citizenship and the increase of poverty and ignorance; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we urge upon the female workers the necessity of taking advantage of the opportunities offered by organization to get better conditions, shorter hours of labor and fair compensation for their labor; and be it further

RESOLVED, That all Organizers of the A. F. of L. be requested to make special efforts to organize women wage-workers

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 126.—By Delegate I. Jacoby of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union:

WHEREAS, A large number of local unions affiliated with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union have been attacked by organized employers' associations during the past year, and,

WHEREAS, In consequence of lack of demand for the Union Label on ladies' wear several locals of the I. L. G. W. U. have been unsuccessful in bettering the conditions of their members or in resisting attacks of organized employers; and,

WHEREAS, The I. L. G. W. U. is affiliated with the A. F. of L. and thereby entitled to the full support of Organized Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor assembled in Twenty-fourth Annual Convention at San Francisco, Cal., that all resolutions of endorsement and in support of the Union Label of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union adopted by previous Conventions of the A. F. of L. be reaffirmed, and further

RESOLVED, That we urge upon all wage-workers the necessity of demanding the Union Label of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union on ladies' cloaks, suits, skirts, capes, waists and underwear whenever purchasing the same.

Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 127.—By Delegate I. Jacoby of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union:

WHEREAS, At the last Convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, held in Boston, Mass., on June 6, 1904, the General President of the I. L. G. W. U. reported that the best interests of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union are being injured by the National Consumers' League, the latter organization placing its label on products jurisdiction over which has been granted to the I. L. G. W. U. by the A. F. of L., and,

WHEREAS, The I. L. G. W. U. Convention decided to refer this grievance against the National Consumers' League to the American Federation of Labor for adjustment, and,

WHEREAS, It is the duty of the A. F. of L. to protect the interests of its affiliated unions to the fullest extent, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor assembled in Twenty-fourth Annual Convention in San Francisco, Cal., that the Incoming Executive Council be instructed to investigate this matter thoroughly and take all necessary steps to preserve the interests of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 128.—By Delegate J. C. Bahlhorn of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators:

The Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America request the American Federation of Labor,

in Convention assembled, to announce officially that the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America has complete and undivided jurisdiction over all varnishers and wood finishers.

WHEREAS, The evolution of the building industry has changed the interior finish of woodwork of all large buildings, and the larger portion of that in residences, especially of the better class (which is finished with shellac or varnish), and this branch of our trade is no longer confined to the factory, but has become distinctly a building trade, and,

WHEREAS, In all large cities, factories and planing mills which formerly confined themselves to the manufacture of furniture, now include within the scope of their business the manufacture of interior woodwork for buildings, and,

WHEREAS, When this work has been placed in position in the buildings, it receives its final coats of varnish, and the job is completed, and, in many instances, the firm manufacturing the woodwork has the contract for finishing it, and the men who do the preparatory work in the factory complete it upon the building; and,

WHEREAS, The work of the varnisher, even if he be confined to the factory, is such that it qualifies him to enter into competition with the painter; and,

WHEREAS, The wages of the varnisher now affiliated with the International Union of Woodworkers are in every instance lower than those of members of the Brotherhood engaged in the same class of work, which of necessity leads employers to discriminate against members of the Brotherhood, and induces owners of buildings to award contracts for this work to firms employing members of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union, with the result that the work is performed at a lower rate of wages, in many instances fifty per cent less; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Amalgamated Woodworkers be notified to instruct all members of their organization employed upon this class of work to transfer their membership to the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 129.—By Delegate Geo. C. Campbell of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators:

WHEREAS, During the past few years the effort has been made by the wives and female relatives of Trades Unionists to form auxiliary organizations to assist the labor movement in getting better conditions for the organized workers of this country; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor heartily endorses an effort made by the ladies to assist the Trades Unions, and pledges its hearty co-operation, and requests all affiliated Central Bodies to co-operate with the women in organizing ladies' auxiliaries in their localities.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 130.—By Delegate Geo. C. Campbell of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America:

WHEREAS, The conflict between employers and laborers is being emphasized and brought out more plainly by the action of Organized Employers, Citizens' Alliances and Manufacturers' Associations; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we urge upon the workers to read, think and educate themselves on economic questions, and emphasize every industrial conflict by political action in the interest of the working people and defeat our unprincipled adversaries by the use of an united ballot.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 131.—By Delegate C. W. Woodman of the Texas State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, Within the last few months there has come into existence a dual organization in San Antonio, Texas, the stated object being to unite all of the building trades in one movement; and,

WHEREAS, It is evident the real object of this organization is to furnish strike breakers, it having done so repeatedly in San Antonio; be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Board of the A. F. of L. give this matter especial and immediate attention after adjournment of this Convention, with a view to reunite the Trade Union movement in San Antonio and to stamp out of existence the dual organization.

Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 132.—By Delegate John Slocum of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths:

WHEREAS, The Boston Convention of the American Federation at one of its sessions duly and regularly adopted a resolution wherein it was ordered that jurisdiction over the Carriage and Wagon Painters should be assigned to the International Brotherhood of Painters and Paperhangers, and,

WHEREAS, This ruling of the Federation has not yet been complied with by the aforesaid Carriage and Wagon Workers' organization, that organization still exercising jurisdiction over that class of mechanics in defiance of the action of the ruling of the Boston Convention; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By this Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation, that inasmuch as the International Carriage and Wagon Workers is and are now acting in violation of the rulings of the Boston Convention, that be it

RESOLVED, By this Twenty-fourth Annual Convention, that the Executive Officers of the American Federation of Labor be and are hereby instructed to enforce the ruling of the Boston Convention on this matter; and be it further

RESOLVED, That at the expiration of thirty days succeeding the adjournment of this Convention, if the Carriage and Wagon Workers' Organization further fail to comply with the action of the Bos-

ton Convention, the Executive Officers of the A. F. of L. are hereby instructed to revoke the Charter of Affiliation of the offending organization.

Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 133.—By Delegate C. W. Woodman of the Texas State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, In Texas we have an organization known as the Farmers' Union with a membership of more than 100,000, the Constitution of which pledges its members to oppose trusts and trust-made goods, and

WHEREAS, During the past year its members have prosecuted the Trade Union boycotts, suffered for us the inconveniences of injunctions and contributed financially to Trade Unions during strikes; and

WHEREAS, By reason of the lack of opportunity to study our methods for distinguishing Union from non-Union, or trust-made goods, and because in their local, county and State meetings they have expressed a desire to learn of our labels and methods; be it

RESOLVED, That all organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L. that use the Union Labels be requested to furnish each labor paper in Texas with such advertising matter, literature or otherwise as may be used and to furnish such postage to said labor papers as may be needed in distribution of same; and be it further

RESOLVED, That in recognition of the great assistance the Farmers' Unions have rendered Trade Unions in Texas, all A. F. of L. Organizers and Trades Unions be requested to render such assistance, when opportunities are presented, as may be helpful to its upbuilding.

Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 134.—By Delegate C. W. Petry, of the Alameda County Central Labor Council:

WHEREAS, Many instances occur in which members of organized labor occupy political positions; and

WHEREAS, The laws of the American Federation of Labor do not allow politics or religion to enter into any of their discussions; and

WHEREAS, There is danger of partisan political discussion entering our deliberations as was conclusively shown at the session of Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1904; be it therefore

RESOLVED, That no delegate occupying a political position shall be seated as a delegate to any Convention.

Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 135.—By the Delegates of the Cigar Makers' International Union:

WHEREAS, That in many instances the sale of union made products have been retarded by those who handle them, by not giving preference to union made goods; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That all union men be requested to, whenever possible, give

their aid in the selling of products which bear the Union label.

Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 136.—By Delegates C. E. Schmidt and Herman May, of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen:

WHEREAS, The National Womens' Trade Union League of America is organized to affiliate all women wage workers with Trade Unions of their respective crafts, and to promote a higher conception of the needs of working women in the public conscience; and

WHEREAS, The officers and members of the National Womens' Trade Union League have rendered the Labor Movement a great service in assisting the women involved in the recent strike of Butcher Workmen and the existing strike of the Textile Workers; therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-fourth Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that the National Womens' Trade Union League be and is hereby extended an invitation to be represented in the Annual Conventions of the American Federation of Labor by one Fraternal Delegate with one vote.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 137.—By Delegate Geo. W. Bell, of the Gas Workers' Union No. 9,840:

WHEREAS, As there has been no effort on the part of the organizer of the A. F. of L. to organize the Gas Workers throughout the large cities of this country, and as there are thousands of men working at this industry and with few exceptions are all non-union men; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the officers of the A. F. of L. instruct their organizers to make every effort in their power to organize these men, especially in the large cities of the East.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 138.—By Delegate Tito Pacelli, of Rockmens' Protective Union No. 10,631:

WHEREAS, The Contractors' Protective Association of New York City, which includes nearly all the excavating contractors of that city, among whom are some contractors for the great Pennsylvania tunnel, has refused to hold a conference with the Rockmen and Excavators' Unions; and

WHEREAS, This Association has also repeatedly broken its promise to hold a conference with the committee of the Central Federated Union of New York, appointed for this purpose; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be instructed to use its power to arrange such a conference before March 1, 1905, and in the event of the contractors refusing to meet the committee of the C. F. U. to recommend such action as it shall think best to that body; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council call upon the organizations of the Teamsters, the Engineers, the Holst Runners, and other unions having members who are employed by this Association to render all possible moral support and assistance to the Rockmen and Excavators in their just demands.

Committee on Local and Federated Trades.

Resolution No. 139.—By Delegate Tito Pacelli, of Rockmens' Protective Union No. 10,631:

WHEREAS, The infamous padrone system continues to spread and flourish in spite of the opposition of organized labor and in violation of the Sanitary and Company Store Law; and

WHEREAS, This new serfdom has grown to such proportions that laborers are housed in the most miserable and death-breeding hovels even within the limits of the great and prosperous City of New York; and

WHEREAS, This evil has grown to such alarming dimensions on railroad and public work that it threatens the very existence of those unions that have been struggling with some success to obtain a foothold on such work; and

WHEREAS, The conditions under which the laborers live and work under the padrone system not only constitute a degradation of American workers to the level of serfdom, but stand as a demoralization example to other employers and laborers; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Federation take immediate and practical measures to stamp out this menace to American manhood, beginning by an investigation by the Executive Council of the conditions in the principal States where the padrone system is in vogue and following up this investigation by a demand for the enforcement of such laws as already bear upon the evil and the enactment of such new legislation as may be necessary finally to stamp it out.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 140.—By Delegates Santiago Iglesias and Esteban Padilla, of the Porto Rico Unions:

WHEREAS, The Porto Rican delegates submit for consideration in this Convention the important economical question directly affecting the Agricultural Workers of Porto Rico, referring to the buying of coffee in Porto Rico by the members of the American Federation of Labor all over the United States and Canada; and

WHEREAS, It is absolutely right to ask and secure effective protection to the Porto Rico coffee among the united American workingmen, as it protects our brother coffee workers of Porto Rico; and

WHEREAS, In the Twenty-second Annual Convention, your Committee on Resolutions advise that the organized coffee producers and workmen use

the label of the A. F. of L. to distinguish their product, and further recommend that the purchasers of coffee give their preference to the coffees bearing said label; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor give absolute recognition and protection to the coffee of Porto Rico to be consumed or bought by all the union workingmen in the United States and give truth and protection to the coffee of Porto Rico over the coffee from foreign countries among trade unions.

Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 141.—By Delegate E. J. Lynch, of the Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers', Brass Molders', Brass and Silver Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, A lockout has been on for the last eighteen months at the factory of the Waterbury Watch Co., Waterbury, Conn. against the members of our organization; and

WHEREAS, Said Waterbury Watch Co. manufactures the Ingersoll Dollar Watch; and

WHEREAS, Said watches are usually purchased by working people in general; and

WHEREAS, Said Waterbury Watch Co. refuses to employ any union men—after last Labor Day discharged three carpenters, members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners who participated in the Labor Day parade, thus showing their antagonism against all organized labor; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Waterbury Watch Co., as well as the Ingersoll watch be placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 142.—By Delegate E. J. Lynch, of the Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers', Brass Molders', Brass and Silver Workers' International Union of N. A.:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor, with its 121 National and International Unions, 33 State Branches, 521 Central Bodies and 1,725 Trade and Federal Unions, as well as over 50,000 local unions affiliated with the respective National Unions; and

WHEREAS, Each and every one of those unions, both International and local deposit their money in Savings Banks and National Banks; and

WHEREAS, For \$10,000 deposit, a charter for a National bank can be procured; and

WHEREAS, The amount of money to-day owned by National and International Unions, local and Federal unions could start from five to twenty National Banks or Savings Banks in different parts of the United States; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor goes on record in favor of establishing workmens' banks in different parts of the United

States and that the incoming Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor be empowered to select the cities where said workmens' banks should be established and that each National and International Union, State Branch, Central Labor Union, Federal Union and local union affiliated with International Unions deposit their money in said banks and thus conduct an annex to the American Federation of Labor banking depositories for the money of their respective organizations.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 143.—By Delegate E. J. Lynch, of the Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers', Brass Molders', Brass and Silver Workers' International Union of N. A.:

WHEREAS, a grievance has existed between Local 73, Polishers, Buffers and Platers of Wallingford, Conn., and the firm of R. Wallace & Sons, manufacturers of Cutlery, Britannia and Silver work; and

WHEREAS, Said R. Wallace & Sons demanded that the employes in the polishing and buffing room accept a reduction of from 10 to 25 per cent and an increase in their hours of toil from 9 to 10; and

WHEREAS, The Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers', Brass Molders', Brass and Silver Workers' International Union of N. A. has fought this firm for the last eight months; and

WHEREAS, We believe that with the assistance and co-operation of the American Federation of Labor we shall force this firm to grant fair conditions to their employes as well as the standard nine-hour day that is given by his competitors in the same line of business; and

WHEREAS, An effort has been made by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor to settle this but without success; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor place the R. Wallace & Sons on their "We Don't Patronize" list.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 144.—By Delegates Weber, Miller and Carey, of the American Federation of Musicians:

RESOLVED, That the Legislative Committee of the A. F. of L. is instructed to assist in every possible legal manner the passage, by Congress, of a bill prohibiting the competition of enlisted musicians with civilian musicians.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 145.—By Delegate Geo. Burns, of the Electrical Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, A great many of the Central Bodies, as at present organized, are ineffective owing to the fact that many of the local unions are forming District Councils, Metal Trades Councils, Building Trades Councils and other subdivisions, thus

weakening Central Bodies; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be instructed to formulate a code of uniform laws, under which all Central Bodies will be required to organize within six months.

Committee on Organizations.

Resolution No. 146.—By Delegates Santiago Iglesias and Esteban Padilla, of the Porto Rican Unions:

WHEREAS, The union working people of Porto Rico in particular, and the people in general, have requested us to ask this Convention to give the entire people of Porto Rico the honor of holding the next Convention of the American Federation of Labor in San Juan; we request it be

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L., assembled, adopt to hold the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention in the City of San Juan de Porto Rico next year.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 147.—By Delegates Owen Miller and Joseph N. Weber of the American Federation of Musicians:

WHEREAS, The question of the "Open and the so-called Union Shop" is one that has been brought prominently before the public, and discussed pro and con by employers, employees, Union and non-Union adherents and advocates, magazine writers, preachers, priests, doctors, lawyers, until the people are divided into two camps so to speak, one favoring the Open and the other the Union Shop; and

WHEREAS, The most eloquent, plausible, intelligent and persistent advocates of the so-called "Open Shop," as generally understood, are members of the "Bar," otherwise the Lawyers' Union, the strongest and most exclusive Trades Union in existence to-day; and many of the most able members of this Union have denounced, both by word and pen, the efforts of other Trades Unionists to enjoy the exclusive privileges of the Union Shop, as so vividly typified by the Lawyers' Union, as an outrageous and illegal infringement of American liberty, detrimental to public policy, and a menace to the rights of the individual; and,

WHEREAS, The aforementioned Lawyers' Union has succeeded in placing upon the statutes of all the States and Territories of the United States laws which confine the practice of law to certain individuals, excluding all others, and makes the practice of law the most exclusive Union Shop extant to-day, denying the right to any one, however able, or well qualified to work in the "Law Shop," unless such can show a card in good standing in the Lawyers' Union; and,

WHEREAS, Taking the lawyers at their word, namely, that such a policy is "an infringement of American liberty, contrary to public policy, and a menace to individual freedom, and that every American freeman should be free to follow any profession, trade or occupation, without hindrance or restrictions," therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, hereby instruct all affiliated State and Territorial Federations, to have bills introduced in the various States and Territorial Legislatures repealing all laws conferring the privilege of the practice of law upon a certain class in preference to all others, and making the practice of law open to every free American citizen who considers himself qualified, and not confined to a privileged few as is the custom under the present system.

Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 148.—By Belleville Trades and Labor Assembly:

We, the undersigned Trades and Labor Assembly for Belleville and vicinity, in regular meeting assembled, hereby denounce and condemn the action the Brewery Workmen's Union has taken in this city and vicinity, and we further declare it a non-union, a labor disrupting, unscrupulous outrage, an act that will retard the labor movement for years to come, one that will go down in the labor history of this city as the greatest crime committed by a Labor Union so far as Union principle is concerned, and therefore we, the above-mentioned body, have adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Local Union No. 13 of International Union of Steam Engineers was compelled to withdraw its members at the Star and Western Breweries of this city, and we know that the Engineers were justified in so doing, as Local No. 13 had contracts signed annually for Engineers since 1899. Said contracts included the Chief Engineers as well as the assistants; and,

WHEREAS, Said strike was sanctioned by the Executive Board of the I. U. S. E. and the Brewery Workmen's Union immediately filled the places of the striking Engineers and thereby caused the Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, Local No. 75, to call their men out on a sympathetic strike, and the Brewery Workmen's Union also filled their places and have also hauled coal when the Teamsters went out on a sympathetic strike; and,

WHEREAS, The Brewery Workmen's Union have withdrawn the label from the Mascatah and the New Athens, Illinois, Breweries because the brewery proprietors refused to cancel the contract signed for Engineers with Local No. 13 and Firemen's Union No. 75 and sign contracts with Brewery Union for Engineers and Firemen; therefore they have sent committees to the different saloon-keepers and declared the Mascatah and the New Athens beer unfair, while members of their own ranks were brewing and handling said products; and,

WHEREAS, This controversy has been so construed as being a jurisdiction fight, and we hereby most emphatically deny this assertion, as the Engineers were compelled to strike to enforce their annual agreement, which was the same as the contract heretofore signed as far as wages were concerned; and,

WHEREAS, This case goes on record as being such that one Union scabs on the other, and,

WHEREAS, The A. F. of L. Organizer, Mr. Tom Tracey, with a committee from this body, visited the Brewery Workers' meeting and were requested to wait down stairs about one hour until a local newspaper editor of anarchistic type had finished his address to said meeting, which was very antagonistic. Then Mr. Tracey and committee were asked to come before the organization, which was done. While a discussion was going on and in Mr. Tracey's presence this newspaper editor was in the hall for the sole purpose of misleading the organization. On the following day, through his paper, he slandered and threw mud at the A. F. of L. Officers, and also the Trades and Labor Assembly.

Therefore we, as a Central Body, will not tolerate anything of this nature and have expelled the Brewery Workers' Unions from this Trades and Labor Assembly and have endorsed the action of the Engineers and Firemen by placing the Star and Western Breweries on the We Don't Patronize List; and therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we will fight this case to the bitter end until a settlement is reached and men restored to former positions, and as the Brewery Workers have refused to appoint members on a joint conference board to adjust grievances arising from time to time as decided by the A. F. of L., therefore be it further

RESOLVED, That we as a firm and united Central Body hereby demand of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to give a decision on this local matter at once, as this is a separate case from the general dispute that is now on and the true Union men are still idle because they were locked out by the Brewery Workers and the Alliance has also black-listed them, which makes it difficult to procure employment; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we in regular meeting assembled demand of the A. F. of L. Executive Council to remove the curse that has befallen the labor movement in this vicinity and which is dividing our organizations by annulling the label and revoking the charter of the National Union of the United Brewery Workmen, as their unfair action is so detrimental to the cause of labor for which we have toiled day and night for years to build up.

Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 149.—By Delegate D. D. Driscoll of Boston, Central Labor Union:

We, the United Gold Beaters of America, take this means of placing our grievances before this Convention.

Our membership being only three hundred and thirty, we are unable to send a delegate to represent us.

On July 21, 1902, the United Gold Beaters of America decided to strike for an increase in wages and better conditions of our trade, in which we were successful, with the exception of the shop controlled by the Hastings Company, in Philadelphia, who are yet on the Unfair List of the A. F. of L. The Hastings shops, in Philadelphia, employ 44 boys

40 girls and 60 men. The girls are paid twenty cents for work for which the men in union shops are paid sixty cents. Also the apprentices who learn their trade under the system which the Hastings Company operates, when they are through their apprenticeship, are compelled to work for the Hastings Company, because they know only two branches of the trade, and the Hastings Company is the only firm that operates the German system of gold beating, employing child labor.

We have adopted and registered a union label to protect our trade against this cheap labor system, with the hope that organized labor, who consume our product, would give us their moral support and help us win our fight against a firm who are and always were opposed to union labor. The bookbinders are the largest consumers of gold leaf, and we have appealed to them numerous times

to support our label, and our appeal was always blocked by a few influential members of the bookbinders who are friendly with the Hastings Company, and one in particular, who is a member of the Bookbinders' Union and a salesman for the Hastings Company. Also during our strike this gentleman was in Dresden, German, buying gold leaf for the firm, and it is principally through his efforts that our fight for union conditions in our trade is defeated.

Now, gentlemen and brothers, we hope before the adjournment of the Convention you will give our appeal your consideration and advise us as to what course to pursue to bring this firm to terms.

Committee on Labels.

The Convention was then adjourned to meet at 2 P. M.

FOURTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

The Convention was called to order at 2 o'clock p. m., Vice-President Mitchell in the chair.

Absentees—Barry, Klapetzky, Noschang, Tobin, Lovely, Butterworth, Gordon, Baum, Farrell, Mahoney (T. J.), Smith (J. W.), Warber, Pattison, Weber, Miller (Owen), Carey, Mason, Dix, Quick, Mahon, Maloney (P.), Powell, Morgan, Triplett, Madden, Hanraty, Ryder, Parks, Husted, Cohen (B), Michel, Lock, Harris (R. F.), Lavery (Jas. A.), Ward, Dunn, (J. P.), Woodmansee, Roberts Payne, O'Shea (Dennis), Murray, Coffey, Patterson, Edmonson, Hinton, Ellisbury Bell, Keefe (M. O.), Damozonio, Timilty, Dale, Schilling, Dowd.

The Chairman announced that the special order of business was the report of the Committee on Credentials on the seating of the delegate from the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Delegate Dold—I move that a committee of three be appointed by the President of the American Federation of Labor to proceed to the City of Chicago as soon as possible after this Convention closes for the purpose of making a thorough investigation, and pending such investigation that the action revoking the charter of the Chicago Federation of Labor be rescinded and the delegate seated. (Seconded.)

Delegate Spencer—I arise to a point of order. The question before the house is the report of the Committee on Credentials. A motion to concur in the report of the committee on the seating of the delegate from the Chicago Federation of Labor has been made, and that is the question before the house.

Vice-President Mitchell—It is the opinion of the Chair that the point of order is well taken.

Delegate Dold asked if the subject matter and the motion had not been referred as a special order of business.

Vice-President Mitchell—The Chair does not so understand. The Chair rules that the motion is out of order.

Delegate Sherman asked why the charter of the Chicago Federation of Labor had been revoked.

Vice-President Mitchell—The charter was revoked because the Chicago Federation of Labor had failed to comply with the instructions of the Executive Council and expel from membership two unions not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Dold—I move you that the report of the Committee on Credentials

be referred to a committee to be selected by the American Federation of Labor, that committee to proceed to the City of Chicago as soon as possible after the adjournment of this Convention to investigate the matter. Pending an investigation the revocation of the charter to be suspended and the delegate from the Chicago Federation of Labor to be seated. (Seconded.)

Vice-President Mitchell—The Chair is of the opinion that the motion is not in order. The committee has reported in opposition to the seating of the delegate. The motion of Delegate Dold simply reverses that report.

Delegate Dold—Is it possible by any means to modify or amend or change the motion to concur in the report of the committee?

Vice-President Mitchell—I should say by defeating the motion.

Delegate C. P. Shea—If the motion to concur in the report of the committee is voted down, does that seat the delegate?

Vice-President Mitchell—Not necessarily. It will require a motion to seat the delegate.

Delegate Sherman—If the parties concerned would promise to obey the mandates of the Executive Council and expel from the ranks of the Chicago Federation of Labor the Steam Fitters and Press Feeders in question, would not that seat the delegate?

Vice-President Mitchell—Not unless the Convention itself refuses to concur in the report of the Committee on Credentials. If the causes were removed, I presume there would be no objection to seating the delegate.

Delegate Driscoll—I move that the whole matter be laid over until tomorrow afternoon, and that the Committee on the Executive Council's report be requested to report on the matter of taking away the charter of the Chicago Federation of Labor at three o'clock.

Treasurer Lennon—That part of the report of the Executive Council is not before any committee.

Delegate Driscoll withdrew his motion.

The motion was discussed at some

length by Delegates Dold, D. A. Hayes and Spencer.

Treasurer Lennon then moved that the report of the Committee on Credentials, together with that portion of the report of the Executive Council dealing with the Chicago Federation of Labor be referred to the Committee on Local and Federated bodies, with the request that they report to the Convention at the earliest possible date. (Seconded.)

Delegate Ramsay arose to a point of order and said: That motion would do the same thing as the motion of Delegate Dold, which the Chair ruled out of order.

Vice-President Mitchell—The point is not well taken. The motion the Chair ruled out of order would have reversed the report of the committee and seated the delegate.

Delegate C. P. Shea—I arise to a point of order. Is there not a motion before the house to concur in the report of the committee? If so, the motion just made is out of order.

Vice-President Mitchell—A motion to refer is in order. The point is not well taken.

The question was further discussed by Delegates Duncan, Fitzpatrick, Dold, D. A. Hayes, Max Morris, Spencer, Mangan, Barter, Higgins, Jere L. Sullivan, C. P. Shea, T. J. Duffy and Tanquary.

On motion of Delegate Barter debate was closed at 4:30.

President Gompers in the Chair.

During the discussion Treasurer Lennon asked permission to withdraw his motion, but objection to its withdrawal was made and discussion on it was continued. A vote was taken on the motion at 4:30 p. m., and it was carried by a vote of 95 to 88.

Delegate Dempsey, for the Committee on Credentials, reported as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.,

November 17, 1904.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L.

Gentlemen:

Your Committee is in possession of a letter to Secretary Morrison from Mr. Frank Buchanan, President of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union, dated at San Francisco, November 16, 1904. Mr. Buchanan requests that

he be seated in this Convention as a delegate representing the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers as an additional delegate.

The Structural Iron Workers have two accredited delegates now seated, but are entitled to three delegates.

There is no official credential properly signed and sealed in the hands of your Credential Committee.

Messrs. Hoeneck and Brady, the accredited delegates from the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, personally request that the application of Mr. Buchanan be favorably accepted.

In accordance with the above, your Credential Committee recommends that Mr. Buchanan be seated as a delegate.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN T. DEMPSEY,
GEO. MACKEY,
JAS. F. GRIMES.

On motion of Delegate Fitzsimmons, the report of the committee was concurred in and Delegate Buchanan seated.

Delegate Gilthorpe wished to be recorded as voting against the motion.

Delegate Foster, for the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 9, by Delegate George Mackey, of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers:

Resolution No. 9:

WHEREAS, Members of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers are being subjected to many hazardous risks through the negligence of employers in not protecting dangerous places in and around machinery; and,

WHEREAS, A large percentage of accidents and deaths among Paper and Pulp Makers are due to a lack of proper protection in said mills, and

WHEREAS, Factory Inspectors are not recognized among workmen as such because of a lack of any uniform or any visible badge of office; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Officers of the American Federation of Labor insist upon a more strict observance of the Factory Inspectors' Rules in all factories; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor exert its best influences to have a law or order enacted in all States requiring that all factory inspectors shall wear a uniform or some visible badge when on duty; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor put forth its best endeavors to have a law enacted in all States requiring all factory inspectors to submit to a rigid civil service examination.

The committee recommends the insertion of the words "Factory Inspector" in the last line, before the words

"Civil Service Examination." With this amendment they recommend the adoption of the resolution.

On motion of Delegate Thomas, duly seconded, the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 22, by Delegate Louis Rentelman, of the San Francisco Labor Council:

WHEREAS, The menace of Chinese labor, now greatly allayed by the passage and enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act, has been succeeded by an evil similar in general character, but much more threatening in its possibilities, to-wit: the immigration to the United States and its insular territory of large and increasing numbers of Japanese and Korean laborers; and

WHEREAS, The American public sentiment against the immigration of Chinese labor, as expressed and crystallized in the enactment of the Chinese Exclusion Act, finds still stronger justification in demanding prompt and adequate measures of protection against the immigration of Japanese and Korean labor, on the grounds, first, that the wage and living standards of such labor are dangerous to, and must, if granted recognition in the United States, prove destructive of, the American standards in these essential respects; secondly, that the radical incompatibility, as between the peoples of the Orient and the United States, presents a problem of race preservation which it is our imperative duty to solve in our own favor, and which can only be thus solved by a policy of Exclusion; and

WHEREAS, The systematic colonization of these Oriental races of our insular territory in the Pacific, and the threatened, and partly accomplished, extension of that system to the Pacific Coast and other Western localities of the United States, constitutes a standing danger, not only to the domestic peace, but to the continuance of friendly relations between the nations concerned; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the terms of the Chinese Exclusion Act should be enlarged and extended so as to permanently exclude from the United States and its insular territory all classes of Japanese and Koreans, other than those exempted by the present terms of that Act; further

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be submitted, through the proper avenues, to the Congress of the United States, with a request for favorable consideration and action by that body.

The committee concurs in the resolution.

President Gompers—If there is no objection the report of the committee will be concurred in.

Delegate McSherry objected, and said that a resolution on the same subject presented by himself had been

referred to the Committee on President's Report.

President Gompers—This resolution was referred to the Resolutions Committee through an oversight. It is the wish of that committee that it be referred to the Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 23, by Delegates C. E. Schmidt and Herman May, of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.

WHEREAS, The struggle between organized labor and organized capital seems to be growing more intense every year; and

WHEREAS, We have recently seen such monstrous orders issued that a man who has reached the age of 35 years should not be given employment in the plants of the steel trust and other large corporations; and

WHEREAS, Organized labor, which is ever striving to place the workers on a higher plane, will, if this age limit is applied to all industries, retrograde, instead of progress; and

WHEREAS, The means through which such un-American tendencies can be resisted lie in the raising of the standard of life among the workers, and this cannot successfully be done while the American workman is subject to the competition of the Mongolian race, which cannot be unionized or Americanized; and

WHEREAS, The immigration of Japanese laborers is increasing at an alarming rate and these laborers have already worked great injury to American workmen by practically monopolizing work in certain industries on account of the low rate of wages they are willing to accept; and

WHEREAS, This influx of Japanese, unless restricted, must tend to lower the standard of living among the wage-earners of the country; be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L., through its Legislative Committee, use all lawful means to secure the necessary legislation to have the laws governing Chinese immigration also apply to Japanese and all others of the Mongolian race.

The committee recommends that Resolution No. 23, being of the same general character as Resolution No. 22 be also referred to the Committee on President's Report.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 25, by Delegate James G. Caln, of the Photo Engravers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has for several years past been upon record, reaffirmed at each annual Convention, as opposed to anti-scalping laws, and its influence has prevented the

adoption by the United States Congress, and by the Legislatures of many of our States, of laws inimical to ticket brokerage; and

WHEREAS, Failing because of the opposition of organized labor to secure through legislation laws so repugnant to the people, the great railroad trusts are now endeavoring to prevail, and in some cases have prevailed, upon the Judges of the courts to legislate by injunction, and by this abuse of legal process prevent the transfer of railroad tickets from the original purchaser to other persons; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the arbitrary custom of transportation companies in placing descriptions of purchasers upon tickets, and requiring such purchasers to sign unfair, one-sided contracts, is an imposition and an outrage, as all railroad tickets should be good to the bearer; be it further.

RESOLVED, That we hold that the ownership of a railway ticket, after it has been purchased by the passenger, is vested in that purchaser, and that it is his right, both morally and legally, to use it himself, wholly or in part, or dispose of it to others as he may see fit; and that the use of non-transferable contract, signature and descriptive tickets by the railroad companies is an outrage upon the travelling public, and a presumptuous and unwarranted interference with the property rights of passengers.

RESOLVED, That we denounce the joint validating agency system as a nuisance, an unnecessary expense and annoyance to travelers, and a discreditable scheme on the part of railroad companies to repudiate obligations and profit enormously by the forfeiture of tickets in the hands of purchasers who are unable to personally use them.

RESOLVED, That we deplore the apparent willingness of some of the courts of this country to sanction the arbitrary and unjust agreements of unlawful passenger associations by issuing injunctions to prevent the transfer of so-called contract tickets, and we denounce such action as an abuse of legal process and a course tending to bring edicts of the courts into contempt.

RESOLVED, That we again request all State Federations, Central Trades and Labor Councils and Labor Unions allied with the American Federation of Labor, to use every effort to defeat anti-scalping bills and city ordinances inimical to ticket brokerage, and again instruct our Legislative Committee at Washington to oppose all anti-scalping bills that have been, or may be, introduced in the United States Congress.

The committee concurs in the resolution.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Tanquary desired to be recorded as voting against the adoption of the report of the committee.

Resolution No. 38, by Delegate W.

Frank Moyer, of the Washington State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, There are weak, struggling Central Labor Councils situated in districts containing a comparatively large unorganized population, both as to unorganized trades and callings and members of trades already organized, and as such councils in many instances are too weak financially and numerically to support a local organizer or agent; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention of the A. F. of L. authorize and instruct its Executive Board to assist a council so situated on applying for aid—First, by appointing and commissioning such local organizer as is recommended by the applying council; second, by appropriating the sum of not less than \$300 per annum toward the support of said organizer; provided

That a council applying for aid by the provisions of this resolution must appropriate an amount toward the support of said organizer equal to that appropriated by the A. F. of L.

The committee non-concurs in the resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 49, by Delegate Mary Kenny O'Sullivan, of the National Woman's Trade Union League, and James Duncan of the Granite Cutters' National Union:

RESOLVED, That the best interests of labor require the admission of women to full citizenship as a matter of justice to them and as a necessary step toward insuring and raising the scale of wages for all.

The committee concurs in the resolution.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 51, by Delegate Morris Brown, of the Central Federated Union of New York City:

WHEREAS, The ravages of tuberculosis has made frightful progress in this country, and especially among the working class; be it

RESOLVED, By this Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that the necessary ways, means and steps be at once instituted to check tuberculosis, and, if possible, entirely eradicate the same.

The committee made the following recommendation: While we favor the eradication of consumption, we cannot concur in the resolution for the reason that it suggests no method or means by which the proposed end can or may be carried into effect.

Delegate Brown—I move to amend that we recommend that local unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. work in conjunction with the health boards in the different cities to stamp out tuberculosis.

The Chairman declared the amendment out of order.

Delegate Brown then withdrew the resolution.

Resolution No. 58, by Delegate Morris Brown, of the Central Federated Union of New York City:

WHEREAS, The Assembly of the State of New York has passed a bill regulating employment agencies; and

WHEREAS, The said measure is of great import to all organized labor, not only of one State, but of the whole country; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby direct that a like measure be introduced in the Congress of the United States, covering all States.

The committee non-concurs in the resolution.

Vice-President Duncan, of the committee said: The committee has no objection to the spirit of the resolution, but the Congress of the United States has no authority to pass such laws, which are purely State affairs.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 73, by Delegate A. T. Baum:

The following resolution, adopted by the Annual Convention of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, is offered to this Convention for consideration:

Whereas, Owing to the fact that contracts entered into between various labor organizations and employers do, as at present conducted, begin and expire on widely different dates; and

WHEREAS, By reason of such variance as above stated, allied bodies are frequently forced to combat the best interests of each other, thereby defeating the main objects of unionism; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that as speedily as possible with existing agreements, all organizations connected with the American Federation of Labor cause such agreements to begin and expire upon a date certain; such date to be hereafter agreed upon.

The committee non-concurs in the resolution.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Golden, of the Committee on Secretary's Report, read the following report:

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 17, 1904.

Report of Committee on Secretary's Report.

To the officers and Members of the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Brothers:

We, your Committee on Secretary's report respectfully submit the following:

After carefully going over the many items contained in the Secretary's report, both statistical and otherwise, your committee reports as follows:

We desire to compliment the Secretary on his able and masterful report, every matter being given in a clear, concise and business-like manner.

Second, we are pleased to note the fact that the American Federationist has made such good progress, from a financial standpoint, during the year, and would call the attention of all members of organized labor to the advisability of subscribing for the same, in order to guarantee its further success.

Third, we heartily endorse the recommendation of the Secretary in his report that no change be made in the laws governing the defense fund, or in the manner of its distribution, that would leave it liable to be taken undue advantage of.

Fourth, we further recommend that the Secretary of all National and International unions give to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, from time to time, all data relative to changes in wages, hours of labor, etc.

That the statistics in this respect may be still more complete and authentic.

In conclusion, we recommend that the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to send to the Secretary of each Central, State, Local and Federal body a copy of his report.

Fraternally,

JAMES WILSON, Chairman.

FRED LEPP.

E. J. LYNCH.

CHAS. DOLD.

GEO. H. WARNER.

WM. H. FRAZIER.

J. B. CONROY.

J. BRADY.

JOHN GOLDEN, Secretary.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in. (Carried.)

Delegate Jere L. Sullivan, of the Committee on Local and Federated Bodies, read the following report:

Your committee begs leave to submit the following report:

Resolution No. 11 intends to regulate, hence is referred to the Committee on Laws.

WHEREAS, Certain city central bodies have adopted the assessment system of raising funds for the support of strikes, etc.; and

WHEREAS, The assumption by city central bodies or other representative organizations of power to assess the membership of the affiliated unions for any purpose is contrary to the principle upon which such bodies are founded, to-wit: Mutual advice, voluntary co-operation and moral responsibility, and as such constitutes a danger both to the unions and to the bodies in which they are represented; therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, that the power of assessment should be reserved exclusively to the respective unions and the individual members thereof, to be exercised in the manner provided by their own laws, local, national or international; be it further

RESOLVED, That city central bodies and State Federations are hereby advised that all forms of assessment levied by them upon the unions affiliated therewith are opposed to the principle and policy of the American Federation of Labor and will therefore not be sustained by the Federation.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee finds that the subject matter of Resolutions Nos. 31 and 32 are covered by Article XII, Section 2 of the A. F. of L. Constitution, and that no further action is necessary. Article XII, Section 2 is as follows:

It shall be the duty of all National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to instruct their local unions to join chartered Central Labor bodies and State Federations in their vicinity where such exist. Similar instructions shall be given by the American Federation of Labor to all Trade and Federal Labor Unions under its jurisdiction.

Resolution No. 31.—By Delegate M. T. Hudson, of the Sacramento, Cal., Federated Trades Council:

WHEREAS, The Local Union of Machinists of Sacramento, Cal., was affiliated with the Central Body of their district during the years 1893 and 1894, withdrawing early in 1895; and

WHEREAS, The said local was re-organized by Organizer R. I. Wisler, of San Francisco, in 1901, and again affiliated with the Central Body of its district; and

WHEREAS, The said Local did again withdraw its delegates in 1901 and being at the present time unaffiliated with said councils; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this Convention that the International Machinists' Union be instructed to have afore-mentioned Local affiliate with the Central Body of its district.

Resolution No. 32.—By Delegate M. T. Hudson, of the Sacramento, Cal., Federated Trades Council:

WHEREAS, Local Union No. 67, Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders, was

affiliated with the Central Body in its district in 1893 and 1894, withdrawing at the close of 1894, and again affiliating in 1901 and withdrawing the same year, and not having since sent representatives to the Central Body of its district; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this Convention that the International Union of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders be instructed to notify Local No. 67 to affiliate with the Central Body of their district.

Vice-President O'Connell—I have every reason to believe that before we leave the Coast our local union there will be affiliated with the Central Body.

Secretary Morrison—In my correspondence with International officers they have always given full support, with a few exceptions, to have their local unions seated in Central

Bodies. The International officers are alive to the necessity of having their local unions represented in Central Bodies.

Delegate Driscoll—I move that the resolutions be referred to the Executive Council, together with the committee's report.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Delegate Gilthorpe—There is no such local union of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders in Sacramento as the one named.

Delegate Hudson said the wrong number had been given through error, and that the correct number of the local was 94.

The Convention was then adjourned to meet at 9 a. m., November 18th.

FIFTH DAY—Morning Session.

The Convention was called to order at 9 A. M., Friday, November 18th, Treasurer Lennon in the Chair.

Absentees—Barry, Butterworth, Brady, Tracy, Devine, Nelson, Ketter, Monaghan, Rickert, Farrell, Mahoney (T. J.), Lillen, Smith (J. W.), Warner, Pattison, Mason, Wilson (James), Dix, Dinan, Quick, Mahon, Furuseth, Maloney (P.), Powell, Morgan, Truplett, Madden, Goodwin, Husted, Michel, Porter, Lock, Petry, Harris (R. F.), Ward, Walker, Dunn (J. P.), Payne, Moffitt (C. M.), O'Shea (Dennis), Murray, Coffey, Dunn (J. P.), Patterson, Dunn (M. T.), Edmonson, Catania, Pillsbury, Bell, Keefe (M. O.), Damosonio, Dale, Schilling, Hudson (M. T.), Morey, Dowd.

Delegate Maloney—In view of the condition existing among the Textile Workers of Fall River, Mass., I move that Resolution No. 88, introduced by Delegate Golden, be taken up for discussion at 2:30 this afternoon. The resolution is now in the hands of the Committee on Organization.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Delegate Grimes, for the Committee on Credentials, reported as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 18, 1904.

To the Officers and Members of the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L.:

Your Committee on Credentials recommend that the following representatives be seated in this Convention to represent their organizations:

United Garment Workers of America
Thomas A. Rickert.

Central Labor Union, New Orleans, La., James E. Porter, 1 vote.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN T. DEMPSEY,
GEO. MACKEY,
JAS. F. GRIMES.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

Delegate Devine, for the Committee on Organization, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 13.—By Delegate Frank Bricker, of the Milkers' Protective Union No. 8861, of San Francisco:

WHEREAS, Milkers' Protective Union No. 8861, of San Francisco, has endeavored for some years past to thoroughly organize the dairies in that city and vicinity, but such work has been greatly impeded by reason of the fact that these dairies come into direct competition with the products of dairies in other localities, the employees of which are entirely unorganized; and

WHEREAS, These latter employees refuse to recognize the Milkers' Protective Union on the ground that the latter has no jurisdiction outside the limits of San Francisco; therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in annual Convention assembled, that the Executive Council is hereby authorized and instructed to make such change in the geographical jurisdiction of Milkers' Protective Union No. 8861, of San Francisco, as shall enable that body to organize the milkers of the State of California under a single head.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

The committee recommends that Resolution No. 13 be referred to the Executive Council.

It was moved by Delegate Rentelman, and duly seconded, that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Macarthur—I understand that a question similar to that contained in the resolution has been addressed to the Executive Council in the past. The judgment of the Executive Council up to the present has been that to grant a charter to the Milkers' Union covering the State of California would be something out of the regular order of procedure. Will the reference of this resolution to the Executive Council mean that a charter will be issued or that they will re-affirm their former position.

Treasurer Lennon—The Chair has no authority to make a statement for the Executive Council. I would say that the fundamental laws of trade unionism would certainly confine their limits to a much less area than the whole State. Whether the Council would take that view if the matter should be directly presented, I cannot say.

Delegate Rentelman—What is the in-

tention of the committee in referring this to the Executive Council? They do not seem to make any recommendation.

Secretary Morrison—When the request was made by the Milkers' Union to extend its jurisdiction to include the State of California the Executive Council decided, and so notified the union, that there was no reason why they should not take members into the organization from any part of the State; but under the laws of the American Federation of Labor if the milkers of any other city, ten, fifteen or thirty miles from San Francisco, desired to form a union they would receive a charter. If there are a sufficient number of local unions of milkers to form an International Union the American Federation of Labor will issue a charter to such an organization.

Delegate Rentelman—I would like to move as an amendment that the recommendation be referred to the Executive Council, with the request that they grant the demands of the Milkers' Union.

Treasurer Lennon—The gentleman having made the original motion, the consent of the Convention is necessary before he can make the amendment.

Delegate Mitchell—When this matter was before the committee I had forgotten that it had been referred to the Executive Council, or we would have made a different recommendation.

Delegate Macarthur—I move as an amendment that this report be referred to the Executive Council with favorable recommendation from this Convention. (Seconded.)

It was moved by Delegate W. D. Ryan that the amendment be laid upon the table. (Seconded.)

Treasurer Lennon—That lays the whole matter on the table.

The motion was voted on and lost.

The resolution was further discussed by Delegates Macarthur, Westoby, Canavan and Devine.

The amendment was then voted on and lost, the vote being 52 for the amendment and 80 against.

The report of the committee was then adopted.

Resolution No. 18.—By Delegates Lee M. Hart and Patrick Maloney, of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor issued a general demand that all its affiliated National and In-

ternational Unions should use its every energy to thoroughly unionize the city of Philadelphia; and

WHEREAS, At the Twelfth Annual Convention of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees recently held in the City of Milwaukee, it was unanimously decided that we comply with the orders of the American Federation of Labor by placing its full moral and financial support in the City of Philadelphia; and

WHEREAS, The International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees has recently made a full and thorough investigation of that craft in that city and found conditions in a demoralized state; and

WHEREAS, It is the purpose of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees to have its General Executive Council to go to Philadelphia, there to remain until they can secure the absolute recognition of their local union; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor indorse the attitude assumed by the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, and further instruct its Organizers and members in the City of Philadelphia and vicinity to give their full moral support to thoroughly unionize the theaters and amusement places of Philadelphia and vicinity.

The committee recommends that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 19.—By Delegate George Bechtold, of the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees:

WHEREAS, The International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees has been organized for the protection of the men employed in the iron and steel industry; and

WHEREAS, There are yet many large cities and sections of this great continent where the Foundry Employees are in a deplorable state, owing to its unorganized conditions; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor be and is hereby empowered and directed to appoint a special organizer, whose duty it shall be to devote its entire time for six months for the purpose of effectively organizing the thousands of laborers employed in the iron and steel industry; and be it further

RESOLVED, That said organizer be a practical foundry worker.

The committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 24.—By Delegates C. E. Schmidt and Herman May of the Amal-

garnated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen Union:

WHEREAS, The Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America have just passed a severe struggle which has depleted their treasury and reduced their membership; and

WHEREAS, The combined efforts of organized capital is now using every means in their power to prevent the A. M. C. and B. W. of N. A. from rebuilding their organization; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. do place an organizer in the field to devote his entire time to the organizing of the A. M. C. and B. W. of N. A., and that the International Executive Board of the A. M. C. and B. W. of N. A. shall appoint such organizer at the expense of the A. F. of L.

The committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council:

Delegate Schmidt—We have sufficient confidence in the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to know they will do the right and just thing in this matter. I therefore move that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

The motion was seconded and carried

Resolution No. 34.—By Delegate C. W. Woodman of the Texas State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, There are some 30,000 wage-earners in the lumber regions of Texas who can be organized; and

WHEREAS, The compulsory commissary insurance and check system exists with no regular pay day, in some camps there being years between pay days; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Board be instructed to send a man into that region to make a careful investigation with a view to devising a plan by which these wage earners may be given relief and enrolled under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

The committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

President Gompers in the chair.

Resolution No. 45.—By William S. Smith, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles, Cal.:

WHEREAS, A concerted effort is being made throughout the State of California to disrupt organized labor, in order that low wages and long hours again may prevail; therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in Twenty-fourth

Annual Convention assembled, that the President of the Federation be and is hereby requested to appoint an organizer to work within the State of California for a period of one year, beginning January 1, 1905.

The committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 60.—By Delegate John Ryan of the Cemetery Employees' Union, No. 10634:

WHEREAS, C. E. U. 10,634 respectfully petitions this Convention to assist in the organization of the men engaged in their craft throughout the country; they have in their organization in San Francisco and vicinity 125 members in good standing; they have been able through that organization to better their conditions in every respect, but it is absolutely necessary that they have assistance from this body in the way of organizing men of other cities if their wages are to be maintained or further advanced, and their organization kept intact; therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. that the Incoming Executive Board be and is hereby instructed to appoint an organizer whose duty it shall be to organize the men engaged in cemeteries throughout the country, and the expense of such work to be borne by the American Federation of Labor.

Committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 61.—By Delegate Frank G. Jones of the City Firemen's Union, No. 11431:

WHEREAS, The City Fire Department of Pittsburgh, Pa., is organized to protect and advance the condition of its members;

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. through its organizers, make an effort to organize the Fire Departments throughout the country, believing that by being organized it will be the means of getting shorter hours, as the fireman works twenty-four for a day.

Committee recommends that the resolution be referred to Executive Council.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 64.—By Delegate Thomas J. Maloney of the Glove Makers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The existence of the International Glove Workers' Union of

American is threatened by reasons of the continual attacks made by the "Manufacturers' Association" during the two years of our existence; and

WHEREAS, The last lockout of the Glove Workers of Fulton County, New York, which lasted for more than six months, in which we were unsuccessful, has discouraged our members and left us heavily in debt, thereby being without the necessary funds to organize our craft or to advertise our label;

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, especially instruct all of its organizers to aid in organizing Glove Workers wherever they may come in contact with them; and

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor appropriate a sum of money and loan or donate same to the International Glove Workers' Union of America to enable the said organization to continue its existence.

The committee recommends the adoption of the resolution, with the exception of the last paragraph, which they refer to the Executive Council.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 71.—By Delegate Robert S. Maloney of the Lawrence (Mass.) Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, In the City of Lawrence, Mass., the workers in the textile industries number more than 35,000; and

WHEREAS, Of this number but a small part are included in the ranks of organized labor, and the conditions of the workers require all the help organized labor can possibly extend to them; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council be and are hereby instructed to place in Lawrence, at the earliest possible time, a special organizer for the purpose of bringing into the ranks of organized labor a body of people who need all the help we can give them.

The committee recommends that the resolution be referred to Executive Council.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Vice-President Mitchell—Resolution No. 23 was referred to the Committee on Organization. This belongs to the Committee on President's Report. I move that it be referred to that committee.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Delegate O'Brien, for the Committee on Labels, reported as follows:

The following paragraph from the report of the Executive Council was referred to the Committee on Labels:

UNION LABELS.

During the year we have endorsed the

union labels of the following organizations:

International Brotherhood of Tip Printers, by E. C., July, 1904.

Brush Makers' International Union, by E. C., June, 1904.

International Glove Workers, December, 1903.

Amalgamated Leather Workers of America, December, 1903.

The committee concurs in the action of the Executive Council in the endorsement of the labels.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 5.—By Delegates Fischer and McAndrews of the Tobacco Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The blue label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union represents tobacco made under fair union conditions, by union men; and

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers' label is the only proof of the same, as it distinguishes union from non-union and trust-made tobacco; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled in San Francisco, Cal., re-endorse the blue label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union; and be it further

RESOLVED, That every member of each affiliated union be, and is hereby requested to demand the blue label upon all tobacco and cigarettes he may purchase, thereby showing his loyalty to the cause of unionism in a substantial manner.

The committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 20.—By Delegate Louis J. Gordon of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers:

WHEREAS, The label of the above organization has been officially endorsed by the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, Such endorsement materially aided the Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of N. A.; and

WHEREAS, The calling for the union label by trade unionists materially assists all unions; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L., in Convention assembled, again endorses the label of the C. H. and C. M. of N. A., and urges all affiliated unions and all unaffiliated ones to insist upon the label being on all cloth hats and caps and especially upon uniform caps, that they may have occasion to use.

The committee recommends that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 56.—By Delegate Morris Brown of the Central Federated Union of New York City:

WHEREAS, Past experience has demonstrated the splendid agitation work accomplished by the Label Leagues which have been organized in some parts of the country; and

WHEREAS, The trades union movement can best be furthered and its power centralized by creating a demand for union label production; be it

RESOLVED, That this Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor instruct all affiliated unions, and especially all central bodies, to agitate for and organize Label Leagues in all parts of the country, and urge all local unions who have a trade label and all others to join such Label League.

The committee recommends that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 63.—By Delegate Thos. J. Mahoney of the Glove Workers' International Union:

RESOLVED, That this Convention do hereby endorse the label of the International Glove Workers' Union of America, placed on all gloves and mittens, men's working gloves and mittens, ladies' and gents' fine dress gloves, and children's gloves and mittens. And be it further

RESOLVED, That the members of the A. F. of L. are to instruct and urge their mothers, wives and daughters to demand and wear none but union made gloves and mittens.

The committee recommends that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 67.—By Delegate Frank Sweeney of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods:

WHEREAS, The International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods in Convention assembled at St. Louis, Mo., June 10-18, 1904, adopted the steel stamp to replace the old blue paper label; and

WHEREAS, The old blue paper label was insufficient in its methods of durability to bring about desired results; and

WHEREAS, The steel stamp is the recognized official label of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fourth Convention of the American Federation of Labor endorse the label of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, and request all unionists, especially the different Teamsters' locals affiliated, to

demand said label when purchasing or using horse goods; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor notify all affiliated Teamsters' locals of this resolution.

The committee recommends that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 68.—By Delegate David Kreyling of the St. Louis (Mo.) Central Trades and Labor Union:

WHEREAS, The Red and White Label and the Stamp Label of the Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers International Union of America represents goods made by union labor under fair conditions; and

WHEREAS, Our label is the only proof of the same; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled, endorse the Red and White (paper) label and the Stamp of the Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' International Union; and be it further

RESOLVED, That every member of each affiliated union be hereby requested to demand our paper label upon all trunks and our stamp label upon all travelers goods and leather novelties that he or she may purchase.

The committee recommends that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Foster—Resolution No. 88, in regard to the textile workers of Fall River, Mass., who are on strike, was made a special order of business for 2:30 this afternoon. I move that the action by which it was referred to that time be reconsidered.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Vice-President Duncan moved that when the Convention adjourned the rules be suspended and an adjournment taken to 9 o'clock Saturday morning, to allow the committees time to work.

The motion was discussed by Delegates O'Brien, Sullivan and Tanquary.

The motion was then voted on and carried.

Delegate Guerin moved that Resolution No. 88 be taken from the hands of the Committee on Organization, to which it had been referred, and taken up at once.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Delegate Fitzsimmons moved that the

resolution be adopted and an assessment of one cent per week per member be levied on the members of all affiliated organizations for a period of ten weeks. (Seconded.)

Delegate D. D. Driscoll moved the following amendment: That members of the organizations affiliated with the American Federation be each assessed one cent a week for three weeks, and that the matter be then referred to the Executive Council, with power to make further assessment if required. (Seconded.)

Delegate O'Sullivan moved as an amendment to the amendment that members of affiliated organizations be assessed one cent a day until the strike was won. (Seconded.)

The question was discussed by Delegates Golden, Driscoll, O'Sullivan, Foster, Sullivan, Maloney, Glithorpe and Brown.

Delegate Brown moved that the Convention appropriate the sum of five thousand dollars for the benefit of the textile workers for immediate use.

The motion was declared out of order.

On motion debate was closed.

The amendment offered by Delegate Driscoll was read.

President Gompers—The amendment is not quite intelligible.

With the consent of the mover of the amendment it was corrected to read: That the subject matter of the resolution be referred to the Executive Council, with power to make an additional assessment, if, in their judgment, it is necessary to do so.

Delegate Golden withdrew the resolution and accepted the amendment offered by Delegate Driscoll.

The amendment was then voted on and carried.

Officers of the following international organizations announced that their assessments would be paid at once, or as soon as their headquarters could be communicated with:

Delegate Keefe, of the International Longshoremen's Assn; J. B. Lennon, International Journeymen Tailor's Union; Lee M. Hart, of the Theatrical Stage Employees; C. P. Shea, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters; James O'Connell, International Association of Machinists; Louis Kemper, of the Brewery Workmen; D. A. Hayes, of the Glass Bottle Blowers; John Fitzpatrick, of the Journeymen Horseshoers; John Brady, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers; James Duncan, of the Granite Cutters;

J. F. Hammil, Steam Engineers; L. A. Tanquary, of the Railroad Telegraphers; John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America; J. P. Murphy, of the Plate Printers' Union; Thos. Westoby, of the Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers; J. R. O'Brien, of the Retail Clerks; W. J. Spencer, Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Steam Fitters; William Penje, of the Seamen's International Union; Delegate O'Leary, Laborers' Protective Union; J. L. Hutchison, Laundry Workers; J. E. Tobin, Boot and Shoe Makers; C. L. Shamp, Stationary Firemen; J. J. Morris, Glass Workers' International Association; Bert Beadle, Watch Case Engravers; Frank Duffy, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and Frank Feeney, of the Elevator Constructors.

Delegate C. P. Shea, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, asked permission to introduce a resolution on which the teamsters' delegates wish immediate action.

The request of Delegate Shea was granted, and the Teamsters' delegates introduced the following resolution, No. 150:

WHEREAS, The Furniture Manufacturers' Association of the City of Chicago has refused to sign a wage scale with the Furniture Drivers' Local Union No. 722, of that city; and

WHEREAS, In consequence of such refusal a strike has been declared by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters to resist the efforts of the furniture employers to impose open shop conditions upon the teamsters' organization; and

WHEREAS, The Chicago Employers' Association has declared that a general lockout of the teamsters in Chicago will take place; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the delegates to the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor endorse the position taken by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and pledge the moral support of the A. F. of L. to the teamsters' organizations in its efforts to maintain union shop principles in that industry.

It was moved and seconded that the resolution be adopted. The motion was carried by the unanimous vote of the Convention.

The chairman of the Committee on Grievances asked that Resolution No. 10, which had been referred to that committee, be referred to the Committee on Resolutions. The request was granted, and the resolution so referred.

The Convention was then adjourned until 9 A. M., November 19th.

SIXTH DAY—Morning Session.

The Convention was called to order at 9 A. M., Saturday, November 19th, President Gompers in the Chair.

Absentees.—McDade, Butterworth, Horneek, Tveitmoe, Burns (Geo.), Rickert, Farrell, Lillen, Smith (J. W.), Wharton, McSorley, Warner, Pattison, O'Neill (J. H.), Mason, Wilson (Jas.), Cain, Dinan, Quick, Orr, Maloney (Patrick), Morgan, Triplett, Madden, Iglesias, Woodman, Husted, Michel, Harris, Ward, Dunn (J. P.), Payne, O'Shea (Dennis), Coffey, Patterson, Dunn (M. T.), Edmondson, Bell, Catania, Bailey, Pillsbury, Schrader, Schilling, Hudson (M. T.), Morey, Padilla.

Delegate J. G. Brown, of the Shingle Weavers' International Union, asked the consent of the Convention to the introduction of a resolution.

Permission was granted. Delegate Brown introduced the following:

Resolution No. 151.—By Delegate J. G. Brown, of the Shingle Weavers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The repeated efforts of the International Shingle Weavers' Union to establish union conditions in the mills of the St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company, the Far West Lumber Company of Tacoma, Wash., and the Grays Harbor Commercial Company of Cosmopolis, Wash., have in each instance failed because of the undiluted hostility to unionism manifested by the above firms; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor shall place the above firms upon the "We Don't Patronize List" of the American Federationist.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Boycotts.

Delegate Fischer, of the Tobacco Workers' International Union, asked permission to make a statement. Permission was granted, and Delegate Fischer said: Representatives of a tobacco company are visiting every dealer in tobacco and cigars and trying to drive out union goods. They are advertising the Union Leader as union-made, and are using a label similar to the label of the Tobacco Workers' label. I ask the delegates to not be misled by this label.

President Gompers.—The delegates will govern themselves accordingly.

Delegate O'Brien, for the Committee on Labels, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 91.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, of the International Typographical Union:

WHEREAS, The multiplicity of labels used on union goods leads to confusion and often even to antagonism among organized workers, where the label should be a means of strength and harmony; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we urge all unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to co-operate for the adoption of a universal union label to be used on all products of union labor.

The committee recommends that the resolution be non-concurred in.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 127.—By Delegate I. Jacoby of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union:

WHEREAS, At the last Convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, held in Boston, Mass., on June 6, 1904, the General President of the I. L. G. W. U. reported that the best interest of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union are being injured by the National Consumers' League, the latter organization placing its label on products jurisdiction over which has been granted to the I. L. G. W. U. by the A. F. of L.; and

WHEREAS, The I. L. G. W. U. Convention decided to refer this grievance against the National Consumers' League to the American Federation of Labor for adjustment; and

WHEREAS, It is the duty of the A. F. of L. to protect the interests of its affiliated unions to the fullest extent, therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor assembled in Twenty-fourth Annual Convention in San Francisco, Cal., that the Incoming Executive Council be instructed to investigate this matter thoroughly and take all necessary steps to preserve the interests of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

The committee recommends that the resolution be concurred in.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 126.—By Delegate I. Jacoby of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union:

WHEREAS, A large number of local unions affiliated with the International

Ladies' Garment Workers' Union have been attacked by organized employers' associations during the past year; and

WHEREAS, In consequence of lack of demand for the union label on ladies' at several locals of the I. L. G. W. U. have been unsuccessful in bettering the conditions of their members or in resisting attacks of organized employers; and

WHEREAS, The I. L. G. W. U. is affiliated with the A. F. of L. and thereby entitled to the full support of organized labor; therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor assembled in Twenty-fourth Annual Convention at San Francisco, Cal., that all resolutions of endorsement and in support of the Union label of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union adopted by previous Conventions of the A. F. of L. be reaffirmed; and further

RESOLVED, That we urge upon all wage-workers the necessity of demanding the Union Label of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union on ladies' cloaks, suits, skirts, capes, waists and underwear whenever purchasing the same.

The committee recommends that the resolution be concurred in.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 133.—By Delegate C. W. Woodman of the Texas State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, In Texas we have an organization known as the Farmers' Union, with a membership of more than 100,000, the Constitution of which pledges its members to oppose trusts and trust-made goods; and

WHEREAS During the past year its members have prosecuted the Trade Union boycotts, suffered for us the inconveniences of injunctions and contributed financially to Trade Unions during strikes; and

WHEREAS, By reason of the lack of opportunity to study our methods for distinguishing union from non-union or trust made goods, and because in their local, county and State meetings they have expressed a desire to learn of our labels and methods; be it

RESOLVED, That all organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L. that use the union labels be requested to furnish each labor paper in Texas with such advertising matter, literature or otherwise, as may be used and to furnish such postage to said labor papers as may be needed in distribution of same; and be it further

RESOLVED, That in recognition of the great assistance the Farmers' Unions have rendered trade unions in Texas, all A. F. of L. organizers and trades unions be requested to render such assistance, when opportunities are presented, as may be helpful to its upbuilding.

The committee recommends that the resolution be concurred in.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution N. 135.—By the Delegates of the Cigar Makers' International Union:

WHEREAS, That in many instances the sale of union-made products have been retarded by those who handle them, by not giving preference to union-made goods; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That all union men be requested to, whenever possible, give their aid in the selling of products which bears the union label.

The committee recommends that the resolution be concurred in.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 109.—By Delegates of the Cigar Makers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The Cigar Makers' International Union of America places upon the product of the labor of its members a Blue Label to designate such labor from the products of child, prison, tenement house and Chinese labor; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the delegates to the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. assembled, condemn the practices by the trust and other non-union cigar manufacturers of the United States and Canada, who by the employment of young and innocent children crush hope out of their lives, dwarf them physically, mentally and morally; be it

RESOLVED, That a general demand be made by the members of the American Federation of Labor for the union Blue Label of the Cigar Makers' Union of America.

The committee recommends that the resolution be endorsed.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Foster, for the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 142.—By Delegate E. J. Lynch, of the Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers', Brass Molders', Brass and Silver Workers' International Union of N. A.:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor, with its 121 National and International Unions, 33 State Branches, 521 Central Bodies and 1,725 Trade and Federal Unions, as well as over 50,000 local unions affiliated with the respective National Unions; and

WHEREAS, Each and every one of those unions, both International and local, deposit their money in Savings Banks and National Banks; and

WHEREAS, For \$10,000 deposit, a charter for a National Bank can be procured; and

WHEREAS, The amount of money to-day owned by National and Inter-

national Unions, local and Federal Unions, could start from five to twenty National Banks or Savings Banks in different parts of the United States; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor go on record in favor of establishing workmen's banks in different parts of the United States and that the incoming Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor be empowered to select the cities where said workmen's banks should be established and that each National and International Union, State Branch, Central Labor Union, Federal Union and local union affiliated with International Unions deposit their money in said banks and thus conduct an annex to the American Federation of Labor banking depositories for the money of their respective organizations.

The committee recommended that the resolution be non-concurred in.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 10.—By W. Macarthur, International Seamen's Union of America:

WHEREAS, The recurrence of jurisdiction disputes in the Conventions of the American Federation of Labor occupies much time and effort which could be better devoted to devising and perfecting measures of common defense against the common opposition to organized labor; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the following recommendations are hereby submitted to the affiliated organizations, as a basis of temporary adjustment and final settlement, to-wit:

1. Except in the case of those disputes satisfactorily adjusted by this or any preceding Convention, by mutual agreement or by other means, organizations now in disagreement, or which may hereafter disagree upon questions of jurisdiction, shall permit the disputed points to rest in abeyance for the period of one year from this date.

2. During this period each organization in question shall be permitted to retain and exercise jurisdiction so far as the same is actually established at the time of disagreement, certificates of membership to be accepted as prima facie evidence of jurisdiction.

3. During this period men and women holding certificates of membership in two or more organizations involved in a dispute as to jurisdiction shall, should the question of jurisdiction over such men and women be raised by either or any organization, be required and permitted to individually choose the organization to which they prefer to acknowledge allegiance. Having so chosen, such men and women shall be conceded to the jurisdiction of the organizations to which they have respectfully tendered their allegiance.

4. During this period the respective organizations shall continue the work of organization among non-unionists, and shall have and exercise jurisdiction over those thus organized, with the as-

sistance and support of the American Federation of Labor, and without let of hindrance from any other source.

The committee recommends that the resolution be non-concurred in.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 14.—By delegates representing the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union:

WHEREAS, There must and will be an organization of labor while the rights and liberties of free-born citizens are industrially and politically dissociated from the workers, and

WHEREAS, By birth, heritage, tradition and relationship organized labor is the custodian and conservator of the and liberties of labor, and

WHEREAS, Organized labor is the parent philosophically, economically and industrially, of the cause of justice to labor, and its progress has been blazed with its struggles to possess labor with the exercise of those rights and liberties which are the natural companions of the spark of life in the breast of man; its work will never cease until each individual is placed in full possession and enjoys free exercise of those rights and liberties now restricted; there are and can be no free workers denied their rightful economic state; and the working people will not enjoy those rights, liberties and opportunities which are the heritage of man until the labor of each is requited on the basis of economic justice; therefore be it

RESOLVED and proclaimed by this Twenty-fourth Convention of the A. F. of L., that organized labor is not a separate institution striving for its own immediate selfish ends, but is an organization of, by and for the working people, struggling to reclaim to all labor the moral and material value of those rights, liberties and freedom of opportunities now enjoyed only in the abstract;

That from out the economic necessity of labor grew organized labor and with its birth went the commission to secure economic justice for all labor both organized and unorganized, which from its inception it has ever been loyal to and has never surrendered, to organized labor unorganized labor looks for the consummation of that commission;

That this work is not a self-imposed philanthropic duty but is the breath, nutrition and life of the labor movement, and organized labor has never consigned to any other force, or institution, industrial, political or philanthropic, the conservation of the cause of labor, and the elevation of labor to its rightful economic place and unorganized labor has never resigned its claim upon organized labor as the natural, logical and rightful protector of the rights, liberties, opportunities and interests of all labor;

That organized labor is inward as outward, and inspired by no ulterior motives, seeks no ulterior ends behind expiatory and cloaking professions, its professions like its inspirations and

object being indubitably substantiated by that every day unceasing effort in the cause of all labor which has been inseparable from it since its birth;

That the history of the progress of organized labor is the history of the progress of unorganized labor;

That organized labor initiated, fathered and secured every improvement in their work-day conditions now enjoyed by the working people and there have been no improvements gained by organized labor the universal enjoyment of which has ever been denied to the unorganized by organized labor, such denials having been by antagonistic forces and interests and in spite of organized labor; and there has never been a time that the pulse of organized labor did not beat in rhythm with the needs of all labor and the hopes of non-union labor; and

That the ultimate object is the attainment of economic justice for union and non-union labor and that organized labor was primarily, is now and will be in futurity, the first and foremost advocate, friend, protector and promoter of the rights, liberties, opportunities and interests of organized or unorganized, union or non-union labor.

The committee recommends that the resolution be non-concurred in.

It was moved and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Tobin—The resolution was introduced for the reason that the Parry organization and the various Citizens' Alliances have been contending that they are the natural protectors of unorganized labor. They undertake to speak for unorganized labor, and to claim the right of unorganized labor to sell its work when and where it will. We are of the opinion that a declaration of the kind contained in the resolution, or a declaration of a similar character, should be made for the purpose of letting the world know that the American Federation of Labor is the natural, logical and rightful protector of unorganized labor.

Delegate McSherry moved that the resolution be referred again to the Committee on Resolutions, with the request that they present a resolution expressing the sentiments contained in Mr. Tobin's remarks. (Seconded.)

Delegate W. D. Ryan—As one member of the Committee on Resolutions I object to having this resolution again referred to us. If it is to be again referred it should be to the persons presenting it.

Vice-President Duncan—The Committee on Resolutions has considered the matter thoroughly, and the opinion of the committee is expressed in its recommendation. If the Convention desires to refer

the resolution, it should be referred to the delegates presenting it, or to a committee selected for that purpose.

Delegate McSherry—I think the Resolution Committee, which is composed of delegates representing a number of organizations, could better prepare this resolution than the delegates representing one organization.

Delegate Sullivan—I move as a substitute that the resolution be re-committed to the introducers, they to recast it if they so desire.

Vice-President Kidd in the Chair.

The Chairman declared the substitute out of order, because the motion of Delegate McSherry was virtually a substitute for the motion before the house.

The question was discussed by Delegates D. A. Hayes, Leavitt and McSherry.

The motion of Delegate McSherry was voted on and lost.

The motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was carried.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

It was suggested to us in a letter from Secretary Fox, of the Portland (Maine) Central Labor Union, that the Maine State Federation had been represented in the State conferences of the Board of Charities and Corrections, and that the American Federation of Labor should be represented by a delegate to attend the National Conference of Charities and Corrections. Dr. S. J. Smith, President of the National Conference, was also of that opinion, inasmuch as many matters affecting labor performed in these various institutions would have an important bearing upon the interests of labor. We recommend that the Executive Council be authorized to appoint such a representative to attend the conference to be held in June, 1905.

The committee recommends that this portion of the report of the Executive Council be concurred in.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 51.—By Delegate Morris Brown of the Central Federated Union of New York City:

WHEREAS, The ravages of tuberculosis has made frightful progress in this country, and especially among the working class; be it

RESOLVED, By this Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that the necessary ways, means and steps be at once instituted to check tuberculosis, and, if possible, entirely eradicate the same.

The committee recommends that the resolution be concurred in.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 124.—By Delegate Geo. C. Campbell, of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators:

WHEREAS, A great crime is being committed in the employment of nearly two million children of tender years in the various industries of this country, the cause being the greed of employers and the poverty of parents; and

WHEREAS, Many States have no laws against child labor, and in those that have laws they are not enforced as they should be, from lack of proper co-operation by the general public; therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, that we most earnestly call the attention of the public press, ministers, teachers and all reform bodies to take up the cause of the child and demand in no uncertain tones the passage of such laws, and the proper enforcement of the same, that child labor shall be forever abolished, and the child placed in school, where it properly belongs.

The committee recommends that the resolution be concurred in.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 76.—By Delegate Thos. Westoby, of the International Union of Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers:

WHEREAS, Prolonged strikes and lockouts entail great hardships upon employer and employe, and believing that if an arbitration board had been in existence that many a long struggle would have been ended satisfactorily to both parties; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Incoming Law and Legislative Committee confer with the Secretary of Commerce and Labor with a view to having such laws passed as they can suggest so as to bring about conditions that will settle such strike or lockout.

The committee recommends that the resolution be non-concurred in.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Westoby spoke in favor of the resolution.

Vice-President Kidd—The reason the committee made an unfavorable report on the resolution is that it virtually asks that a compulsory arbitration law be enacted.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 81.—By Delegates of the Seamen's International Union of America:

WHEREAS, There is now pending in Congress a bill (H. R. 13771) "to amend the laws relative to American seamen, and to prevent the undermanning of American vessels and to encourage the training of boys in the merchant marine;" and

WHEREAS, The enactment of the aforesaid provisions would prove not only beneficial to the seafaring workers and to the naval defenses of the country, but would also greatly increase the safety of life and property afloat; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, hereby endorses said bill (H. R. 13771), and instructs its Executive Council to use every possible effort to secure its passage by Congress.

The committee concurred in the resolution and recommends its adoption.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 90.—By Delegate Frank Sweeney, of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods:

WHEREAS, There has been and is being brought in through the port of New York, under the tariff law providing for a low tariff on unfinished goods; and

WHEREAS, The First Vice-President of the I. U. B. of L. on H. G. has discovered that this is a much abused pretext; and

WHEREAS, A very large part of a number of shipments of harness and saddles have come through the port of New York, N. Y., not unfinished, but finished and ready for consumption; and

WHEREAS, The International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods have through a great deal of expense, through time donated by First Vice-President E. J. Baker, located in New York, N. Y., to stop the practice of a very much abused law; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor recommend that the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. give all assistance possible to the First Vice-President, E. J. Baker, of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods to stop this practice.

The committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 136.—By Delegates C. Schmidt and Herman May, of the Almagated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen:

WHEREAS, The National Women's Trade Union League of America is organized to affiliate all women wage earners with Trade Unions of their respective crafts, and to promote a better conception of the needs of working women in the public conscience; and

WHEREAS, The officers and members of the National Women's Trade Union League have rendered the Labor movement a great service in assisting women involved in the recent strike of Butcher Workmen and the strike of the Textile Workers; therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-fourth Session of the American Federation of Labor, that the National Women's Trade Union League be and is hereby extended an invitation to be represented in the Annual Conventions of the American Federation of Labor by one Fraternal Delegate with one vote.

The committee recommends that the resolution be not concurred in.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate O'Sullivan moved as an amendment that the resolution be adopted, with the exception of that part which granted a vote to such fraternal delegates, and that the resolution also include the Woman's Label League and all other leagues working in co-operation with trade unions. (Seconded.)

Delegate Foster, of the Committee, said in part: I yield to no one in my appreciation of the work done by the various auxiliary organizations; but it seems to me the inviting of fraternal delegates of any kind to a voice and a vote in the Conventions of the American Federation of Labor should be a matter, not of compulsion, but of courtesy. The Constitution says this Convention shall be made up of delegates from bona fide trade unions. I believe we should have the co-operation of every organization whose sympathies are in accord with the trade union movement, but their fraternal delegates should be here by the choice of the Convention, not by a mandatory resolution forcing them upon us whether we wish them or not.

Delegate O'Brien said the motion asked for a privilege that had always been enjoyed by such delegates.

Delegate W. D. Ryan, of the committee, opposed the resolution, and said in

part: I am opposed to the adoption of this resolution. If the organization mentioned has a delegate seated in this Convention with a voice and a vote, there is no reason why a number of men cannot get together who have never belonged to a labor union, do not now belong and never intend to belong to one, organize a similar league and secure a seat and a vote in this Convention. The committee is opposed to any person, man or woman, who is not a member of a bona fide labor union having a voice and a vote in this Convention.

The amendment was voted on but not carried. The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 107.—By Delegates James Duncan, T. J. Lyons and W. J. O'Brien, of Granite Cutters' National Union:

WHEREAS, The laborers and mechanics employed on government works since 1869 have since 1872 been actively engaged in an effort to secure pay for overtime made by them in the belief that these claims are perfectly just and well founded; it is therefore

RESOLVED, That Section two of the deficiency appropriation act, approved May 18, 1872 (Seventeenth Statutes at Large, page 134), is hereby revived and continued in force and made applicable to all labor performed in excess of eight hours per day by all laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States since the 19th day of May, 1861, the date of the proclamation of the President concerning such pay; said claims to be adjudicated by the Court of Claims upon the basis prescribed in and by said section, and judgments to be rendered for extra pay in proportion to the increase of hours of labor wherever more than the legal day's work of eight hours was performed; and

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, as a body, recommends to Congress the favorable consideration of these claims, and directs its officers or committees in charge of legislation to give their best efforts to the passage of legislation having for its object the relief of these claims.

The committee recommends that the resolution be concurred in.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 111.—By Delegates of the International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, The towing of log rafts on the open ocean is a danger to navigation, and through being lost by their tow boats or broken up by action of the waves, endanger the lives of other seamen and of passengers; and

WHEREAS, H. R. 12,534, now pending in Congress, is designated to pro-

hibit the towing of log rafts; therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in Annual Convention assembled, hereby endorse said bill (H. R. 12534), and instructs its Executive Council to use every possible means to secure the passage of said bill.

The committee recommends that the resolution be concurred in.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 139.—By Delegate Tito Pacelli, of Rockmens' Protective Union No. 10631.

WHEREAS, The infamous padrone system continues to spread and flourish in spite of the opposition of organized labor and in violation of the Sanitary and Company Store Law; and

WHEREAS, This new serfdom has grown to such proportions that laborers are housed in the most miserable and death-breeding hovels even within the limits of the great and prosperous City of New York; and

WHEREAS, This evil has grown to such alarming dimensions on railroad and public work that it threatens the very existence of those unions that have been struggling with some success to obtain a foothold on such work; and

WHEREAS, The conditions under which the laborers live and work under the padrone system not only constitute a degradation of American workers to the level of serfdom, but stand as a demoralizing example to other employers and laborers; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Federation take immediate and practical measures to stamp out this menace to American manhood, beginning by an investigation by the Executive Council of the conditions in the principle States where the padrone system is in vogue and following up this investigation by a demand for the enforcement of such laws as already bear upon the evil and the enactment of such new legislation as may be necessary finally to stamp it out.

The committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council for investigation.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 144.—By Delegates Weber, Miller and Carey, of the American Federation of Musicians:

RESOLVED, That the Legislative Committee of the A. F. of L. is instructed to assist in every possible legal manner the passage, by Congress, of a bill prohibiting the competition of enlisted musicians with civilian musicians.

The committee recommends that the resolution be concurred in.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 146.—By Delegates Santiago Iglesias and Esteban Padilla, of the Porto Rican Unions:

WHEREAS, The union working people of Porto Rico in particular, and the people in general, have requested us to ask this Convention to give the entire people of Porto Rico the honor of holding the next Convention of the American Federation of Labor in San Juan; we request it be

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L., assembled, to hold the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention in the City of San Juan de Porto Rico next year.

The committee refers the resolution to the Convention without recommendation.

Action on the resolution was deferred.

Delegate Devine, for the Committee on Organization, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 8.—By Delegate George Mackey of International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers:

WHEREAS, The International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, an organization of a few years' existence, which has had a severe struggle to build up a membership in the face of bitter opposition by our employers; and

WHEREAS, The Brotherhood of Paper and Pulp Makers, by reason of numerous strikes and lockouts, waged not only in the interests of the shorter hour and the living wage principle, but for our very existence; and

WHEREAS, The manufacturers of paper and pulp throughout the country have formed associations and alliances for the avowed purpose of exterminating the organization of Paper and Pulp Makers; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor render the Brotherhood of Paper and Pulp Makers assistance at this critical time by placing one or more organizers in the field at the disposal of the Brotherhood of Paper and Pulp Makers.

The committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 16.—By Delegates Rody Kenahan and John Fitzpatrick, of the Journeymen Horse Shoers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The International Journeymen Horse Shoers' Union has had several important strikes during the past two years which have been a heavy financial drain upon the funds of the International and the local unions; and

WHEREAS, The horse shoeing trade is not as well organized as it should be although the International Union is directing every effort to this end, but has not the funds to carry on this work as effectually as it should be; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor hereby pledges its fullest support to the International Journeymen Horse Shoers' Union, and will assist in every possible way to organize every horse shoer in this country; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor pay one-half the expenses of a special organizer for one year for this purpose; the organizer to be selected by the International Horse Shoers' Union and be acceptable to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

The committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 83.—By Delegate Bert H. Beadle of the Watch Case Engravers' International Association:

WHEREAS, There are a great number of men and women working in the State of Ohio who are unorganized, and who would if they were organized be a great help to the unions to which they would be affiliated; and

WHEREAS, There are at all times disputes arising in the different organizations which are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor which cannot be adjusted without the influence of some one who has the power to do so; be it therefore

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of the delegates here assembled that an organizer under pay of the American Federation of Labor be placed in the State of Ohio to aid the State Federation and other organizations to organize the non-union working people of the State.

The committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 84.—By Delegate James Wood of the Stockton Federated Trades:

WHEREAS, The labor condition of Stockton, California, is at the present time at a very low eb, and the necessity of the appointment of a resident union man as organizer under salary is apparent; be it therefore

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, the President of the Federation is hereby instructed to appoint a resident organizer to work in the City of Stockton for a period of three months or such time as the Convention sees fit to recommend.

The committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 89.—By Delegate T. Westoby, of the International Union of Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers:

WHEREAS, The rapid growth of trades unions have in proportion increased the amount of business in the various central bodies until it has become impossible to give the time for the consideration of important matters that such matters require; and

WHEREAS, The time of the central bodies is taken up with matters that belong to department councils and could be better discussed and decided by said department councils; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Committee take action on dividing the various trades into department councils, such department councils to be chartered by the A. F. of L. and under the jurisdiction of the central body of the city in which it is located.

The committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Law.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 97.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, of the International Typographical Union:

WHEREAS, The present factory system is compelling an increased employment of women, who, because they are women, are asked to work for wages sufficient to furnish only a degraded living; and

WHEREAS, The very conditions of woman's employment are commonly such as to destroy health of body, mind and character; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we urge upon all working women the imperative necessity of organization among themselves, for the protection of their husbands, fathers, brothers and children, as well as for their own benefit; and furthermore be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council hereby be authorized and instructed to continually employ at least one woman who is capable of doing the work in the capacity of a general organizer of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of organizing the working women of the United States.

The committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 98.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, of the International Typographical Union:

WHEREAS, It is one of the main

objects of the American Federation of Labor to unite the trade union movement of America under one banner for the betterment of the conditions of the wage-workers; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be instructed to continue its efforts to unite the organizations affiliated to the American Labor Union with the American Federation of Labor, and as a means to this end we recommend that the Executive Council assign a special representative to attend the next Convention of the W. F. of M. to invite said organization to affiliate with the A. F. of L.

The committee concurs in the resolution and recommends its adoption.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 116—By Delegate Chas. A. Mehnert, of the Sugar Workers' Union No. 10,519:

WHEREAS, It is apparent to all that the Sugar Workers of San Francisco and Salinas, California, have bettered their conditions morally and financially by becoming an organized body of workers; and

WHEREAS, At the last regular meeting of Sugar Workers' Union No. 10,519, A. F. of L., Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1904, at Machinists' Hall, 1159 Mission street, San Francisco, Cal., it was decided to thank the delegates of the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention, assembled in San Francisco, Cal., for their kind consideration; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., when instructing its organizers, to request them to endeavor to organize the Sugar Workers in the Eastern States, which will materially help us—the Sugar Workers of the West—as to forming a grand International body of sugar workers.

The committee recommends that the resolution be concurred in.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 118.—By Delegates Santiago Iglesias and Esteban Padilla, of the Porto Rico Free Federation and the Porto Rico Unions:

WHEREAS, It was resolved by the Twenty-second Convention of the American Federation of Labor, recommended to the National and International Associations of Painters, Shoemakers, Longshoremen, Bakers, Cooks and Restaurant Employees in the United States to have their Constitutions translated into the Spanish language, as well as some leaflets and pamphlets for the purpose of organization and agitation among the workmen of Porto Rico, Cuba and Central America, in order that they may become familiar with American methods and be enlightened upon the subject of benefits accruing from affiliation with the A. F. of L., which was

changed to read that the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. have translated into Spanish the Constitutions and some leaflets of the Trades Unions mentioned; and

WHEREAS, It is necessary for the good of Unionism in Porto Rico that the above resolution be carried out; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That all the recommendations which were made by the Twenty-second Annual Convention be carried out.

The committee recommends that the resolution be concurred in.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 119.—By Delegate John Mangan of the Gardeners' and Florists' No. 10,615:

WHEREAS, The Gardeners' and Florists' Union No. 10615 was organized in Chicago in December, 1902, and grew rapidly for several months until it had at one time 250 members, but for the last year has gradually dwindled until there are but 34 members in good standing; and

WHEREAS, Those members of this Union are good staunch Union men who are struggling hard to advance the interests of their organization; and

WHEREAS, Our experience in those two years has proven to us that the cause of our weakness in Chicago is the lack of organization of the men in our craft in other cities, especially in the eastern section of the United States; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Convention is requested to aid as far as possible the formation of a National organization of this craft, and be it further

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council be instructed to instruct the Organizers of the A. F. of L. to aid in the promotion of this work as soon as possible.

The committee concurs in the resolution and recommends its adoption.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 122.—By Delegate Chas. Hank of the International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance:

WHEREAS, We believe that it is unfair to any member of Organized Labor to pay more than one initiation fee if he is forced to seek work in another trade or calling which may be under the jurisdiction of another organization than that of which he is a member, and while we believe that such practice is dangerous to the labor movement, therefore be it

RESOLVED, By this Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation, that we recommend to all affiliated organizations that whenever a member of one organization secures work which comes under the jurisdic-

tion of another organization that he be accepted on a transfer card issued by his organization.

The committee recommends that the resolution be non-concurred in.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 125.—By Delegate Geo. C. Campbell of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators:

WHEREAS, The economic struggle on the industrial field is yearly becoming more acute, and in many trades and callings the male workers are being displaced by the cheaper labor of the woman and the child; and

WHEREAS, The result of such conditions means a lower standard of American citizenship and the increase of poverty and ignorance; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we urge upon the female workers the necessity of taking advantage of the opportunities offered by organization to get better conditions, shorter hours of labor and fair compensation for their labor; and be it further

RESOLVED, That all Organizers of the A. F. of L. be requested to make special efforts to organize women wage-workers.

The committee recommends that the resolution be concurred in.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 129.—By Delegate Geo. C. Campbell of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators:

WHEREAS, During the past few years the effort has been made by the wives and female relatives of trades unionists to form auxiliary organizations to assist the labor movement in getting better conditions for the organized workers of this country; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor heartily endorses an effort made by the ladies to assist the trades unions, and pledges its hearty co-operation, and requests all affiliated women in organizing ladies' auxiliaries in their localities.

The committee recommends that the resolution be concurred in.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 137.—By Delegate Geo. W. Bell of the Gas Workers' Union No. 9840:

WHEREAS, As there has been no effort on the part of the Organizers of the A. F. of L. to organize the Gas Workers throughout the large cities of this country, and as there are thousands of men working at this industry and with few exceptions are all non-union men; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the officers of the A. F. of L. instruct their Organizers

to make every effort in their power to organize these men, especially in the large cities of the East.

The committee recommends that the resolution be concurred in.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 145.—By Delegate Geo. Burns of the Electrical Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, A great many of the Central Bodies, as at present organized, are ineffective owing to the fact that many of the local unions are forming District Councils, Metal Trades Councils, Building Trades Councils and other subdivisions, thus weakening Central Bodies; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be instructed to formulate a code of uniform laws, under which all Central Bodies will be required to organize within six months.

The committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Federated Bodies.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 120.—By Delegate Chas. Hank of the Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance:

WHEREAS, The International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance was forced to call a strike against Harbison-Walker Refractory Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., to protect its organization; and

WHEREAS, Said company has its plants in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky, and while said strike has affected over 5,000 members of the Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance, and for this reason depleted the treasury of the International organization, which is now unable to give any help to members of some States which are now requesting that an Organizer be sent to assist them in organizing their State; therefore be it

RESOLVED, By this Convention, that an organizer be sent into the States of Texas and California to organize the unorganized Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers for at least three months, at the expense of the A. F. of L.

The committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 95.—By Delegate W. S. Harris of the Georgia State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The South Atlantic ports and southeastern section is poorly organized, we earnestly appeal to the American Federation of Labor to place an Organizer in that section for the

term of one year, believing if done will do much to place that section on a more united plane. We also recommend if agreeable that local men who understand the people and situation be appointed.

The committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 101—By Delegates A. D. Porter and William Gilthorpe of the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled in San Francisco, appoint an Organizer for the Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America, to be stationed in Philadelphia.

The committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

SAN FRANCISCO CENTRAL BODY.

It is regrettable that all the trade unionists of this city are not attached to the San Francisco Labor Council. Conference was held some time last year for the purpose of forming all unions into another central body, and a charter applied for. However, the San Francisco Labor Council did not believe that the move was in the interest of the labor movement of the city or of the labor movement in general. It, therefore, refused to carry out the agreement, and protested against the issuance of such a charter. We have advised that a conference be held between the representatives of both parties during this Convention, in which we shall be glad to participate, either in whole or by representatives, for the purpose of determining what course is best to pursue in the premises.

Your committee, having under consideration that portion of the report of the Executive Council treating of the situation in San Francisco, recommends that the President of the American Federation of Labor appoint a committee to confer with the representatives of San Francisco Labor Council, the Building Trades Council and the City Front Federation, for the purpose of amalgamating these three bodies into one Central Labor Union.

The recommendation of the committee

was concurred in; and President Gompers appointed the following committee to confer with the representatives of the organizations named: James M. Lynch, James Wood and Frank Duffy.

Secretary Morrison read the following communication:

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11, 1904.

To the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled:

Greeting:—Acting under instructions of Typographical Union No. 8 of St. Louis, Mo., we respectfully invite your honorable body to hold your next Convention in St. Louis, Mo.

Should your honorable body accept this invitation, we pledge ourselves to give you a royal welcome and to do everything in our power to make your stay a pleasant one.

With best wishes for a successful, harmonious and profitable session, we remain,

Yours fraternally,

J. A. JACKSON, President.

J. J. EARLY, Secretary-Treasurer.

Secretary Morrison: Delegate Kemper asked that the following telegram be read to the Convention:

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 18, 1904.

Mr. L. Kemper, Delegate A. F. of L. Convention, Care Russ House, San Francisco, Cal.:

Your telegram received. We heartily approve action of Convention in levying assessments for textile workers. Collect first assessment from Secretary Siewerski. Draft in his favor on way.

JUL. ZORN,

JOE PROEBSTLE.

The Secretary of the A. F. of L. has received \$320 in gold from Delegate Kemper.

Delegate O'Brien—I wish to ask that delegates to this Convention, when they make purchases in the stores of this city, to ask to see the union cards of the clerks.

Vice-President Duncan moved that the rules be suspended, and the Convention adjourned to 9 A. M., Monday, November 21st.

The motion was seconded and carried.

SEVENTH DAY—Morning Session.

The Convention was called to order at 9 o'clock a. m., Monday, November 21st, Treasurer Lennon in the Chair.

The reading of the minutes of the previous session was dispensed with.

Absentees — Butterworth, Canavan, Barnes, Donnelly, Devine, Nelson, Fee-
ney, Rickert, Farrell, Mahoney, Maher,
Smith (J. W.), Hutchinson, Hamerstrom,
Heron, Wilson (W. B.), Weber, Wilson
(James), Cain, Dix, Quick, Mahon, Pow-
ell, Rosenthal, Morgan, Triplett, Madden,
Grant, Husted, Seaward, Michel, Har-
ris (R. F.), Ward, Hudson (M. T.),
Dunn (J. P.), Payne, Moffit (C.
M.), Murray, Coffey, Patterson, Dunn
(M. T.), Edmonson, Jones, Bailey,
Hinton, Pillsbury, Bell, Keefe (M. O.),
Damozonio, Schilling, Hudson (M. T.),
Morey, Dowd, Padilla.

Delegate Mason Thomas of the Box
Makers' International Union, obtained
the unanimous consent of the Conven-
tion to the introduction of the follow-
ing resolutions:

Resolution No. 153.—By Delegate
Mason Thomas of the Paper Box Work-
ers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The Paper Box Work-
ers' International Union has adopted a
label; be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. in
Convention assembled be requested to
indorse same, and request all affiliated
unions to see that all Union Made
Goods be packed in Union Made Paper
Boxes, Bags and Envelopes; also on all
novelties (paper).

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 152.—By Delegate
Mason Thomas of the Paper Box Work-
ers' International Union:

WHEREAS, A continued struggle is
going on between the Paper Box Manu-
facturers and the Paper Box Workers'
International Union, instantly dis-
charging any help who joins our or-
ganization;

RESOLVED, That the American Fed-
eration of Labor in Convention assem-
bled be requested to assist the Paper
Box Workers' International Union in
organizing the Paper Box Workers
throughout the country.

Referred to Committee on Organiza-
tion.

Delegate Furuseth, for the Commit-
tee on President's Report, reported as
follows:

To the Officers and Delegates of the
Twenty-fourth Annual Convention
of the American Federation of
Labor:

Your Committee on President's Re-
port, to which has been referred said
report and sundry other parts of re-
ports and resolutions, begs to report
as follows:

We desire to congratulate the labor
movement and the President upon the
report itself, and upon the progress
which the movement has made in the
past year.

The trade union movement stands
for the abolition of the, at present, yet
prevailing opinion that the laborer,
because he is a laborer, is something
less than a citizen, and has not the full
right as such. It endeavors to estab-
lish on the industrial field such equal-
ity and such opportunity as has been
granted on the political field, not only
theoretically, but, in fact, as lived and
experienced in every day life.

The Committee on President's Re-
port, at the previous Convention, said
that if permitted to develop naturally
and peaceably it would follow the
lines of development which the devel-
opment towards political freedom had
followed in England; that the same
power which in England had given rise
to the gradual development of the
democratic power, the power to with-
hold supplies, will in the labor move-
ment accomplish the same result, as a
power to withhold labor or patronage.
The growing understanding of the
movement, in its essence, the under-
standing of its law of growth, and the
growth itself as such, gives to each
worker in the movement his or her
greatest incentive to continued effort,
and to the friends of labor and pro-
gress everywhere a great cause of sat-
isfaction. It naturally unites those
who insist upon a development toward
industrial feudalism and we are in en-
tire accord with the President when he
says:

"The immediate future is pregnant
with good or ill for the people of our

country. It devolves upon the organized labor movement to determine by its course the form which it shall assume.

"The constant improvement in machinery, the division, subdivision and specialization of labor, the wonderful development in industry, and the concentration of wealth, give to the wealth possessors such extraordinary power, which, when coupled with the cunning and greed for gain, unless intelligently and comprehensively met by a well-organized labor movement, will tend to the deterioration of our race, the destruction of all our achievements and the dissipation of all our hopes."

He warns us that: "We shall no doubt be confronted with the keenest opposition in the near future. There are those who will not understand the purposes of the organized labor movement and the good work which it is doing, and which it can and will do, and it therefore behooves us to devote our attention and to concentrate our efforts more largely in bringing to the attention of the yet unorganized how necessary it is for the protection of themselves and those dependent upon them to secure and maintain the vantage ground already gained, and not only to save all from the inevitable downward path that leads from a lack of comprehensive and united effort, but to secure and realize the hopes and aspirations of the toiling masses."

It was with these facts in mind, and the further fact that an industrial reaction was impending, that the President, at the last Convention, made the following recommendations, which were then earnestly seconded by this committee, and adopted by the Convention:

"First. Organize, unite and federate.

Second. Have faith and confidence in themselves and each other.

"Third. Stand shoulder to shoulder in stress and strife; to help bear each other's burdens and perfect the bonds of brotherhood.

"Fourth. Endeavor to maintain industrial peace by trade agreements with employers.

"Fifth. Voluntarily and faithfully abide by and fulfill the terms of agreements and the awards of arbitrators thereunder.

"Sixth. Prevent industrial conflicts wherever possible, and particularly to

resist all attempts to reduce wages."

He now reports as results of such policy the following:

"First. Wage reductions have been checked.

"Second. The industrial situation has not become acute, as was the uniform course formerly.

"Third. Much idleness, poverty, suffering and misery have been prevented.

"Fourth. The era of industrial stagnation, as compared with former like conditions, has been shortened.

"Fifth. The prospect for a revival in industry and commerce in the future is brighter, as compared with any similar previous period.

"Sixth. There is less acute feeling of unrest among workmen and employers generally, business men and all our people.

"Seventh. There are more workmen and employers in agreement and understanding.

"Eighth. There is a more general effort to bring about more rightful relations between workmen and employers.

"Ninth. There is a better conception of the rights and duties of man to man, a more general satisfaction among our people with the present, and a more gratifying and hopeful outlook for the future."

With him your committee desires to say that the results of labor's policy are our best justification. He calls attention to the fact that the stagnation is not yet past, and he urges with great seriousness that the policy be continued, and that any efforts to reduce wages be persistently and strongly opposed. In this your committee earnestly concur.

Under the caption of "Industrial Peace," he calls attention to the fact that there is no peace guaranteed to those who are not prepared to defend it; that in so far as strikes against wage reductions have been unsuccessful, they have been so because the organizations in question were not financially prepared for the struggle. Your committee desire to say that at all times those who worked had to sustain those who defended them while at work. This has been the history of the development of races and nations, and, unquestionably, is the law running through all associated effort. We therefore earnestly agree with the President

in his recommendations, that members of organizations must in time of peace furnish the necessary means to defend and improve the conditions during times of stress and trouble.

CITIZENS' ALLIANCE.

There has in the past sprung up in different cities associations of employers, organized for the specific purpose of opposing the aims and objects of the trade union movement. Within the last year or two these different organizations have come together under the name "Citizens' Alliance." Mr. Job of Chicago said that the principles of this association are: First, the open shop; second, no sympathetic strikes; third, no limitation or restriction of output or apprentices; fourth, the enforcement of law. Being for the open shop, and against the union shop, they stand pledged to oppose any efforts toward any unity on the part of the working people. They desire to prevent the co-operation of the working people for any specific object not sanctioned or endorsed by the employers of labor. They claim that the so-called open shop is the only constitutional or legal shop; that the union shop is in violation of constitutional guaranties and of individual liberty. Our position is that, being free, we have the absolute right to associate together, to assist each other in any effort to improve our condition as workmen or as citizens. We claim that as workmen we have the absolute right to refuse to work for or with any employer or laborer antagonistic to our interests. We insist upon the union shop, because in any serious disagreement with our employers, the most effective weapon which we have is to withdraw our labor from the shop until such disagreement shall be arranged. That the open shop—the non-union shop—is the more advantageous to the employer who desires to destroy existing conditions and reduce wages is undoubtedly true. That this is the reason for the solicitude of the employer for the establishment of the open shop—the non-union shop—is equally true. The Alliance is against sympathetic strikes. Being against the combination of workmen under any circumstances, this goes without saying. That the organization as such, the Citizens' Alliance, would fail to understand and sympathize with

the feelings which at times produce the sympathetic strike is equally natural. No limitation upon the number of apprentices means, as we know too well, the turning out of numberless, half-baked mechanics, whose years for learning their trade have been wasted to them, while very profitable to the employer who taught them but one part of the handicraft which they were supposed to learn. Enforcement of law is the fourth reason given by Mr. Job for the existence of the Citizens' Alliance. In this statement is an indictment against the entire system of jurisprudence, and an indictment of all the public officers elected by the people throughout the country. Vigilance committees are at times organized in new and unsettled countries. When they are organized in countries with an orderly government, they can only exist for the purpose of taking the place of the regularly elected officials, and enforcing such law and order as they themselves hold to be proper. They may be progressive or reactionary. They are at all times revolutionary. The Citizens' Alliance must, like other institutions, be judged by its actions, and its actions prove it to be antagonistic to any combinations except their own; to the right of association when used by the working people. They claim that with the ownership of the means of production or transportation necessarily goes the right to and the power over so much labor power as will make such means of production or transportation profitable. This contention is in direct opposition to the Declaration of Independence—the first Constitution of the United States—to the entire development of civilized life as found in this country. It would set at naught the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, by so arranging the laws and customs of the country as to rob the workman of his freedom to quit, singly or collectively, but especially collectively, and by isolation deprive him of the power of locomotion. The right of labor to freely move from State to State within this country, or from one country to another, has been looked upon as fundamental, and was never questioned until the Citizens' Alliance, with its injunctions, undertook to enforce their reactionary principles—that the laborer belongs to him who owns the tools. It is to enforce

this ownership, to prevent the workman from enforcing the distinctly American principle of freedom, that the Citizens' Alliance stands for and works for the open shop. It is for this reason that it stands for the abolition of the workman's right to bestow his patronage upon his friends and withhold it from his enemies. It is for this reason that it uses its best efforts wherever opportunity offers to destroy the value of the union label. What it will do when it has the opportunity and power is best exemplified by the situation produced by it in the State of Colorado; and we are in full accord with what the President says about this situation, with especial approval of the following:

"The iniquitous policy of the so-called Citizens' Alliances has had its fullest fruition in Colorado. In that State it has not only of itself had full sway, but it has been aided in the execution of its edicts by the Executive with the full power of the military. Indeed, the Citizens' Alliance had but the simple declaration to make as to its wishes and what in its judgment constituted the law, to have the Governor of the State order the troops to the most convenient point to execute what was accepted as a decree. Civil government has been set at naught, and constitutional and natural rights and guarantees wantonly trampled under foot."

Reactionary in its principles, revolutionary in its methods, it cannot be but that our people, whether connected with labor organizations or not, will, as they learn to know what it stands for and what it is, place upon it such a seal of disapproval as will compel it either to change its policy or go out of existence. It should be the duty of union men and friends of labor and progress everywhere to study its purposes, its acts, and to give to the same the widest publication possible.

MONGOLIAN COMPETITION.

One of the gravest, if not the most so, of the dangers confronting not only the working people, but all the people, is the Mongolian competition, the mere beginning of which has shown disastrous consequences. Occidental civilization has within the last hundred years or more followed a policy of sac-

rificing population to production. The introduction of labor-saving appliances forced out of work in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe the people out of which have grown the populations of this continent, of New Zealand, Australia and South Africa. Oriental civilization, as exemplified by the Chinese, Koreans and Japanese, have followed the direct opposite system, of sacrificing production to population. The introduction amongst them at this time of power-driven machinery and the newest and best of labor-saving appliances necessarily will throw out of employment in those countries untold millions of people, highly skilled artisans, among them perhaps the highest skilled and best disciplined and most docile hand labor in the world. They are not going to die of want in China, Korea or Japan. They will come as immigrants to any part of the world where they can find the slightest opening, and the cleavage in modern Occidental countries existing between the employer, who seeks cheap and docile labor, and the laborer who wants equal rights as laborer as well as he has as citizen, furnishes to the Mongolian so inviting a field, and so much secret and open assistance to get a foothold on our shores is given them, that the sternest of efforts, as suggested by the President, must be employed to save for the Caucasian race this continent, if such be at all possible. We are therefore in full accord with the President's report upon this subject, and will submit for your consideration resolutions introduced upon that subject, asking your favorable consideration of the same.

PORTO RICO.

Your committee recommends for endorsement the expressions of the President with reference to Porto Rico, and we will submit a resolution upon that subject for your favorable consideration.

SPECIAL CONVENTIONS.

In the matter of requests for special conventions made to the President, your committee endorses the action taken by the President, and the reasons for such action. We desire but to add that the reasonings which guided the President in his action seem to us unanswerable.

Your committee hereby endorses and commends to your careful attention the

expressions made by your President upon the item of international peace.

LEGISLATION.

The President reports upon the efforts which have been made—again made—to obtain from Congress some relief against the usurpation practiced by the judiciary through the writ of injunction. To so change the writ intended to protect property rights as to cause it to be at this day probably the most dangerous invasion of personal rights, is surely usurpation, and should be stopped. Your committee recommends that the efforts to obtain the passage of the anti-injunction bill be continued, and that all possible efforts to that end be made. Your committee likewise concurs in the recommendations made by the President, and urges the continuation of the efforts to obtain the passage of the eight-hour bill. Likewise in the matter of the convict labor bill. In the matter of the National arbitration bill, your committee recommends to this Convention the emphatic endorsement of the stand taken, and the continued determined effort to protect the workers in their right to quit work, singly or in unison, for any reason or for no reason at all. In the matter of the new Chinese treaty, your committee recommends that the Executive Council stands specifically instructed to watch every move made in the matter, to keep the public informed, so far as they can, and to resist to the utmost any so-called liberalization of the exclusion laws.

In the matter of the incorporation of trade unions, the President states, and your committee fully agrees, that it is but a pretext, not honestly offered, but distinctly for the purpose of so mulcting the unions in damages as to prevent them from getting together the necessary funds for an effective resistance to any encroachment which the Citizens' Alliance may choose to make at any time or place; and your committee further recommends that efforts be made to watch Congress and the different State Legislatures for bills which have any such purpose in view, with the purpose of resisting their passage to the utmost.

Your committee desires to compliment the President and the trade union movement upon the creditable showing made at the St. Louis Exposition, and upon the receiving of the grand prize as a reward; and we hereby recommend that the proposition to move the exhibit from

St. Louis to the Lewis and Clarke Exposition to be held at Portland be left to the discretion of the Executive Council.

Your committee is pleased to learn that the "American Federationist" has made great financial progress, and we would fain recommend to the trade unionists throughout the country to extend its usefulness educationally by giving a closer attention to the matter published therein, and by doing what they can to extend the circulation thereof. Your committee thinks that the labor press has not, generally speaking, the support that it should have, and would recommend to the working people a more general reading thereof, and a more careful and discriminating reading of the daily press.

Respectfully submitted,
A. FURUSETH, Chairman.
MARTIN LAWLOR,
HENRY C. BARTER,
THOS. F. TRACY,
CHAS. W. PETRY,
WM. S. SMITH,
J. C. SHANESSY,
H. W. SHERMAN,
COLLIS LOVELY,
JOHN FAHY,
D. A. CAREY, Secretary.

Delegate Furuseth—We have in addition to this report some resolutions that were referred to the committee. They will be read by the Secretary.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted. (Seconded.)

Delegate Fyfe—I would like to say in behalf of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters that we have carried out the decisions that have been rendered.

Treasurer Lennon—This matter is not covered in the report of the committee, for the reason, I apprehend, that the President's report covered the matter the delegate is speaking of, or partly covers it. The report of the Executive Council covers it as well.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried.

Delegate D. A. Carey, for the committee, read the report on the resolutions, as follows:

Resolution No. 22.—By Delegate Louis Rentelman, of the San Francisco Labor Council.

WHEREAS, The menace of Chinese labor, now greatly allayed by the pas-

sage and enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act, has been succeeded by an evil similar in general character, but much more threatening in its possibilities, to-wit: the immigration to the United States and its insular territory of large and increasing numbers of Japanese and Korean laborers; and

WHEREAS, The American public sentiment against the immigration of Chinese labor, as expressed and crystallized in the enactment of the Chinese Exclusion Act, finds still stronger justification in demanding prompt and adequate measures of protection against the immigration of Japanese and Korean labor, on the grounds, first, that the wage and living standard of such labor are dangerous to, and must, if granted recognition in the United States, prove destructive of the American standards in these essential respects; secondly, that the radical incompatibility, as between the peoples of the Orient and the United States, presents a problem of race preservation which it is our imperative duty to solve in our own favor, and which can only be thus solved by a policy of Exclusion; and

WHEREAS, The systematic colonization by these Oriental races of our insular territory in the Pacific, and the threatened, and partly accomplished, extension of that system to the Pacific Coast and other Western localities of the United States, constitutes a standing danger, not only to the domestic peace, but to the continuance of friendly relations between the nations concerned; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the terms of the Chinese Exclusion Act should be enlarged and extended so as to permanently exclude from the United States and its insular territory all classes of Japanese and Koreans, other than those exempted by the present terms of that Act; further

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be submitted, through the proper avenues, to the Congress of the United States, with a request for favorable consideration and action by that body.

The committee recommends that the resolution be concurred in.

The committee decides that Resolution No. 23 was covered by Resolution No. 22.

It was moved and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

The resolution was discussed by Delegates Petry and Smith, both speaking in favor of it.

The motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 29.—By Delegate Geo. E. Shaver, of the Portland, Ore., Trades Council:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor as an aggressive and re-

form movement should use every agency for the prominence and propagation of its ideas; and

WHEREAS, It has in this spirit constructed at St. Louis a booth in Social Economy Hall, illustrative of the forward movement of the organized working people of this country; and

WHEREAS, This display of effective and beneficial methods of organized labor should have greater advertisement on this Pacific Coast; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention instruct our Incoming Executive Board to remove from St. Louis the present display, with its installment, and ship same to Portland, Oregon, and set it up in the Educational Building of the Lewis and Clark Centennial and American Pacific Exposition and Oriental Fair, to the end that our visitors, our citizens and all students of economic conditions may become familiar with the great work being done by the American Federation of Labor for the amelioration of the working conditions of the American laborer.

The committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 48.—By Delegate P. J. McSherry of Federal Labor Union No. 9611:

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this Convention that further immigration of Japanese into the United States should be prohibited by law; and that in order to bring this question before the country, and to bring the influence of the American Federation of Labor to bear upon Congress in favor of legislation for this purpose, a committee be appointed by the Chair to draw up a petition to Congress in favor of a Japanese exclusion law, and that the National Executive Board be, and is hereby instructed to forward a copy of such petition to each and every local union, Central Body affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, together with a copy of this resolution, and a suitable letter of advice, urging upon such local unions and Central Bodies the advisability of obtaining as many signatures to such petitions as possible, and instructing them to forward petitions after being signed to the national headquarters of the A. F. of L.; and it is hereby made the duty of the National Executive Board to forward such petitions to Congress at such time and in such manner as will best give effect to the purpose of this resolution.

The committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

Delegate McSherry spoke at some length in support of the resolution.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 35.—By Delegate W. Frank Moyer of the Washington State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The reading of the reports of the President, Secretary, Treasurer, Executive Council and Fraternal Delegates consumes much valuable time of the Convention; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the aforesaid officers be directed to have their respective reports printed and submitted to the General Secretary, who shall send one copy to each delegate-elect on or before the 1st day of November.

The committee recommends that the resolution be not concurred in.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 39.—By Delegate H. F. Sarman of the Jefferson City, Mo., Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, Experience demonstrates that the line of least resistance for the enactment of measures in the interest of the people is the establishment in them of a right to direct ballot, as has been accomplished in Switzerland, Oregon, South Dakota, Missouri and promised by all the parties in Montana; and

WHEREAS, The line of least resistance for the establishment of the proposed system of government in State affairs is that throughout the State there be circulated for signature petitions to the legislature, asking that a constitutional amendment be submitted in order that the petitioners (the people) may vote upon the question of establishing their own sovereignty, urging upon the legislature the fact that it is the unquestioned right of the people to amend their State Constitution whenever they so desire; this campaign of petitioning for the educational effect and interest that it will create should be followed by the questioning of candidates for the legislature, thereby preventing an evasion of the issue, and the candidates self-interest will compel them to pledge; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That each of the coming State Conventions of organized labor is requested by the American Federation of Labor to consider and vote upon the advisability of instructing the affiliated central and local unions to conduct the proposed campaign for the people's sovereignty in State affairs; and

RESOLVED, That for the establishment of the people's sovereignty in national affairs our President is requested to frame at the earliest practicable day a petition incorporating a request for the immediate establishment in Congress of the advisory initiative and advisory referendum, as described in the July 15th extra number of the American Federationist, and

that copies of the petition be distributed to affiliated unions, with request to circulate for signatures and return to the central office at a specified time that the petitions may be filed with Congress; this to be followed by the early questioning of Congressional and Legislative candidates who are striving to secure the nominations, and later the nominees shall be questioned if not already pledged; and

RESOLVED, That wherever a central or local union fails to circulate petitions or questions to candidates when requested by the National Federation or State Federation the National or State Body shall instruct a local representative to do the work in the name of the American Federation of Labor or State Federation of Labor, and to sign as "Local Representative;" and

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor re-affirms the referendum resolutions of previous Conventions which declare, in effect, that the establishment of the people's sovereignty is the dominant issue (Resolution 270, Boston Convention; 121 New Orleans Convention); and

RESOLVED, That every voter is urged to agree with his fellow citizens that he will vote for such Legislative candidates only as are pledged to the immediate establishment of the people's rule. To-day, as in 1776, the establishment of political liberty is the dominant issue. Why should voters choose between rulers when they can at once become the sovereign power?

The committee recommends that the resolution be concurred in.

It was moved and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Guerin said the resolution was not complete in its present form, because there was no procedure by which the rank and file of the organizations could be informed of the action taken, and moved as an amendment that the resolution be re-committed to the committee. (Not seconded.)

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 57.—By Delegate Morris Brown of the Central Federated Union of New York City:

WHEREAS, Several advertisements of non-union firms appear in the columns of the "American Federationist," which publication is the official mouthpiece of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, Such advertisements tend to ridicule the labor movement and make a farce of the efforts to unionize business establishments; be it therefore

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor decides that in the future no advertisement of non-

union concerns can or shall appear in the columns of the "American Federationist."

The committee made the following recommendation:

In so far as refusing to solicit or accept any adds from firms that are under the ban of organized labor, that is now the policy of the "American Federationist." If the introducer of the resolution contends that no firm should be advertised unless they handle union goods exclusively and employ union employees exclusively, the committee is of the opinion that such advertisements are not to be obtained, and therefore recommend non-concurrence in the resolution.

Delegate Morris Brown spoke in favor of the resolution, and in favor of refusing to receive advertisements from firms not entirely union.

Secretary Morrison—I should like to ask if there is a union cigar factory where the tobacco strippers are organized?

Delegate Brown—There is not one in New York City, but I believe there is in the city of Boston.

Secretary Morrison—I want the delegates to be informed on this matter. I understand there are many factories where the cigar-makers are thoroughly organized and their label used, but the other employees do not belong to a union. Are we to understand this resolution to mean that a factory that uses the label of the cigar-makers cannot be advertised as a union factory if the strippers are not organized?

Delegate Brown—If an effort is made to organize the strippers they will receive the support of the cigar-makers.

President Gompers—Are the tobacco strippers members of the International Union or of any other union essential to the issuance of the union label to cigar manufacturers?

Delegate Brown—Your question has nothing to do with the granting of the label, but it has with the advertisements that appear in the "Federationist."

President Gompers—In other words, the best factories in the cigar trade, the ones that now have the union label, under that resolution cannot advertise in the "American Federationist?"

The question was further discussed by Delegates Robinson, Furuseth, Sherman, Barter and President Gompers, who spoke in favor of adopting the report of

the committee, and Delegates Brown and Fitzpatrick who spoke against the report and in favor of the resolution.

The motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was then carried.

Resolution No. 115.—By Delegates Santiago Iglesias and Esteban Padilla, of the Porto Rico Free Federation and the Porto Rico Unions:

WHEREAS, The United States Congress refuses to recognize the citizens of Porto Rico as such and guarantee them full constitutional rights—the absolute right to be American citizens, and refuses to extend such rights to the Porto Ricans; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor demand that the National House of Representatives recognize the people of Porto Rico as American citizens, and guarantee them the same rights and privileges possessed by the people of all other States and Territories of this great nation.

The committee endorses the resolution, and substituted it for Resolution No. 82, believing that it covers more completely the desires of the representatives of Porto Rico.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 131.—By Delegate C. W. Woodman of the Texas State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, Within the last few months there has come into existence a dual organization in San Antonio, Texas, the stated object being to unite all of the building trades in one movement; and

WHEREAS, It is evident the real object of this organization is to furnish strike breakers, it having done so repeatedly in San Antonio; be it

RESOLVED, That the Incoming Executive Board of the A. F. of L. give this matter especial and immediate attention after adjournment of this Convention, with a view to reunite the Trade Union movement in San Antonio and to stamp out of existence the dual organization.

The committee recommends that the resolution be amended by striking out the words "Incoming Executive Board, and that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 93.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger of the International Typographical Union:

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fourth Convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby expresses its satisfaction and gratification over the defeat of

that capitalist tyrant, Governor Peabody of Colorado; furthermore be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fourth Convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby pledges its moral and financial support to the Western Federation of Miners in its efforts to bring that gang of criminals, the so-called Citizens' Alliance of Cripple Creek District to justice and finally be it

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners and to the chairman of the gang-leaders of the so-called Citizens' Alliance in the Cripple Creek District.

The committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 147. — By Delegates Owen Miller and Joseph N. Weber of the American Federation of Musicians:

WHEREAS, The question of the "Open and the so-called Union Shop" is one that has been brought prominently before the public, and discussed pro and con by employers, employees, Union and non-Union adherents and advocates, magazine writers, preachers, priests, doctors, lawyers, until the people are divided into two camps so to speak, one favoring the Open and the other the Union Shop; and

WHEREAS, The most eloquent, plausible, intelligent and persistent advocates of the so-called "Open Shop," as generally understood, are members of the "Bar," otherwise the Lawyers' Union, the strongest and most exclusive Trades Union in existence to-day; and many of the most able members of this Union have denounced, both by word and pen, the efforts of other Trades Unionists to enjoy the exclusive privileges of the Union Shop as so vividly typified by the Lawyers' Union, as an outrageous and illegal infringement of American liberty, detrimental to public policy, and a menace to the rights of the individual; and

WHEREAS, The aforementioned Lawyers' Union has succeeded in placing upon the statutes of all the States and Territories of the United States laws which confine the practice of law to certain individuals, excluding all others, and makes the practice of law the most exclusive Union Shop extant to-day, denying the right to any one, however able or well qualified to work in the "Law Shop," unless such can show a card in good standing in the Lawyers' Union; and

WHEREAS, Taking the lawyers at their word, namely, that such a policy is "an infringement of American liberty, contrary to public policy, and a menace to individual freedom, and that every American free man should be free to follow any profession, trade or occupation, without hindrance or restrictions," therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, hereby instruct all affiliated State and Territorial Federations to have bills introduced in the various States and Territorial Legislatures repealing all laws conferring the privilege of the practice of law upon a certain class in preference to all others, and making the practice of law open to every free American citizen who considers himself qualified, and not confined to a privileged few as is the custom under the present system.

The committee recommends that the resolution be non-concurred in.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Owen Miller spoke at some length in favor of the resolution.

The recommendation of the committee was then concurred in.

Resolution No. 102.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger of the International Typographical Union:

WHEREAS, The trade autonomy in unionism is but the application to the labor movement of the outworn principle of individualism; and

WHEREAS, The development of modern machinery and of industrial processes on a large scale is in fact creating identity of interests among many crafts hitherto only slightly related; and

WHEREAS, Under our present form of trades organization every national trades union organization looks out with jealous care for its own organization, bitterly fighting every newcomer in the field; and

WHEREAS, This contention over trades jurisdiction between national and international unions is becoming more and more acute, and will if continued very soon disrupt the organizations of the wage-workers of America; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we urgently recommend the application of the principle of individual organization to those crafts which are bound with others by the use of the same machinery, by contact in the same productive process, or by working for a common employer or group of organized employers; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fourth Convention of the American Federation of Labor urge upon the various international craft organizations an immediate settlement of jurisdiction questions by mutual conferences, interchange of cards, etc., and the substitution of a modern alignment of the united working class against the growing rapacity of manufacturers' and citizens' alliance organizations, instead of the disgraceful, petty and destructive quarrels between the union officials.

The committee recommends that the resolution be non-concurred in.

It was moved and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Berger spoke in favor of the resolution.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in by a vote of 113 in favor of and 32 against the motion.

LEGISLATION.

The legislative matters which were referred to us were duly considered and presented to the members of Congress. This subject is fully covered in the President's report and needs no further report or comment from us. We selected as the legislative committee Mr. James F. Grimes of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and Mr. Charles Nelson of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The reports of the legislative committee were made to us; in the main, they were published in the "American Federationist." We commend to your favorable consideration the necessity for pressing to a final conclusion the anti-injunction bill, the eight-hour bill, the wise regulation of convict labor, and care and watchfulness relative to any change in legislation, or any treaty, mooted or proposed that shall in any way tend to lessen the provisions of existing law relative to Chinese exclusion.

In reference to that part of the Executive Council's report regarding legislation referred to this committee, the committee decided that it has already been dealt with in the report of the Committee on President's report, and therefore we find no further action necessary.

This completes the report of the committee, which is signed by A. Furuseth, Chairman, D. A. Carey, Secretary.

On motion the report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

Delegate O'Connell announced that the Committee on Grievances wished to refer Resolution No. 78 to the Committee on Laws.

On motion the request of the committee was complied with.

Delegate W. B. Willson of the Committee on Local and Federated Bodies announced that that committee was ready to make a report on the Chicago Federation of Labor if the Convention wished it at that time.

Delegate Wiseman moved that the hearing of the report be made a special order of business for two o'clock P. M.

After a short discussion the motion was withdrawn, and Delegate Willson submitted the following report:

We, your Committee on Local and Federated Bodies, to whom was referred the

report of the Committee on Credentials relative to the delegate from the Chicago Federation of Labor and the report of the Executive Council concerning the revocation of the charter of the Chicago Federation of Labor, beg leave to report as follows:

Your committee listened to and examined a great many documents bearing upon the differences existing between the United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters and the National Association of Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers, and between the International Association of Pressmen and the Franklin Association of Press-feeders and have heard exhaustive arguments thereon which seem to form the basis for the reasons assigned why the charter of the Chicago Federation should or should not be revoked.

After a careful consideration of all the facts and arguments presented to your committee we have arrived at the following conclusions:

First.—The law of the American Federation of Labor, Article XII, Section 1, provides that "no Central Labor Union or any other Central Body of delegates shall admit to, or retain in their councils delegates from any local organization that owes its allegiance to any other body, National or International, hostile to any affiliated organization or that has been suspended or expelled by or not connected with a National or International organization of their trade herein affiliated under penalty of having their charter revoked for violation of their charter, subject to appeal to the next convention."

Section 8 of the same Article requires that "no Central Body affiliated with the American Federation of Labor shall reject credentials presented by a duly elected or appointed delegation of a local union chartered by a National or an International Union having affiliation with the American Federation of Labor unless upon charges duly proved against such delegation or local union. Action of the Central Body under this section shall be subject to appeal to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and no delegation, representing local unions affiliated, as herein described, shall be suspended or expelled until like action is taken.

Second.—The National Association of Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers is not affiliated with the American Fed-

eration of Labor and the Chicago Federation of Labor violated the law by retaining the delegates from that body in its councils.

Third—The Franklin Press-feeders' Union is not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Chicago Federation of Labor violated the law then in existence, and which had been previously especially called to its attention, by admitting the delegates from the Franklin Press-feeders' Union to its councils for the first time in June of this year.

Fourth—Complaint was made to the Executive Council that the Chicago Federation of Labor and some other Central Bodies were not complying with the requirements of the law, and on June 14, 1904, a circular letter was issued from the general office of the American Federation of Labor to all Central Labor Unions under its jurisdiction calling attention to the law and instructing them to comply therewith.

On July 3rd the Chicago Federation of Labor passed a resolution which was forwarded to President Gompers August 19th, asking that "no further action be taken in the matter until the Chicago Federation of Labor had the opportunity of presenting its side of the case to the San Francisco Convention of the American Federation of Labor."

Under date of September 27th, President Gompers wrote the Chicago Federation of Labor as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27, 1904.

Mr. E. N. Nockels, Secretary Chicago Federation of Labor, 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—Among other matters receiving the attention of the Executive Council at its meeting, held in this city last week, was your letter of August 19th, in which you transmitted resolutions adopted by the Chicago Federation of Labor at its meeting July 3rd, in regard to the action of that body, whereby the delegates from the Franklin Press Feeders' Union, were recognized and seated, requesting that no further action be taken in the matter until the Chicago Federation of Labor has the opportunity of presenting its side of the case to the San Francisco Convention of the A. F. of L.

I beg to say that the Executive Council directed that the Chicago Federation of Labor be instructed to refuse to seat

delegates from the Franklin Union, and to seat delegates from Local No. 57, affiliated with the International Printing Pressmen's Union, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and further, that the appeal of your body against the instructions of the President of the A. F. of L., to seat delegates from Local No. 57, cannot be recognized or referred to the San Francisco Convention, unless the Chicago Federation of Labor in the meantime complies with the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor covering this particular case.

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President American Federation of Labor.

On September 28th he wrote as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28, 1904.

Mr. E. N. Nockels, Secretary Chicago Federation of Labor, Chicago, Ill:

Dear Sir and Brother:—Among other matters receiving the attention of the Executive Council at its meeting held in this city last week, was the complaint made by the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers, against your Federation of Labor, by reason of your having seated delegates from Steam Fitters' Local Union which has refused to comply with the decision of the Boston Convention of the A. F. of L., to become a part of the United Association.

The Executive Council directed that your attention be called to the fact that you are recognizing an antagonistic organization, in violation of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor.

Under date of June 14, 1904, a circular was sent to the Central Bodies throughout the country, yours included, in which attention was called to the danger which menaces the trade union movement of the country, by aiding and encouraging of antagonistic action on the part of Central Bodies towards the laws, principles and policies of the A. F. of L., and that disintegration was threatened, where unity should be the watch-word. The Executive Council expected compliance with the latter, and earnestly requested same. It finds itself confronted with the alternative of now asking the Central Bodies to comply with the decision of the Boston Convention, and that the Constitution of the A. F. of L. be enforced. And that unless the same is enforced by your Federation of Labor, on or before

the first of November, 1904, the Charter of your Central Body must be revoked.

Earnestly hoping that there will be no necessity for such extreme measures, but that your Central Body will recognize the advisability of conforming to the requirements of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, and asking you to advise me in regard thereto, I am

Fraternally yours,

(Signed.) SAMUEL GOMPERS.
President American Federation of Labor.

A careful perusal of these documents will show that the charter of the Chicago Federation of Labor was revoked by the action of the Executive Council prior to September 28th, "by reason of the Chicago Federation of Labor having seated delegates from the Steam Fitters' Local Union, which has refused to comply with the decision of the Boston Convention of the A. F. of L. to become a part of the United Association," the date of revocation being set for November 1st, and the information being conveyed to the Chicago Federation under date of September 28th.

That in the meantime the alternative was given the Chicago Federation of Labor of complying with the constitution of the A. F. of L. That the charter was not revoked because of the refusal of the Chicago Federation to seat Local Union No. 57 of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, although that authority might have been exercised by the Executive Council. A telegram having been sent from Denver by President Gompers to the Secretary of the Chicago Federation notifying him that the charter had been revoked, and that as soon as the decision of the Executive Council was complied with the charter would be restored, the impression has been given that final action on this case was taken by the Executive Council while en route to San Francisco. Such was not the case. The telegram was sent for the purpose of reiterating to the Chicago Federation the means by which the charter could be restored.

Complaint having been made against the Chicago Federation of Labor; the law concerning the admission of affiliated bodies being clear; the fact that the delegates from the National Association were admitted to and retained in the Council of the Chicago Federation, notwithstanding the revocation of the char-

ter of the National Association, being conceded, the Executive Council acted within its constitutional rights and only performed a duty imposed upon it by the American Federation of Labor, when it revoked the charter of the Chicago Federation of Labor. It has been very patient, although persistent in this case. We recommend that the action of the Executive Council in revoking the charter of the Chicago Federation of Labor be indorsed.

Fifth—It was stated to your committee by delegates resident in Chicago that they believed if more time was given the Chicago Federation to arrange internal differences, that body would ultimately comply with the law and the decision of the Executive Council.

In view of this statement and the great magnitude of the interests involved, we recommend that a stay of execution of the judgment of the Executive Council shall obtain for thirty days from this date; that the delegate from the Chicago Federation of Labor be seated; that the President of the American Federation of Labor proceed to Chicago as soon as possible after the adjournment of this Convention and endeavor to impress upon the Chicago Federation of Labor the necessity of complying with the law, and that if the Chicago Federation of Labor fails to comply with the law and the decision of the Executive Council within the specified time, its charter shall stand revoked in accordance with the decision of the Council.

It is hereby understood that this stay of execution shall not reopen the case or be considered in any manner a reversal of the decision of the Executive Council.

Sixth—We recommend that the Committee on Law be instructed to report such amendments to Section 8 of Article XII of the Constitution as will make clear the method of complaint against and trial of local unions by Central Bodies and whether or not Central Labor Unions shall have the right to hear and determine charges against local unions affiliated with National or International bodies on matters concerning trade affairs of their respective crafts.

Respectfully submitted,

W. B. WILSON, Chairman.
JOS. W. MORTON, Secretary.

Delegate Downey moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

The motion was seconded by Delegate Dold, and carried by a unanimous vote of the convention.

President Gompers—The report of the committee seats Delegate Schardt.

Delegate Max Morris—A representative of the Western Federation of Miners wishes to appear before this convention in order to tender to you their best wishes and their appreciation of what you have done for them. I therefore move that the hour of ten o'clock Tuesday morning be set aside to hear the representative.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Permission was asked by the Committee on Grievances to refer Resolution No. 108 to the Committee on Resolutions. The request of the committee was granted.

The report of the Committee on Grievances was made a special order of business for two o'clock P. M., Tuesday.

Permission was granted the Committee on Boycotts to refer Resolution No. 55 to the Committee on Grievances.

Vice-President Duncan obtained the unanimous consent of the Convention to the introduction of the following resolution:

Resolution No. 154.—By Delegate James Duncan of the Granite Cutters' National Union:

RESOLVED, That this Convention hereby records with regret that since our last annual meeting the Grim Reaper has removed from the scene of mortal activity our staunch co-worker and sterling friend John Phillips, National Secretary of the Hatters' Union of North America; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to notify the Hatters' National Union of this action by this Convention.

The resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote of the Convention.

The following telegram from Hon. John W. Foster, former Secretary of State, of the United States was read: Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor:

Arbitration treaties with France, Germany, England, Mexico and other powers will be sent to the Senate in December. Can you get them endorsed by the American Federation of Labor?

(Signed) JOHN W. FOSTER.

President Gompers—The Secretary will incorporate the communication in the proceedings, and refer it to the Committee on Resolutions.

Secretary Morrison read the following communication:

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19, 1904.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-fourth Convention of the American Federation of Labor, Lyric Hall, City:

Dear Sirs and Brothers:—The San Francisco Labor Council extends to you a cordial invitation to visit that body at its regular meeting on Friday evening, November 25th, at 1159 Mission street.

With best wishes for the progress and success of the work of the Convention. We remain,

Fraternally,

JOHN O. WALSH, President.

R. I. WISLER, Secretary.

San Francisco Labor Council.

At the request of Delegate Golden Secretary Morrison read the following telegram:

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 18, 1904.

John Golden, President U. T. W., Care A. F. of L. Convention, San Francisco:

Express our sincere and heartfelt thanks to Convention for generous action. Victory now appears to be in sight.

JAS. TANSEY,

President Textile Council.

The Convention was then adjourned to two o'clock P. M.

SEVENTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

The Convention was called to order at 2 o'clock P. M., President Gompers in the Chair.

Absentees—Butterworth, Baum, Nelson, Farrell, Mahoney (T. J.), Smith (J. W.), Hutchinson, Pattison, Heron, Weber, Miller, Mason, Dix, Quick, Mahon, Maloney (P.), Powell, Morgan, Triplett, Madoen, Husted, Seaward, Maloney (R. S.), Michel, Porter, Harris (R. F.), Lavery (Jas. A.), Ward, Hudson (M. T.), Dunn (J. P.), Hudson (Fred), Payne, O'Shea (Dennis), Morris (W. D.), Burke, Murray, Hyde, Coffey, Patterson, Dunn (M. T.), Edmonson, Daley (J. J.), Catania, Bailey, Pillsbury, Beil, Keefe (M. O.), Damozonio, Schilling, Hudson (M. T.), Morey, Dowd.

Delegate Lee M. Hart, for the special committee on a portion of the President's report, submitted the following:

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21, 1904.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Your special committee to which was referred that portion of the President's report relating to the printers' eight-hour day, beg to report as follows

We have had before us the President of the International Typographical Union, and we find that the movement for the eight-hour day for the book and job printers of the United States and Canada was inaugurated at the Cincinnati Convention of the International Typographical Union, held in 1902, that it was further considered at the Washington Convention, held in 1903, and that at the St. Louis Convention, held in August of this year, it was decided that the eight-hour day should be enforced on January 1st, 1906, and that for the financial support of this movement an assessment of one-half of one per cent should be levied on the earnings of all of the members of the International Typographical Union.

This plan was submitted to a referendum vote, as provided by the laws of the International Typographical Union, and President Lynch informs your committee that the proposition received a majority of more than fourteen thousand votes. Therefore, the assessment will become effective on January 1st, 1906, and on

January 1st, 1906, effort will be made to put the eight-hour day into effect.

We are also informed that there is an association of commercial printers entitled the United Typothetae of America, the employers' association. That the officers of the International Typographical Union have made effort to secure an agreement with the United Typothetae under which the eight-hour day for book and job printers would become effective, and that the employers' association has thus far refused to enter into such an agreement. We are furthermore informed that the United Typothetae of America is at present accumulating a defense fund in order that the eight-hour day enforcement may be combatted. It is hoped by the employers to gather together at least \$500,000.

In view of the above your committee would recommend:

First—That the American Federation of Labor approve and endorse the movement under way by the International Typographical Union for an eight-hour day for the book and job printers of the United States and Canada, and pledge to the support of this movement both moral and financial assistance.

Second—That if at any time after January 1st, 1906, the International Typographical Union desires the financial support of the American Federation of Labor, and if after investigation by the Executive Council such financial support is found necessary in order to insure victory to the printers, the Executive Council shall levy the constitutional assessment on affiliated bodies, this assessment to continue for such length of time as in the judgment of the Executive Council may be necessary.

Third — Your committee recommends that a committee of five members be appointed to act with the Executive Council in furthering the eight-hour day for the book and job printers.

And we desire to conclude this report by extending to the International Typographical Union the hearty well wishes

of the American Federation of Labor for the success of the printers' eight-hour project.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

REZIN ORR, Chairman.
C. E. SCHMIDT,
HARRY D. THOMAS,
WM. PENJE,
H. J. WENDELKEN,
P. J. DONNELLY,
R. BRAUNSCHWEIG,
M. J. SULLIVAN.
LEE M. HART, Secretary,

Delegate Lavery moved that the report be received and the recommendations of the committee concurred in. (Seconded.)

Vice-President Duncan spoke at some length on the resolution, and said in part:

Did the committee consider that between now and the time this action is to be taken by the Typographical Union another Convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held? Has this Convention the right to regulate financial matters which may not go into effect until after the next Convention? It would be a mistake for this Convention to pass that resolution, and then perhaps have the next Convention take action that will not be along the same line. I am heart and soul in the movement for the eight-hour day, too much so, in fact, to see the printers' organization form their policy upon such action as this. This Convention cannot pass laws to govern the next Convention. My only reason for arising at this time is to have the atmosphere cleared so that the delegates may inform their organization what support they may receive from the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Lynch of the International Typographical Union, said, in part:

We have not a great deal of fear of the point raised by Vice-President Duncan. We do not want one dollar from the American Federation of Labor until after the first of January, 1906; but we want the endorsement of the Convention now to help us during the coming year. Prior to the next Convention of the American Federation of Labor the Typothetae will hold a convention. We want to go before that convention with the labor organizations of the country behind us in this eight-hour movement so that the employers will know they have to meet,

not only the International Typographical Union, but that they will have to face the united labor organizations of the United States and Canada. And resolutions pledging your good will are not enough; these resolutions must include the assurance of the organizations represented here that their endorsement will be backed up by their money.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried.

Delegate Grimes, for the Committee on Credentials, reported as follows:

Your Committee on Credentials has a credential properly signed and sealed from the Interior Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's International Union, naming J. E. Kentzell of San Francisco as a delegate to represent that organization. We recommend that he be seated.

Respectfully submitted,.

JOHN T. DEMPSEY, Chairman.
GEORGE MACKEY,
JAS. F. GRIMES, Secretary.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted and the delegate seated.

Delegate Grimes, for the Auditing Committee, reported as follows:

San Francisco, November 21, 1904.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Gentlemen: The undersigned, appointed to audit the financial affairs of the Federation, beg leave to submit the following report:

The greater part of our work as a committee was performed in Washington, D. C., at the Federation Headquarters, and your committee takes occasion at this time to say that the assistance rendered the committee in the furtherance of its duties by the clerical force at the general office was courteously and promptly tendered, for which your committee expresses its appreciation.

We find the books and accounts of the Federation in good shape and excellently kept.

The total income of the Federation from all sources from October 1, 1903, to September 30, 1904, inclusive, was \$220,995.97, divided as follows:

By per capita	
tax	\$136,941.74
By supplies.....	17,293.04
By Federationist.	32,639.89
By Defense Fund	33,722.55
By premium on	
bonds	398.75
By bal. on hand	
Oct. 1, 1903....	86,013.12
Total	\$307,009.09
Total expenses, divided as follows:	
General	\$156,916.63
Federationist	30,699.92
Defense Fund ...	15,972.00
Premium on bonds	402.60

Total	\$203,991.15
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showing a balance on hand	
Oct. 1, 1904.....	\$103,017.94

RECAPITULATION.

Total income.....	\$307,009.09
Total expense....	203,991.15

Bal. on hand Oct. 1, 1904...	\$103,017.94
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We also find the bank books to correspond with the above

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN T. DEMPSEY, Chairman,
GEORGE MACKEY,
JAMES F. GRIMES, Secretary.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

Secretary Morrison read a communication from Mayor John M. Hancock, of Niagara Falls, inviting the American Federation of Labor to hold its next Convention in that city. He stated that an auditorium capable of seating one thousand people would be placed at the disposal of the Convention without cost.

Similar communications were read from the City Clerk of Niagara, and from the Bureau of Publicity.

Secretary Morrison read the following telegrams:

FORT WORTH, Texas, Nov. 21, 1904.
Sam'l Gompers, A. F. of L. Convention Hall, San Francisco:

Greetings on behalf of the Teamsters. You are invited to meet in Texas nineteen five.

JACK THOMPSON,

Sec'y 65 I. B. of T.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Nov. 20, 1904.
Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor:

We want the next Convention in Fort Worth.

BREWERY WORKERS No. 182,

M. J. BOHAN, Sec'y.

Delegate Max Morris obtained the unanimous consent of the Convention to the introduction of the following resolution:

Resolution No. 155.—By Delegates Roady Kenehan, John Mitchell, L. A. Tanquary, Samuel Yarnell, Max Morris and Thomas I. Kidd:

WHEREAS, The Governor of Colorado acting with the Citizens' Alliance in its fight on Labor Organizations of that State has exhausted every form of oppression and persecution.

They have torn men from their families, imprisoned them in bull pens and deported them, not only to other counties, but to other States.

They have set aside every Constitutional provision that guarantees the citizen the right to liberty, and try to restore the condition of serfdom that obtained in the Middle Ages; and

WHEREAS, The people of the State of Colorado, notwithstanding that they voted for the Republican candidate for President, yet set the seal of condemnation on Governor Peabody and his methods by defeating him, thus showing clearly that adherents of all parties united against him; and

WHEREAS, Governor Peabody has declared that he will not abide by the decision of the majority of the people of Colorado, and threatens to engage in civil war if he cannot usurp the place of Governor for another term; therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, that we condemn in most unmeasured terms this threat of setting aside of all right and justice by this minion of the Citizens' Alliance, who "dressed with a little brief authority," tries to make himself a military dictator, and we extend to the people of Colorado our sympathy in being afflicted with an executive who has not the saving grace of stepping down and out after having been summarily repudiated by them.

Delegate Brady of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers moved the adoption of the resolution. (Seconded.)

Delegate Yarnell spoke in favor of the resolution, and described at some length the conditions in Colorado.

The motion to adopt the resolution was then carried by a unanimous vote.

Delegate Kemper, for the Committee on Treasurer's Report, read the report

of the Treasurer contained in the first day's proceedings, and recommended that it be adopted.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

Delegate John R. O'Brien, for the Committee on Labels, reported as follows:

WOMEN'S LABEL LEAGUE.

For some time past correspondence has been had with some of the representatives of the Women's International Union Label League. The opinion expressed by some of its officials is to the effect that much better results could be accomplished in the interests of the working people if the organization was remodeled and its purposes directed as the following suggested title would imply: "Women's Auxiliary International Union of America." We cordially attest our appreciation of the splendid work performed by the existing organization, but if it shall be manifest to the women who sympathize and who are co-operating with us to advance the interests of labor that a change of programme or of detail and of title is prompted by their judgment and experience, and that a change of title should be made, surely they will meet with our hearty approval and endorsement, and that we will in turn do what lies in our power to make their efforts and their organization most effective.

The committee reported favorably on that part of the President's report referred to the Committee on Labels.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 43.—By Delegates Sarah Hagan and Nathan Wolff, of the United Garment Workers of America:

WHEREAS, The International Retail Clerks' Protective Association has adopted and is now using a store-card which they furnish to merchants who employ clerks, members of their organization, the same to be placed in their windows announcing that the store in displaying said card is a "union store;" and

WHEREAS, The display of said card is misleading, it being altogether too sweeping as the literal interpretation of the term "union store" would imply that all merchandise sold there was strictly union made; and

WHEREAS, Such condition of affairs has proven a detriment to all trades unions manufacturing a product bearing a union label and given an opportunity to firms displaying said card of palming off unfair goods; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor shall and does hereby request that the International Retail Clerks' Protective Association to change the wording of said store-card to meet with the sentiment of this resolution.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the International Retail Clerks' Protective Association and the International Garment Workers of America.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 140.—By Delegates Santiago Iglesias and Esteban Padilla, of the Porto Rico Unions:

WHEREAS, The Porto Rican delegates submit for consideration in this Convention the important economical question directly affecting the Agricultural Workers of Porto Rico, referring to the buying of coffee in Porto Rico by the members of the American Federation of Labor all over the United States and Canada; and

WHEREAS, It is absolutely right to ask and secure effective protection to the Porto Rico coffee among the united American workmen, as it protects our brother coffee workers of Porto Rico; and

WHEREAS, In the Twenty-second Annual Convention, your Committee on Resolutions advise that the organized coffee producers and workmen use the label of the A. F. of L. to distinguish their product and further recommend that the purchasers of coffee give their preference to the coffees bearing said label; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor give absolute recognition and protection to the coffee of Porto Rico to be consumed or bought by all the union workmen in the United States and give truth and protection to the coffee of Porto Rico over the coffee from foreign countries among trades unions.

The committee recommended that this resolution be concurred in.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 153.—By Delegate Mason Thomas of the Paper Box Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The Paper Box Workers' International Union has adopted a Label; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled be requested to endorse the same and request all affiliated unions to see that all union-made goods be packed in union-made paper boxes, bags and envelopes, also on all novelties (paper).

The committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Frank K. Foster, for the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

As Resolution No. 2, introduced by the International Longshoremen's Association, was withdrawn no action was taken by the committee.

Resolution No. 85.—By Delegate Jas. G. Cain of the Photo-Engravers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The United States Government, through its various departments contracts for fully one million dollars' worth of photo-engraving yearly; and

WHEREAS, A large percentage of contracts is secured by firms working under non-union conditions; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council and the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor use their good offices to secure the adoption of a law by Congress establishing a Bureau of Photo-Engraving, on lines similar to the other branches of the printing trades.

Referred to Executive Council with recommendation that Legislative Committee be instructed to carry the spirit of the resolve into effect, i. e., that is that the photo-engraving for the government be done under the system of direct employment.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 92.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger of the International Typographical Union:

WHEREAS, The sending of fraternal delegates to the Trades Union Congresses of Great Britain and of Canada has resulted in moral and material gains to the labor movement; and

WHEREAS, The capitalist class of Germany has become the foremost competitor of the capitalist class of America in almost every industrial pursuit making a closer contact of organized labor of Germany and of America very desirable; and

WHEREAS, The German Trades Unions at their Congresses expressed regret that no American delegates were present to more fully bring into accord the American and European workers in their common efforts for a broader civilization; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention elect one Fraternal Delegate to the next German Trades Union Congress.

The committee recommended that action be deferred until arrangement can

be completed for convenient and reciprocal representation.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 100.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger of the International Typographical Union:

WHEREAS, In the case of letting a contract for a twenty-million gallon pumping engine for the city of Milwaukee, Wis., the eight-hour clause was declared unconstitutional by a lower court, upon a lawsuit brought by a Milwaukee representative of the Parry organization; and

WHEREAS, If the case is left in the status quo it may also result in school building and other work being done in Milwaukee on a ten-hour basis hereafter; and

WHEREAS, Neither the Machinists' Unions of Milwaukee nor the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee have money enough to follow the case up further and to appeal the same to the higher courts; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fourth Convention of the American Federation of Labor authorize and instruct the incoming Executive Council to secure a sufficient sum to test the validity of the eight-hour ordinance for public work in the City of Milwaukee and thereby not only relieve the situation there, but also establish a test case for other cities.

The committee concurred in the action testing the validity of the act, and referred the subject matter back to the metal trades interested.

Delegate Wilson—As a representative of one of the metal trades, I move that the resolution be recommitted to the committee, in order that the metal trades can get together and decide on some things, as we did not have an opportunity to appear before the committee.

Vice-President Duncan—As far as the committee is concerned, we are willing to include that in our recommendation, but without the financial end of it.

President Gompers—The Committee on Resolutions recommends that the expression of sympathy with the organization in its efforts to test the validity of that law as applied to that contract is concerned, be approved, but that so far as financial expenditure is concerned it must be referred to organized labor in Wisconsin.

Delegate Berger—I would at least like to see it referred to the national organizations of the trades interested.

Vice-President Duncan—The committee has no objection to that, but there is

nothing in the resolution bearing on that. However, if you wish it, we will refer it to the metal trades.

The recommendation of the committee as amended was concurred in.

Resolution No. 103.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger of the International Typographical Union:

WHEREAS, The unprecedented concentration of wealth in the United States and the rapid development of the trusts in almost every branch of industry make it obvious that capitalism will soon reach its culmination point, and will have to make room for another phase of civilization; and

WHEREAS, It is evident that this nation is destined to take the lead in this grand struggle for better conditions and higher culture; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we hereby recommend to all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to have their members study the economic conditions, to have lectures upon these subjects in their lodge rooms and at the meetings set apart for this purpose, and to do everything in their power for the enlightenment and intellectual advancement of the proletariat.

The committee made the following recommendation:

The committee concurs, with the amendment that the first "Whereas" be stricken out, and that the word "the" be substituted for the word "this" in the third line of the second paragraph.

It was moved and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Foster announced that the resolution as amended by the committee would read as follows:

WHEREAS, It is evident that this nation is destined to take the lead in the grand struggle for better conditions and higher culture; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we hereby recommend to all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to have their members study the economic conditions, to have lectures upon these subjects in their lodge rooms and at the meetings set apart for this purpose, and to do everything in their power for the enlightenment and intellectual advancement of the proletariat.

Delegate Barnes—It would be interesting to myself as well as to others to know why the committee disagrees with the first "Whereas" of that resolution. Why do they object to a recital of the facts contained in that section of the resolution?

Delegate Sarman—I object to the word "capitalism." There can be no danger to labor in capital. There never will be any danger from the capitalist until he secures a monopoly. I object to that one word because it expresses something we do not mean. How would it hurt anyone of us, or all of us, to become heirs to ten thousand dollars?

President Gompers—The Chair is not in a position to state.

Delegate Sarman—It is monopoly that hurts, and that is why I make a distinction between monopoly and capital. The danger comes when a man obtains a monopoly. Until he does obtain such a monopoly he is not a danger to the community.

Delegate Lavery—Do not let us preach one thing and practice another. I believe the striking out of that part of the resolution should be taken up and acted upon.

Delegate Max Hayes—I am in favor of the adoption of the report of the committee, and satisfied with the resolution with the preamble stricken out. To my mind it is immaterial whether or not the delegates assembled here agree upon the general proposition contained in that preamble, that capitalism is centralizing so rapidly and that trusts are securing control of the resources of this nation. Those who have made a careful study of the development of the present industrial system know that such is the case. They know that trusts have secured control of more than two-thirds of all the manufacturing capital of the United States, as well as practically the whole of the distributing capital invested in transportation and means of communication. The striking out of the preamble does not obliterate that fact. It is here, and, whether you desire it or not, it will remain after this Convention adjourns, and it will confront you at future Conventions and between now and the next Convention in the conditions as we understand them and as we meet them through our organizations in attempting to better our conditions or in attempting to block further encroachments of this aggregation of capital centralized in trusts and combinations.

The point I agree with, that is, the opening of the doors of the union rooms to a full discussion of economic questions is sufficient at this time. I

know that many of the delegates here expected that when some of us who are classed as "dreamers" came to this Convention we would proceed along practically the same lines we have at previous Conventions and introduce resolutions to endorse the principles of Socialism.

We have had some very interesting discussions in the Conventions of the past. Usually the delegates agreed they were among the most interesting discussions of the Convention. In the Boston Convention something like a day and a half was consumed in the discussion of political subjects, so far as Socialism was concerned. I likewise recall the fact that the Boston daily press, as well as the newspapers throughout the length and breadth of this land, printed under glaring headlines the announcement that Socialism had been stamped out; the Socialist had been crushed to smithereens, and then giving garbled accounts of what transpired. After that Convention political capital was made for the party of the trusts—the Republican party—an excerpts of speeches made were pasted upon dead walls in places where they feared the growing power of the movement. But despite every effort that was made, and despite the assertion that the Socialists had been kicked out of the Convention, during the past year, without the aid or consent of the Republican or Democratic parties, or any or all of the delegates opposed to Socialism—and indirectly the parties of the capitalistic class—we went into the campaign and doubled and trebled the votes of the Socialist party.

I recall an unpleasant incident that occurred in Boston. While our worthy Chairman was applauded during the reading of his report no objection was made, but when some of the people in the galleries applauded some of the sentiments I expressed objection was made. Then for the first time, to my knowledge, in a Labor Convention, and especially in Faneuil Hall, Boston, the galleries were cleared by the President of the American Federation of Labor, which did not strike me as illustrating the generally broad view we ought to take of the matter.

What I want to make clear is that although the statement was sent out that the Socialists were crushed by the

Boston Convention, so far as the rank and file of the labor movement of the United States is concerned the edict of the Boston Convention had practically no effect, as was proven on the eighth day of November. Perhaps it will require but one or two more such crushing defeats as that administered to the Socialists in Boston until our party will sweep throughout the length and breadth of the land and enable us to elect our own people to the offices to enact law in the interest of the people.

We care not what the act of this or any other Convention is in regard to such resolutions. We cannot help but understand, especially during the past campaign, that the mere resolutions that are adopted or rejected do not spread the propaganda of Socialism; but that it is the constant, continuous agitation carried on by the Socialist element, so-called, by the radical element, if you please by the "dreamers" among their fellow workers and the diffusion of education that produces Socialists, and that alone.

All that I have to ask is that the doors of the union rooms be opened to a full and complete study of economic questions. Once the men and the women in the labor movement begin to understand the conditions as explained by the Socialists we will take our chances; there will be no fear on our part but that the working class, the mass of the people of this country, will rise to the occasion and stand together as compactly and as conscientiously on the day of election as they do throughout the year.

I believe that during the past year I have spoken before as many labor unions in this country as most of the delegates here, and I know what is taking place in the minds of the men who labor. While some of our respected officials may deny the apparent and plain fact that the workers are thinking along the lines we desire, yet it is true that a revolution of thought is taking place now in the minds of the rank and file of the trade union movement of this country. So far as I am concerned as an individual, so far as any other Socialist is concerned, in the next two or three years, without the slightest doubt, the rank and file will have become so thoroughly impregnated with the principles of Socialism

that a great many of the leaders who pose as having been appointed guardians, perhaps, of the working class, will either get in line with their constituents or perhaps they will go up in the air. Now that may be construed as a threat, but it is my individual opinion. I will say, however, it is not for me or for any other Socialist to dictate what shall be done by the rank and file. We have no power over them, but if the rank and file discovers that their chosen leaders do not move along with them but rather come trailing along at the tail end of the procession, that rank and file—being human—will undoubtedly declare that they want somebody to keep pace with them, to be at the front, to be really and truly the leaders. So I say to you, that so far as we are individually concerned, we who perhaps have been in the minority for a number of years, and may still be in the minority for a number of years to come, have been opposed, not merely by the common enemy, by the capitalists who wield the blacklist upon every possible occasion, especially against those who declare for political independence, and who have likewise been ridiculed and denounced because we were the insignificant minority and therefore not quite respectable, but by others. It does not always require an extraordinary amount of nerve to follow the big show, the big procession. I know that most of the delegates here are opposed to us on this political principle; and it does take some little nerve to stand out and fight the majority when you believe it is wrong. To merely fall in line with the big mob is popular. You delegates yourselves have been compelled to admit that you have secured no benefits from the great dominant political parties of the day. What we have secured has not been with the aid or consent of the old parties; but because we organized and with the strike and boycott made the fight against the capitalist class. To still further benefit ourselves as workers we should carry our industrial fight to the political field and oppose the same class against whom we wage our fight the year round.

We must imitate the example, not merely of the workers of Continental Europe, but the example of the workers

of Australia and Great Britain. You elect Fraternal Delegates and send them abroad to attend—what? The British Trades Congress, a political body, a body in which more politics than trade unionism is discussed. Yet we pretend in this country that we are following in the footsteps of the British workers, when to-day more than a million men and women are levying an assessment upon themselves for the purpose of electing from their own ranks members to the House of Parliament, and of that number fully two-thirds or three-fourths who have already been nominated in the various districts are Socialist members of the trade unions.

So we are practically isolated as a labor movement in attempting to make people believe we do not take part in political matters. Still we introduce bills in Congress, only to have them pigeon-holed by the gentlemen who are controlled by the two old capitalist parties. Year after year, despite all of our lobbying, the annual addresses made by the President and the Executive Council point out the fact that we have failed to secure even those small concessions demanded at the hands of Congress.

Certainly we have failed because we have elected corporation lawyers and other capitalists to both branches of Congress; and after having elected them we actually have the audacity to appeal to them to enact laws against their own class interests and in the interests of the workers. If the lobby committee in Washington was abolished and the money thus spent turned into educational channels for the purpose of showing the workers the actual conditions that exist, it would not be long until men from the trade union ranks would stand in the halls of Congress to make the fight there for our anti-injunction and eight-hour bills, and for other bills in the interests of labor.

As I said before, I am perfectly satisfied that this education shall go on from now until we secure success at the polls—and success will come as surely as the sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

We have been referred to as dreamers. It was Lowell who said that "The dreams that nations dream come true," and the dream of the Revolutionary

fathers was realized; the dream of the old Abolitionist was realized, and the dream of the modern Abolitionist, the Socialist, who desires not merely to free the land and knock the shackles from off the chattel slave, but to free the wage-workers of this country by abolishing the capitalist class, will likewise be realized, because the greatest co-operators in our movement are not necessarily the men from our own ranks, but the capitalists themselves, for the Rockefellers, the Morgans and other multi-millionaires who are securing control of the resources of this land are doing more to develop Socialism in the ranks of working men than all the agitators between the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts. I simply say to these men, God speed you in your efforts to organize the industries of this nation into trusts, combinations and monopolies. We will keep pace with you in organizing the workers in the new political party, and when the time is ripe, when monopoly has become perfect, then the new movement will sweep into power, take control of the monopolies and operate them in the interests of the entire people.

Delegate Frank K. Foster—The question was asked the committee by a delegate from the Cigar-Makers' Union as to why we recommended the elimination of the first "Whereas" from the resolution. Does the delegate, after listening to the address of my colleague, still ask that question? Has it not been made sufficiently evident by the remarks of my colleague? We beware of the Greeks bearing gifts, and the committee did not desire that this Convention should endorse a resolution the meaning of which might be susceptible of two constructions, and, as in the case of the resolution adopted in New Orleans, might be held up to an admiring world for the next twelve months as an evidence of the increase a political party had made in the trades union movement in America.

No unskilled hand drew that first "Whereas." It is true that we believe in discussion and are ready to submit to the verdict after the discussion has been held; but at least let us understand just what is meant by the declarations that are sought to be foisted upon us. So far as I am able to understand the meaning of the word "capitalism," it means a system under which men may possess capital, possess property. When the sys-

tem of capitalism is abolished the individual may hold no property. This resolution, to sharply define the issue and to say what it really is intended to convey to the outside world, should read that the system of the holding of private property has reached its culminating point and must be followed by something else. It means that and nothing else. Your committee is of the opinion that the delegates to this Convention are not yet so engulfed by the vaporous atmosphere of dreamland, so entirely under the influence of illusive metaphysical dope that they are ready to proclaim a doctrine of that nature.

To point the moral, my colleague agrees with the recommendation of the committee, thoroughly in accord with the resolution as emasculated, and then proceeds to make a twenty-minutes' speech upon a subject whose proper place for discussion is upon a political platform and not in a convention of the American Federation of Labor. By experience we learn and have learned. I do not upon this occasion propose to enter into a discussion of that which is not properly before this body, to enter into a discussion of this *ism* or that *ism*; but I cannot help calling your attention to the particular kind of logic indulged in. The Repuofican party has increased its vote during the past year three or four times as many thousands as the Socialist party, ergo, the trade union delegates must accept the doctrine of the big stick and a strong foreign policy. The logic is just as evident and the conclusion just as sound in the one case as in the other.

We agree, and the delegates know we agree, with many of the counts in the social indictment; but it is the trades union movement that has brought the offender to the bar and has done the practical work of conviction of those who err in the administration of affairs, not by a resolution, not by a declaration, but by the patient process of slow endeavor and through years of education. One would suppose, to hear our friends who claim compose the university in the social system, and who complacently look down upon the two million trades unionists of America as not yet initiated into the mysteries of their particular *ism*, that the trade union movement was not the product of discussion, that it has not won its way by maintaining its arguments, not by saying everybody else was an ignoramus. I, in my private judg-

ment, believe just the reverse to be true, and that the trades union movement is the university of this education and that Socialism is still in the primary school.

I want to call your attention to the fact that there are three distinct sections in this question, and that these three sections are about to be confused. First, is the doctrine which you have just heard sound doctrine. Second, if it be sound doctrine, what are the best methods of developing it? Third, and most important of all, is its place for discussion, for propaganda, in a trade union convention? That is the main issue, I think, upon which all of the judgments of the American Federation of Labor have been rendered. I regret that our friends always find it necessary to insinuate that the motives of those who may dare to differ with them are insincere; that the delegates here who believe in the trade union movement for the trade union are actuated by fear of the big leaders who are to be consigned to a Socialistic, co-operative damnation if they don't become converts to their propaganda. I don't believe that tone of argument advances any cause. Trade unionism has held its own as a method of work; it has constructed a piece of machinery to do that work, and it is the oft reiterated declaration—and will be though the Socialist vote increases forty fold—that the trade union will do trade union work and not be incorporated in any political ism, Socialist or otherwise.

The members of the Committee on Resolutions knew what they were doing. They realized the utter inability of any power between the blue skies and the green fields to prevent Socialistic speeches being interjected into any place where the ear of the unthinking may be caught or where some capital may be made; but they wished to reduce that pleasing ceremony to the minimum of expansion. We believe we should confine ourselves to those things that belong properly in this Convention. It is just as excusable for the Democrat or the Republican to show why and where the question of majorities should be considered.

This declaration was intended to be a declaration for the abolition of private property, and would be so considered by our friends who disseminate public information. Are not the doors of the unions always open for education? Then why this resolution? I

am sure that my friend Duncan will agree with me that his fellow townsman, the immortal Adams, would get up out of his grave and say, "You malign me when you appeal to me for any authority for the pernicious, un-American doctrine you have proclaimed to-day." What one of the Revolutionary forefathers would deny the right to men in the new-born republic to accumulate capital and own their own homes, own that which they might legitimately acquire? The trade union movement is not against capital as such, but against the abuse of capital through special privileges. And the very reason that enables this counter-fire to be built is that our friends have sought to pervert the public opinion of the labor movement, that they have placed it in a false position and have given cause in that degree for discriminative and coercive methods.

We appeal, not only to the fathers of the days gone by, but we appeal to the common-sense of America to-day to keep this organization for the work it was created to do, for the work it has struggled to achieve, and which it will perform in the days to come.

Delegate W. D. Ryan—Mr. Chairman: I shall not take up much of the time of the Convention, and I shall not attempt to inflict any of my political opinions upon you. I agree with Secretary Foster that no unskilled hand drew up that first whereas. I shall go farther and say that no unskilled hand drew up that entire resolution. I opposed it in the committee and I oppose it here, and shall exercise my right to vote against the report of the committee, although a member of the committee. I stated in the committee that the intention of this resolution was to throw down the bars in all our local unions for the purpose of permitting a certain line of political discussion. I believe that my position has been thoroughly justified by the speech delivered by my friend Max Hayes. I cannot understand how any member of the Committee on Resolutions can oppose the statements made by Brother Hayes and support the resolution. I am sure I cannot. Those who wish to bring up political discussions in our unions will point to this resolution, if adopted by this Convention, as their authority for so doing. I hope that this Convention

will not adopt the report of the committee, and that it will bury the resolution as deep as it is possible to bury it.

Delegate Morris Brown—So far as I am concerned, it is immaterial whether the resolution is adopted as amended, or whether the delegates in this Convention vote it down. The time has passed in the trade union movement when political discussion can be prevented. Many of the delegates representing organizations in this Convention are responsible for a condition of that kind, and many of the members affiliated with the local unions and central bodies throughout the country give an opportunity to delegates to discuss political questions. You will find that on many occasions delegates from different organizations, particularly men who represent organizations of men who are employed in public departments in the various cities, continually come to us and complain against the outrageous treatment they receive from the authorities when they refuse to grant them the eight-hour day, to grant them pay for overtime and other things they are entitled to. There is ample opportunity for anyone who desires to discuss political economy on all occasions and to bring up political discussions of all the evils that exist. The opportunity to discuss political economy is given to local trade unions by the circulars sent out by different organizations in favor of one party or the other. You may pass a resolution here to-day to not permit the discussion of politics in your trade unions; but to-morrow when you return to your own locals your delegates will pass resolutions petitioning the State Legislatures or the National Congress for some measure or another.

Somebody claimed we are dreamers. We say it is a pleasant thing to have a pleasant dream, but the trouble is that many of you gentlemen have the nightmare instead of pleasant dreams. I believe the Socialists desire to keep the trade unions for the trade unionists. I am a Socialist, but I oppose political action in the trade union movement, for this reason. I believe a Republican or a Democrat would have just as much right to discuss political economy and advocate his favorite theories in regard to it, as a

Socialist has, but none of them have a right to force their political opinions on the workers that differ with them. I believe it is the opinion of every one of the delegates here who have the thought of Socialism upon their minds that, no matter how many resolutions you may vote down in this Convention or any other that is to follow, the principles of Socialism has taken roots in the minds of the members affiliated with organized labor, and, notwithstanding the fact that the teachings of political economy is opposed by many of the delegates here, no matter how many attempts are made to prevent the discussion of the same in the various local and central bodies, I can safely assert that possibly one-half of the members here who are entitled to vote or at least one-third of them, voted the Socialist ticket in the last election.

Delegate Ramsay—When the question was asked of the Chairman of the committee why the first whereas was cut out I thought when he arose to answer he would tell us in a few words why that was done. The gentleman who asked the question spoke at some length, and the Chairman took occasion to censure him for taking up twenty minutes in discussing some Socialistic question. When the Chairman had spoken for twenty minutes or more he sat down, but he had not answered the question. I have not yet found out why that whereas was cut out. If it is a bad thing we ought to bury it, but if it is a good thing and was drawn by a skillful hand I would be in favor of presenting some beautiful California flowers to the gentleman who drew it up. I wish we had more skillful drawers on this floor. The day is coming when the man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow will not be characterized as a mere serf, but will be credited with having as much gray matter in his cranium as some of the fellows who wear better clothes and claim to belong to a better class.

Some of the delegates have proclaimed themselves as Socialists and others have taken great pleasure in disclaiming any connection with that society. For more than twenty years—because I commenced before I could vote—I thought I was a Democrat. I have held office—thanks to the labor-

ing people, and I did not forget them when I got there. The people in that community were not Socialists as I understand the term. It seems to me this question is not altogether Socialistic, and if it is a political question it will not hurt us. I heard the Socialists discussion in Boston, and was surprised to find myself classed with the Socialists. They were talking for some measures I thought would be good for the ordinary working man, that would raise the pay of the working man, and so I voted for them. I saw I was classed in the newspapers as a Socialist, although at that time I was a Democrat. I am not going to tell you I voted for a Democratic President this month, because I did not, and there are a whole lot others who did not. Last year on the floor of the Convention when some brother made a complimentary reference to our friend Roosevelt, I felt like they say Anarchists feel—I wanted to get up and stab him, or something of that sort, because I was a Democrat. However, if he continues improving for four years more I will be almost ready to vote for him, because I understand he has started out to investigate the Standard Oil Company, and that is something I have wanted for a long time to see investigated.

In my judgment we are assassinating ourselves in cold blood when we keep what they call politics out of the labor movement. A man's father may have been a Republican and fought for the Union forty years ago, but we as thinking men and women should not continue to be Republicans all our lives because our fathers voted that ticket. What we want is to obtain happy homes on this terrestrial sphere, to be able to spend some time with our wives and children, and to see them well clothed and taken care of. The trusts and their agents are always and forever taking off their glasses and smiling and saying, "Now, don't get reckless and bring politics into your unions and disrupt them yourselves." When they begin to talk that way I begin to think it would be a good thing to have politics in our unions.

More than twenty years ago, when this Federation was a baby—if it had yet been born—there was an organization of laboring men that did much for the men of this country. It did much for the men who carried hods and for the me-

chanics, much for all classes of men. At that time when it was suggested that the laboring men be divided into certain classes we were told it could not be done and the organizations last a day.

It took such men as Hayes and those who had the stamina of their convictions to speak and say why it would be better to have each craft control its own men than to have them all in one organization. They did succeed. Now what have we discovered? We have discovered that although we have been organizing for years, and have received now and then a little increase in wages, the cost of living has increased many times more than our wages have increased. Wealth is increasing. The "Whereas" of that resolution speaks the truth when it says so. Then I say, why should we cut it out? Is it not a well known fact that the capitalist class are sending men to Congress and putting them in the judicial places where they have power over you, where by the stroke of a pen they may strike down all your efforts of a year? Then why do you hesitate and look upon political discussions as though they were poison or something that will kill? A great many men may feel that way when they are laboring men, but when they become prosperous, they think they belong to another class, and they at once begin attacking labor. I think we should discuss politics in our unions, and through that means place men in the Senate and in Congress who will not be ashamed to say they are laboring men. You should have the same class of men in the judiciary positions, men who will go to death rather than take away from you and your families any of your rights.

The Chairman is unduly alarmed when he says the "Whereas" will not give us a right to own our own homes. What we want is to discuss the questions before the country, and then place our own people in the positions of responsibility. I see nothing anarchistic, nothing socialistic, nothing Democratic and nothing Republican in that "Whereas."

Delegate Victor Berger—I wish to deny the statement of my colleague Mr. Foster that the resolution is intended to be in favor of the abolition of the present economic system. If we wanted to express the idea of socialism in a resolution we would do so.

Brother Ryan spoke of the skillful drawing of the resolution. The resolu-

tion, if you leave out the first "Whereas," is just as acceptable to us, so far as we are concerned, as if you leave it in. But as we believe in enlightening the people, you ought to leave it in. So far as we are concerned, we are just as well satisfied without it as with it. I could explain to Mr. Sarman that he has misunderstood the word "capitalism," but I do not want to enter into a long discussion of this matter, because I am very hoarse and Socialism is not the subject before us. But, it seems, no matter what you do to keep the discussion of Socialism out it always creeps in. We had no intention of bringing that subject up when we introduced that resolution.

Delegate Thomas Burke—Mr. Chairman, our friend Berger has told more of the truth in regard to this question than any one I have heard speak in favor of this resolution. He says if you strike out the first "Whereas" the resolution will suit them just as well as if you leave it in. I hope, Mr. Chairman and delegates that you all heard that remark. I agree with them that it does not make any difference whether you strike it out or not, because the resolution means just the same without that "Whereas" as it does with it. It is a Socialistic resolution, and the speeches that have been made have convinced me that the entire resolution should be stricken out. There is no use in striking out one-half of it, for it is just as good a Socialistic resolution for the people who introduced it with half of it stricken out as if the whole resolution was adopted. It does not make any difference who we are going to vote for in four years, it does not make any difference whether or not we are going to vote for Roosevelt because he is going after the Standard Oil Company, but that resolution should be voted down.

Delegate Yarnell—Fortunately, or unfortunately, as the case may be, I have never affiliated with the Socialist party. I have never voted with the Socialist party, but there are a few observations I have made during the recent years which I should like to speak of. I am one of those who believe the conditions we now complain of most are the result of a lack of knowledge on the part of the rank and file of the working class. Something was said by a brother about the concentration of wealth in this country. If you examine the statistics for 1860 you will find that the wealth-producers and those

dependent upon them in this country composed 72½ per cent of the population and owned 62½ per cent of the wealth of the country. If you will examine the latest statistics you will find that while the laboring population has increased enormously their possessions have decreased from 62½ per cent to 16½ per cent. The wealth of the country in the meantime has increased from thirty-four billions to seventy billions; but those who have produced all that wealth have less than they had in 1860. I believe those conditions are the direct result of the ignorance of the rank and file of the men who have produced all this wealth. I believe if there had been greater latitude, if there had been larger discussion in our ranks upon economic questions these conditions would not exist to-day.

I listened with interest and with humiliation, if you please, to the discussion that went on here last week in regard to the condition of the textile workers in Massachusetts, where men, women and children were suffering for the common necessities of life, and many of us supposed we were living in the most prosperous period of the history of this republic, many of us supposed that everywhere existed the "full dinner pail." Just a few days before that discussion I read that Wall-street stocks had increased in value one billion six hundred thousand dollars—and men, women and children were starving in our country. I read in the reports of Dun and Bradstreet that the cost of living has increased thirty per cent since 1897, and still all along down the line there is a tendency to reduce the wages of the laboring man. My friends, this condition cannot last long. Add a few more hundred millions of dollars to Wall street, add a little greater per cent to the cost of living, and reduce the wages of the workers ten or fifteen per cent more, and we are face to face with bread riots, we are face to face with a revolution in this country. Let us then discuss these questions along economic lines, let us discuss them fairly and without strife between us.

Delegate W. B. Wilson—The statement has been made that the adoption of the report of the Committee on Resolutions would be identical with the adoption of the resolution as presented. The resolution as presented contains two different propositions. The first preamble stated that the trusts and combinations were becoming stronger and that in the natural

order of things they must soon give way to another phase of the situation, a declaration which, if adopted, could not be construed in any other manner than as a declaration in favor of the Socialist political movement. The report of the committee strikes out that clause and then recommends the adoption of the remainder, which simply specifies that we recommend to affiliated bodies a discussion of economic questions. The adoption of the report does not compel any affiliated body to open its doors to the discussion of these questions. It simply recommends that they do open their doors to a discussion of these questions, and the discussion of these questions in our local unions cannot do us any harm. If there is anything in economic conditions that needs changing it is by discussion and by getting information upon them that we can hope to be sufficiently well informed to undertake the remedy of the grievances complained of. There is no local union affiliated with anybody connected with the American Federation of Labor that does not at some time in its existence discuss economic questions. We send out circulars from our national headquarters asking for action—let alone discussion on the eight-hour question, on the question of government by injunction, and for action on other economic questions. There is no reason why every economic question that affects wage workers should not be discussed in our local unions, and then if we find that any of these ideas that are presented to us are dreams that cannot be realized we will be in a position to turn down the dreamers and accept that which is practical. No harm can be done to the wage workers of this country by a full, fair and free discussion of every economic question affecting the wage workers.

Treasurer John B. Lennon—From my standpoint, at least, there is the most essential difference between the report of the committee and the original resolution. I do not desire that it shall go out to the world—as it did from New Orleans—that the adoption of a substitute was the same thing as the adoption of the resolution originally introduced. I apprehend from some of the addresses that have been made that it is to be claimed that that which has been adopted, or will be adopted by this Convention, is absolutely the same as the original proposition, for that is not true. I want to resent the imputation that trade unions

can ever narrow their forum or prevent a discussion of economic or political questions. It is the trade union movement that has made possible the discussion of political and economic questions in this country and in the civilized world as no other movement has ever done. We have stood for the free schools, and the free schools have made our children competent to understand these questions and discuss them.

The position the trade unions has taken has been against the discussion of partisan politics and not against politics per se. We recognize the fact that politics is the science of government when it is properly interpreted, and we recognize the fact that it is the duty of every working man, and particularly of every trade unionist, to understand what is right as to government and to act accordingly. To say that trade unionists have opposed political action by the working men is a lie, and I care not who utters it. It has never been true of trade unionists that we have opposed political action by the working people. We have invited discussion of all questions that are of interest to the working class, and we approve of this report of the committee as emphasizing what has been stated on numerous occasions by the American Federation of Labor, that the organizations are in duty bound to discuss, to consider and to advise among themselves as to what is the truth upon the economic questions in which they should be interested. For that reason the report of the committee should commend itself to the delegates.

Delegate Dempsey—I agree with the delegate who said the latter part of the resolution is just what the Socialists in this Convention want. I believe the places of meeting of the trade unionists of this country are the proper places for a full and free discussion of trade unionism, and nothing else. Where the doors of our unions are open to the discussion of political questions the unions have deteriorated from trade unions into political meetings. I know whereof I speak. We have central bodies in our locality wherein Socialists have full sway and the trade unionists of that community are not represented there as they should be. Why is this? Because when they go to those meetings, instead of discussing that which is good for the trade union movement, they stay for

hours and hours listening to what we hear every night in the week down here in Crazy Alley. You can ask organizers who are in the field if there is one force more than another that is disorganizing the labor unions of this country to-day, and they will tell you it is the Socialist movement. I dare to say this here, and I dare to say it everywhere. It is time this Federation excluded from its Conventions the discussion of resolutions such as we have before us to-day. The Socialists have gained in this meeting to-day just what they wanted—a full discussion and a full hearing of their case before this Convention. They acknowledge to us that a hearing of their case is a victory. We have local unions in our organization where Socialism is talked and preached in the meetings, and it is almost impossible for us to get anything else before these meetings, even though the Socialists are in the minority in those places. Trade unionists who have no sympathy with Socialism are driven from those unions by the rangling and fighting continually going on between various branches of the Socialists. I say this is a trick to open the doors of our unions for a full discussion by the Socialists of their principles and platform, instead of for a full and free discussion of economic questions.

Delegate Zaring—I do not believe it needs a resolution to tell the trade unionists of America to educate themselves on economic questions. Delegate Hayes has made a confession I did not look for in this Convention, and that is that they seek to convert the trade union movement into a political one. He says the delegates we send to the British Trades Congress attend, not so much a trades union Congress as a political Congress. I believe that Delegate Ryan could have told us something of the conditions in Europe in the ranks of labor, conditions which may be attributed to the fact that the trade union movement had become subordinated to the political movement.

The conditions which prevail in America to-day have been spoken of. Those conditions undoubtedly prevail to a large extent, but what is the cause? I claim they are largely the result of industrial evolution, and if the system of the Socialists advocate

could be put into practice and could be made to predominate in this country, I venture to say it would not be many years before those who compose the brains and genius of their organization would be denounced by those who compose the rank and file to-day as they now denounce the capitalistic class of this country.

I believe with Delegate Dempsey that these discussions should be kept out of the local unions. If you permit discussions of politics and religion in the local unions it will result in driving away the true trade unionists and demoralizing the unions. I had hoped that discussion would not come up in this Convention. I do not exactly approve of the report of the committee. I believe all resolutions of this nature should be buried so deep they cannot be resurrected.

Vice-President James Duncan—The peculiarity of the discussion this afternoon upon the report of the Committee on Resolutions is that those who favor committing the American Federation of Labor to political action stand up and agree with the report of the committee, and then proceed as hard as they can to speak against it. I agree with my friend Ryan that this discussion has borne out his contention in the committee room that the endorsement of so much of this resolution as we have presented would be very likely to invite a discussion of this kind on the floor; but I did not at that time think it would do so.

The men who favor the political action have hurt their own cause by taking the position they have this afternoon more than they have hurt it by anything I have ever heard in a discussion of this subject on the floor of an American Federation of Labor Convention. Delegate Ramsey offered to put the question again that had been put by Delegate Barnes, and so cleverly answered by Secretary Foster of the committee, and thereby showed that to some extent he was laboring under the same mental delusion as a majority of the Committee on Resolutions. We did not have philosophical discernment enough to warrant us in approving of the following words in the first "Whereas:" "It is obvious that capitalism will soon reach its culminating point." We were not conclusively

shown that it was obvious. That was the first stumbling block. In the second place, we were not ready to agree that the culminating of capitalism was at hand, and we reported against the "Whereas." Nothing could be plainer than that. It is impossible for me to put it in the beautiful language of my friend Foster; therefore I suppose I shall fail to convince Friend Ramsey of the intention of the committee on the subject.

It is contended by a few delegates that with or without the first "Whereas," the resolution means the same thing. Is that correct? Is that true? Are they willing to re-read the resolution and still contend that is true? They are opposed to the "Whereas" stricken out by the committee. Not one delegate has spoken in favor of retaining it, although those who have spoken in favor of political action have spoken in favor of it. Let us see the position that would be occupied by the American Federation of Labor if the whole resolution was acted upon unfavorably. What position would your committee have been in had we recommended that the resolution be not adopted? That would be equal to saying that we could not and should not discuss economic subjects in our meetings. Why, the very root of the trade union movement is the discussion of economic questions. The report of the committee does not carry with it, however, political or partizan discussions. The part that has been eliminated is a particularly clever and shrewly drawn "Whereas" that our friend Berger, of Milwaukee, probably thought the committee, in swallowing the whole resolution dose, would swallow with it the first "Whereas."

Have the delegates who say they favor the report of the committee, and yet talk against it, said one word in regard to economic subjects in our meeting? No; but they have spoken of politics, of getting into office, introducing this bill, and so on. My friends! I wish we could elect every delegate here to-day to Congress and have them spend the first six months they were in office repealing laws we now have instead of passing others.

Delegate Hayes told us that after the Boston Convention the newspapers

proclaimed the fact that Socialism was squelched. The Boston Convention did not vote upon a question of that kind. The Boston Convention did not oppose the advancement of Socialism, providing everything appertaining to it was done in the regular channels. The Boston Convention said those men were not to disrupt the unions by dragging in such subjects. It was not squelching Socialism that brought the big vote in the Boston Convention; it was the preventing of the disruption of our unions that brought it. I had hoped that we would have no more of those discussions that rend us apart instead of bringing us closer together. If there is any aftermath to the discussion of this afternoon it is not the fault of this committee or of this Convention, but the fault of those men who, professing one thing, take advantage of that to advocate another thing which is repugnant to two-thirds of the delegates in this Convention.

We are told that our friends in Great Britain are ahead of us, owing to the fact that they take political action. If the statement had been made that they take legislative action it would have been nearer right. There has never been a more clear headed, active and effective municipal reformer on the face of the earth than John Burns, of London, and every time he goes up for election he is supported by the Liberal Party, and without their votes he could not be elected. If any delegate here were to accept a nomination on the platform he does, the men of this Convention who advocate this "Whereas" would go out of their way to defeat him because he had the backing of that party.

We have been told of the Revolutionary dreamers. Yes, but because the dreams of one man of one class of men at one time have come true, is no reason why this Convention should accept all dreams as the just and proper thing. And I am not sure but they are nightmares.

Our friend Brown spoke of the necessity of advocating the eight-hour day in Congress. It would have been interesting had he told this Convention what machinery the Cigar Makers' Union used for the purpose of securing the adoption of the eight-hour day. Was it necessary to wait for action by

Congress? Has the eight-hour day of the Cigar Makers' Union been dragged into the courts and declared unconstitutional? Is it fettered in such a way that if the Cigar Makers' wish to change their hours of work from eight to seven they would have to go to Congress for a law? No! A few years ago I was active as a man would be in trying to get a nine-hour law passed in Maryland. The Legislature passed the law, the Governor signed it, and it was considered one of the greatest things that ever happened in the grand old State of Maryland. What is the condition to-day? A third of the workers in Baltimore are to-day working eight hours a day, but the law still says that nine hours a day shall apply. The strongest fight that has been made in Maryland has been to try to get the Legislature to change that law so the men could do so as law-abiding citizens. There is a safer and better way to secure the eight-hour day for our membership than by waiting for politicians of either the national or State brand. The report is in the right line. The results will be first-class if we followed along that line. If the other line is followed it will mean the disruption of our movement.

We heard some talk about the number of millions of dollars—and they were so many I could not even imagine the rows of figures—that surrounds capitalism. I want to call your attention to the fact that in this movement of ours we must needs look to the home as the start. If we have not fair conditions in our homes how can we sit down pacifically and discuss these other great questions that are brought before us? I will take as an instance a section of the country where there are members of my own union and give an illustration of what I mean. From 1885 to 1900 five thousand granite cutters in a small section of our country got an average increase of seventy-five cents a day in their wages because of being in a union. That will stand any test put to it. How much do you suppose we were putting into the homes of those men with the simple proposition of seventy-five cents a day to help our members to better things. Seventy-five cents a day each for five thousand members put \$375,000 per day into their homes, counting 300 working days, and in fifteen years that simple increase in their wages put into their families \$16,875,000. Now we have that as a gain

in so far as the mere item of our organization is concerned. Now, as to the cost. During that time the members paid on an average sixty cents a month to the organization. That for five thousand members for fifteen years equals \$450,000. By deducting the cost the union was to those men from the actual increase they had from that action, we find there is left \$16,335,000, which was put into their pockets by the simple process to which I have referred.

Take into consideration the changes that have occurred, and remember how you yourselves fared when you were boys, and how your fathers fared when they were boys, as they have told you.

Is the condition of your boy in school to-day the same as your condition was? Is he in the same position you were in regard to food, clothing, living and everything pertaining to the home? If not, where has the change come from? Do you suppose the advantages we have gained would have come to us by voting for them? Do you suppose they would have come if we had relied on Congress, if we had turned over to them the welfare of the people in this respect?

I feel that the report of the committee is right. To report anything else would be wrong. The Whereas we have stricken out has no place in this Convention. Not one word has been spoken in favor of that Whereas but has smacked of politics; not one word favoring trade unionism has been spoken during the discussion of it. I hope this Convention will go on record as approving the report of the committee as it has been presented.

Delegate Maloney—I came about thirty-five hundred miles to this Convention, and I did not come here to represent any political party or to speak for the advancement of any political disease. I came here as a trade unionist. Last year in Boston I heard the discussion of Socialism for over a day and a half, and at its close I cast my ballot against that disease. I feel to-day just as I did then. I have read and studied Socialism; I know what it is. I have read all their Socialist papers, and I know just how they speak of the officers and members of the trade union movement. I know how they treated a union resolution in their Convention in the City of Chicago, and I know they are absolutely opposed to the principles of trade unionism from every standpoint.

A week ago to-day, after the morning session adjourned, a small piece of paper was handed to me as I was leaving the hall. This leaflet, printed in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is as follows:

ARE THEY TRAITORS?

Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L., Mr. John Mitchell, president of the Mine Workers, President Elliot of Harvard College, Mr. Thomas H. Higginson and one or two others, dined privately at the Exchange Club, yesterday. Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Gompers were guests of the above named gentlemen.—"Boston Herald," Nov. 16, 1903.

"The 'scab' is a very good type of the modern hero."—Pres. Charles W. Elliot of Harvard College, in an address before the Economic Club, Boston, Nov. 10, 1902.

In Buffalo, Jan. 22, 1903, Pres. Elliot, speaking before 1,500 high school pupils, said: "In 1896 I took occasion to say in a public speech that 'a scab is a hero,' and I still see nothing wrong in that remark."

On Nov. 18, 1902, at New Orleans, the A. F. of L. passed resolutions condemning Mr. Elliot's remarks as an uncalled for and intolerant attack, but Mr. Gompers don't care for that, for he was and often is the guest of Pres. Elliot at the Exchange Club (a notoriously unfair place), and under the ban of the Central Labor Union.

Now, why does the lover of scabs (Mr. Elliot) so love Mr. Gompers and Mr. Mitchell?

Why does Pres. Elliot dine our presidents and curse the rank and file?

Think it over and if you think hard enough you may discover why the power of the labor movement is so limited.

Send 10 cents for a ten weeks' trial of the Social Democratic Herald, 344 Sixth street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and keep posted on the labor movement.

I say the only traitors here are the people who are responsible for that circular, which is a lie. The Exchange Club of Boston is not now and never has been on the unfair list of organized labor.

Delegate Berger—I know nothing about the leaflet, and would like to see it.

President Gompers—Here it is; read it.

Delegate Maloney—It is a deliberate lie that that club has been under the ban of organized labor. I thought at the time the leaflet was handed me it was from some of those fellows from Bug House Row down here, that it had been printed in this city, but when I examined it closer I saw that it was printed in the establishment of the Social Democratic Herald of Milwaukee, of which Mr. Berger is editor.

Delegate Berger—Of course this was issued by the business office, and of course I had not seen it. We may make a mistake off and on if we are misinformed, but as a rule I stand for everything that paper says—including this circular.

Delegate Maloney—After that dinner had taken place the Socialist party leaders went on the soap boxes and attacked President Gompers and President Mitchell for dining in this establishment. They also attacked them through the Socialist press. The labor leaders of Boston, hearing of this, secured affidavits that the club was not unfair, and that Mr. Gompers and Mr. Mitchell had been served by union waiters. Those of you who have read the Federationist know what was contained in those letters, because they were published in one issue of it. Two of the parties who wrote those letters were Socialists, and they denied what the Socialist papers said. Copies of these letters were sent to nearly every Socialist leader and paper in this country. Did they come out like men and say they had made a mistake? No; and that alone proves that this party is a dishonest and hypocritical one.

One delegate got up here and said there was something like a revolution coming. There is no sign of such a revolution unless it be the one sign of the increase in the Socialist vote. Should the Socialist party ever receive a majority of the votes for their crazy ideas there will be a revolution, because men will not stand to have their liberties destroyed and their property confiscated.

I have attended several Conventions, and I thought after the walloping the Socialists received in Boston they would walk out. If they would come to us like men and say, "We want you to adopt Socialism," we would know how to fight them; but instead of that they come here and under a cloak try to get us to adopt

resolutions, and then after the Convention adjourns they scatter broadcast through the country the statement that the American Federation of Labor stands for Socialism. Socialism is un-American, unpatriotic, and it ought to have no footing in this or any other Convention.

Delegate Barter moved the previous question. A sufficient number of delegates supported the motion, which was then seconded and carried.

President Gompers—It is adopted by a unanimous vote, and I have not had a chance to say a word.

Delegate Zaring moved that President Gompers be given an opportunity to speak.

President Gompers—That is not necessary. However, statements have been made upon the floor of this Convention to which I shall ask the Convention to give me an opportunity to reply. I shall not discuss the question before the house; it is not in order now, and I do not want any privilege not accorded to every delegate here. Charges were made in the course of the discussion both against Mr. Mitchell and myself, and particularly against myself, and if an opportunity is not given me now to speak I must ask the indulgence of the Convention at some other time. We will adjourn soon, however, and these charges will be put on the wires unanswered.

Delegate Tanquary—I ask the unanimous consent of the Convention to a motion to suspend the rules and stay in session until we can hear both President Gompers and Mr. Mitchell.

Delegate Barter—As the mover of the motion to close debate, I wish to withdraw that motion.

President Gompers—That is not in order at this time.

Vice-President Mitchell—I do not want to discuss the resolution or the question before the Convention, but I shall ask Mr. Berger before adjournment to prove the statements he has made. He said he would stand for anything printed in the Social Democratic Herald and for that circular. He will have to prove that I am a traitor or he will have to stand convicted before this Convention as a liar.

President Gompers—The question now is upon the adoption of the report of the committee. Now, don't vote against your judgment upon the report of the committee. After the report has been voted

upon I shall ask for an opportunity to make a statement.

Delegate Barnes—There was a show of hands for the previous question. Has the vote been taken?

President Gompers—A vote was taken on that motion. The question now is upon the report of the committee, and the adoption of the resolution as recommended by the committee.

The question was voted on and carried.

Delegates W. D. Ryan, John Fahy, John T. Dempsey and Thomas Burke of the Mine Workers asked to be recorded as voting against the motion to adopt the report of the committee.

Delegate Tanquary—President Gompers announced that the motion to close debate was carried by a unanimous vote. There must be some misunderstanding, because I have never in my life voted in support of a motion to close debate. I must be recorded as voting against any motion to close debate, now, and at all times.

I move that the rules be suspended, that the Convention remain in session, and that President Gompers and Vice-President Mitchell be given an opportunity to reply to the statements that have been made.

The motion was seconded and carried by a unanimous vote.

Vice-President Duncan in the Chair.

President Gompers—I regret very much, fellow delegates, that I did not have an opportunity to discuss the merits not only of the resolution as it was introduced and as it was recommended by the committee, but particularly of the statements and arguments that have been presented by those who, under the guise of favoring the report of the committee, took occasion to repeat and reiterate their attacks upon officers of the trade union movement. I should like to have met their statements and their arguments, and it would have been seen that their dreams were only the dreams of those who, priding themselves upon dreams, could improve their opportunity for dreaming if they were to consult the Chinese opium eaters and smokers, because they have the most fanciful dreams of all.

We are asked to follow the political lead of some of the workingmen of Europe. I pray that that day may never come! A few months ago Mr.

John Mitchell went to Europe, and he studied conditions there. Read the letters he wrote in regard to conditions there. Some nine years ago I was sent by the American Federation of Labor as a delegate to the British Trades Congress, and incidentally I visited some of the cities of continental Europe and saw the conditions there.

Three months ago a delegation of workmen came from France to study our industrial conditions as well as to visit the St. Louis Exposition. They spent from two o'clock one afternoon until half past seven that evening in my office. They asked me all the questions they could think of regarding our movement, and then I too turned inquisitor and asked them some questions. I learned from their answers to my questions that the conditions of the working men in France have not materially improved in the past twenty years.

About a month ago, with Vice-President Duncan and others, I attended the International Peace Congress, and upon the platform of a mass meeting in Faneuil Hall, over which I presided, a former member of the Belgian Senate deplored that American working men do not have any political party; that they do not follow the example of the Belgian working men, and then, almost in the next breath, said that the Belgian working men are in a worse condition than any other workers in Europe. If that is the result of partisan political activity, pray, save the American Federation of Labor from its influence! Will any man, no matter how he may quote fabulous figures, pretend to say that the condition of the American working man has become worse since 1860? Look to your own homes and to the homes of your fellow working men and see whether that statement is borne out.

During this discussion Mr. Duncan said that if the trade unionists of America were to undertake to nominate one of their number for Congress or for the State Legislature you would find—what? You would find that the men who lay claim to being superior to the trade unionists would step in and oppose the nomination and try by all means to secure his defeat. Why, a delegate of the same character, class and caliber came to me a few days ago and with a great deal of glee told

me that a member of the Cigar Makers' Union, who had been a member of the New York State Legislature and had done his level best to advance the interests of labor, was defeated—by whom? Just by these same people.

I claim some little credit for arousing the public judgment of the trade unionists of the country to bring some influence to bear to make the Socialists of Colorado ashamed of themselves, or they would have secured the re-election of Governor Peabody. On the train coming through Colorado there was a Socialist who said it did not make any difference whether Governor Peabody was re-elected or not. Of course, from their peculiar standpoint, that is true. So far as they are concerned they do not live in Colorado, nor do they live in the United States; they live in a sphere all by themselves, a sphere ethereal and fanciful.

I wish to say something in reference to my statement to the visitors in the gallery when I requested them to refrain from manifesting approval or disapproval. I imagine that this Convention and all other Conventions of the American Federation of Labor ought to be conducted by the delegates attending the Convention. Take your most extravagant claims, you Socialists, and I think you will have to admit that in these Conventions the clean-cut trade unionists without any isms have a preponderance of numbers. Now suppose we were to follow your tactics, and when a trade unionist spoke, cheer him, and when a Socialist spoke, hiss him.

Delegate Barnes—They did not hiss.

President Gompers—If Delegate Barnes will listen I think he will find he is not justified in showing any temper. A manifestation of approval carries with it the right to hiss, the manifestation of disapproval. No man can be accorded one right without being accorded the other. I do not think Mr. Barnes will dispute that at the Boston Convention there was applause for some and hisses for others. He does not dispute that.

Delegate Barnes—One hiss, if you will have it.

President Gompers—If one man hisses, a thousand may. At the Boston Convention I respectfully asked that no demonstration be indulged in by

the visitors. I repeated the request several times, and at last stated that if it was again indulged in the galleries would be cleared. When I did so as a matter of last resort the galleries were cleared with a number of hisses from Socialists. Immediately after, when they had seen that the President of the American Federation of Labor also had some little nerve, and that they would have to conform to the ordinary rules of legislative procedure as visitors, the doors were again opened and they were admitted. On the first day when the reports of the officers were read and the reports were applauded I was not in the Chair, and of course could not control the matter. The statement made by Delegate Hayes was certainly uncalled for.

I ought to have said, when speaking of nominating trade unionists for office, that some months ago Mr. Victor Berger wrote an article in which he elaborately undertook to show the logic of the Socialists' position in antagonizing candidates for legislative honors, though they be trade unionists.

At the Boston Convention the officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers, and the officers of the Textile Workers' organizations approached a number of the representative men in the American Federation of Labor Convention and said that if they would consent to meet some of the representative boot and shoe manufacturers and some representative textile employers, it might do some good to organized labor to argue in favor of a trade agreement. Some of us went to the Exchange Club, and were very much surprised to find among the guests President Elliot, of Harvard. I am absolutely within the truth when I say there was not one word exchanged between President Elliot and myself. I do not claim that as a very great credit, for if an opportunity had presented itself to speak to him I should have tried to make him see the error of his ways.

We had a plain, open talk in the meeting on trade unionism. Vice-President Duncan was there and talked to President Elliot, he tells me.

Vice-President Duncan—I was present at the conference and talked for twenty minutes with President Elliot and came

very near convincing him that a scab is not a hero. I have no apology to make for that conversation.

President Gompers — Vice-President Mitchell and a number of other labor men were present, among them Mr. Hibbard, Mr. Tansey and Mr. John Tobin, who is present in this Convention. There was not a word uttered there by any labor man which could not be repeated in this Convention, or anywhere else, in the interest of our workers.

It comes with ill grace from the people who make these statements, when it is known that your Socialist parties are suborned and paid for your political campaigns in conducting them as you do, to charge the trade unionists with collusion and inconsistency or improper conduct. I will go anywhere to preach the gospel of trade unionism.

The charge was made that the club was on the unfair list of organized labor. That is untrue, and those who made the charge knew it. There is nothing you Socialists say against me as men about which I care. Only to show you the inconsistency of the charges against me, I will say that our friend, Max Hayes, a delegate to this Convention, in a recent article from his pen, made the statement that I had arranged a few months ago in Washington, in a conference with the powers that be, to retire voluntarily from the Presidency of the American Federation of Labor, and that I was assured that I would be appointed to the position of United States Commissioner of Labor, the position now held by Carroll D. Wright, evidently, I suppose, as a reward for my assistance to the Republican party. Otherwise, why reward me now?

On the other hand, the official organ of the Socialist party, *The Worker*, published in New York City, denounced me as a traitor to the cause of labor because I upheld Parker! In other words, they denounce me coming and going. I am sure there is not a man who, within the limitations of truth, can say that he has ever seen a written statement or heard a vocal expression of my opinion upon either candidate or either party during the entire campaign. I have tried, so far as I have been able, to keep the skirts of the labor movement clear from the besmirching influences of the Republican, the Democratic and your Socialist parties.

I have tried to do as nearly right as I know how—perhaps I do not know how. That is not my fault, and though one becomes accustomed to these charges and insinuations, they still leave a sting. One would be less than human to say they do not leave a sting. Upon the charlatan who prostitutes his every thought for self-advancement, for self-aggrandizement and gain, they may make no impression; but for men who have grown up in the labor movement and have no other hope or aspiration or love in the world of affairs than the trade union movement, they have a sting.

Upon one thing you may rely, and that is, so long as I retain my sanity, so long as I retain my power of expression, I shall lift up my voice and my pen to keep the trade union movement free from the influences of any party, no matter what its name.

I know I need not expect any, but I ask for no quarter from you—and do not expect it from me; but I deny the right of any man who claims any degree of intelligence and who desires to be regarded as a fair man, to insinuate—as our friend Berger did about two months ago in an article over his signature—that if my election depended upon my changing my mind, I would change my mind. I imagine that all of us more or less think of others as we ourselves think. I believe that there is no office, no position in the world more exalted or more honorable than the Presidency of the American Federation of Labor, but if the Convention shall now or at any time honor me with its confidence in any way, it must be because I have retained my self-respect, because I have not changed or played upon strings or thrown out a sheet anchor to catch every wind, so that votes might be cast for me. I think if we were only a little more tolerant and would tell the truth in regard to our movement, we would have better results.

Vice-President John Mitchell—I shall occupy only a few minutes of your time. Mr. Gompers has very fully explained the purpose of the dinner that has been spoken of. Had we succeeded in our efforts at that time, had we succeeded in bringing about an agreement between the textile workers and the manufacturers, there would have been no strike in Fall River, and it would have been unnecessary to have levied an assessment in this Convention last week.

I have made it a rule of my connection with the labor movement to pay little attention to charges that are made against me. If this were the only charge made by the papers published by the Socialist party I might possibly have been willing to let this go without notice; but the fact is that nearly every paper published by the Socialist party in the United States has weekly contained attacks upon me and upon other officers of the American Federation of Labor.

During the past summer the miners sent me to Europe to represent them in a convention there. A statement was published in the Socialist papers about my manner of living in London. They had me stopping at the best hotel there and paying twenty dollars a day. It was said that the labor leaders live as does royalty in Europe. When I came back to this country I found that in West Virginia the Socialists had employed a former member of our executive board, who had been expelled because he had committed some violation of the law, to go to our local unions and ask them to surrender their charters and become attached directly to the Socialist organization. I do not care particularly what they say about me, but I do care what they say about my organization. It is a matter of complete indifference to me what they say about me personally, except in so far as these charges may affect the membership of my union.

In the Central District of Pennsylvania some time ago we had speakers trying to organize the miners, and at every place at which we called a meeting and sent our speakers, the Socialist party also called meetings and sent speakers. The pit bosses went around the mines and told the miners that if they attended any meetings it should be the Socialist meetings. They did that because they were afraid their men would organize.

Now, gentlemen, it is such statements and assertions as these that make me suspicious of the resolutions these gentlemen introduce here. As far as I am concerned, no man living has ever heard me make an attack upon the Socialist party. I accord to every citizen the right to vote as he chooses and for whom he chooses; but when I accord him that right I claim the same right for myself. I will not per-

mit any living man or any organization of men to say for whom I shall vote or for what party I shall vote. As long as I can remember, labor organizations have fought for the right of the free exercise of citizenship. We have said to employers and to organizations, "You shall not interfere with your employees, but allow them to vote as they choose," and when we say that, we in turn must not interfere with the right of our members to vote as they choose.

Mr. Berger, in leaving the floor and taking up the leaflet he said he knew nothing about, said that he would stand for any statement that appeared in the Social Democratic Herald, and added, "and for this circular." I want him to tell this Convention in what way I have ever been unfaithful to the men who employ me, in what manner I have betrayed the interests committed to my care. Last year after the Convention the Socialist papers and speakers everywhere said they would put me out of business. The nominations of my organization are now in the headquarters, and, while we have nearly three hundred thousand members, at no time in the history of my union have I received so unanimous an endorsement as I have this year. They cannot put me out of business. They may put some of my local unions out of business, as they have done; but when many of these men who are attacking the workers in the trade union movement are dead and gone and forgotten, many of the men who have worked hard in this trade union movement and whose motives they have impugned will be held in grateful remembrance by the poor miners for whom we have labored and whose conditions of employment we have materially improved.

Delegate Victor Berger—I never was more sorry in my life to have a cold that prevents my speaking at length. Of course I had no knowledge of this squib; it was issued by the business office and I have no more to do with the business office than any other editor who has a department of his own. But being the editor of a paper

I assume the responsibility for the entire paper, and if any wrong has been done I am subject to your censure, of course.

But I cannot see anything so terrible in that squib if you look at it in the right light.

Delegate Devine—I rise to a point of order. He is not answering the question.

Vice-President Duncan—Delegate Berger will answer the question.

Delegate Berger—There is no statement in the leaflet. It is the question, "Are They Traitors?" The item is quoted from the Boston Herald. It says that they took part in the dinner at a club where the waiters were supposed to be non-union, a club that was supposed to be under the ban of organized labor. The statement was made that they dined with President Elliot, a well-known enemy of labor. The story went through the entire Socialist press, and we printed it in good faith. Now, I ask you gentlemen in all fairness will you take away from the labor press the liberty of free expression of opinion? I cannot say that this, coming from the business office as it does, is a very good business proposition. I don't see what induced the business office to issue such a circular, but as a fair proposition you cannot hold the editors responsible, although I stand subject to your censure, if you do so. The squib merely asks the question whether the gentlemen are traitors, but I shall not hide behind that. Of course we do not agree with the policy of Gompers and Mitchell, and we take every opportunity to fight them and their policy, and I suppose they thought this is one. I am not going to hide behind small things. When you had a strike, Mr. Mitchell, no one gave you better support than the Socialists and their papers.

Vice-President Mitchell—We will be glad to return it all to you if you will send in an application for it.

The Convention was then adjourned until 9 a. m., November 22d.

EIGHTH DAY—Morning Session.

The Convention was called to order at 9 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, November 22d, Treasurer Lennon in the Chair.

Absentees—Butterworth, Tracy, Healy, Rickert, Farrell, Mahoney (T. J.), Smith (J. W.), De Villiers, Hutchinson, Keefe (D. J.), Warner, Downey, Pattison, Heron, Wilson (W. B.), Bahlhorn, Mason, Cain, Dix, Quick, Mahon, Orr, Maloney (P.), Powell, Kidd, Morgan, Triplett, Iglesias, Husted, Seaward, Michel, Brennan, Lock, Harris (R. F.), Ward, Walker, Dunn (J. P.), Payne, O'Shea, Morris (W. D.), Murray, Hyde, Coffey, Patterson, Edmonson, Daley, Catania, Bailey, Pillsbury, Bell, Damozonio, Schilling, Morey, Dowd, Padilla.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Secretary Morrison read the following telegrams:

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 21, 1904.
Frank Morrison, San Francisco:

Convey to Convention our heartfelt and sincere thanks for the splendid assistance given in this fight. Every-body firm.

ALBERT HIBBERT,
General Secretary United Textile
Workers of America.

Samuel Gompers, President, San Francisco, Cal.:

Mandate obeyed. Steam Fitters expelled by Washington Central Labor Union.

CHARLES W. WINSLOW.

Secretary Morrison read an invitation from the Building Trades Council of San Francisco to the delegates to visit the session of the Council to be held on Thursday evening, November 24th, at the headquarters of the Council.

Delegate J. B. Dale received the unanimous consent of the Convention to the introduction of a resolution, and submitted the following:

Resolution No. 156.—By J. B. Dale, of the Ship-Keepers' Union No. 8970, Vallejo, California:

WHEREAS, The Ship-keepers on the Mare Island Navy Yard were, prior to August 20, 1900, compelled by the ruling of those in authority, to work an average of twelve hours for a day's pay (in

violation of the eight-hour law) after said 20th day of August, 1900, by a decision of the Secretary of the Navy, the hours of the said Ship-keepers were reduced to eight for a day's pay, thereby confessing that when compelled to work twelve hours we worked an excess of four hours of overtime for each calendar day, and that,

WHEREAS, That said Ship-keepers have made demand upon the proper authority to pay for overtime for this excess of four hours for each calendar day so worked, yet the Auditor for the Navy Department has persistently refused to audit our claim for said overtime, though the fact has been called to his attention that the claims of Ship-keepers at other navy yards have been paid for this overtime in former years, and

WHEREAS, Congressman Metcalf on the 18th day of March, 1904, introduced a bill in the House of Representatives, bill No 14171, referring to the Court of Claims the claim of the Ship-keepers at Mare Island, California. To the Committee of Claims, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor at its Twenty-fourth Annual Convention now in session at Lyric Hall, San Francisco, Cal., have thoroughly investigated this claim of the Ship-keepers' Union No. 8970, A. F. of L., and being fully convinced of the justness of the same, do hereby indorse the same, and earnestly urge the Law and Legislative Committee of the A. F. of L. to use all means within their power to aid the attorneys for the Ship-keepers, Messrs Herbert and Micon, at Washington, D. C., in the effort the said firm is making to have an equitable adjustment of the claim of the Ship-keepers.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Delegate James F. Grimes received the unanimous consent of the Convention to the introduction of a resolution, and submitted the following:

Resolution No. 157.—By Delegate James F. Grimes of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners:

WHEREAS, In the proper embellishment of our towns and cities, by parks, monuments, ornamental buildings, boulevards and driveways, there is too frequently an utter neglect in the removal of unsanitary and unhealthful conditions in the less favored localities, and

WHEREAS, In our opinion one of the first duties of town and city governments is to make wholesome, by good drainage, paving, water supply, and correct tene-

ment house construction, those portions of cities and towns, that are now neglected in these respects, thus imperilling the health and happiness of the working people; therefore be it

RESOLVED, In the interest of the poor and well-to-do also, town and municipal councils should give greater legislative attention with adequate appropriations, for the removal of these evil conditions in the less favored localities; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the labor unions by supporting candidates pledged in advance, to the support of a necessary and wise ordinance, according with the foregoing principles, will materially advance the health conditions and material prosperity of the country, and those of the American Federation of Labor in this Convention assembled, recommends these principles to its affiliated national, State, district and local bodies.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Delegate Foster, for the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 130.—By Delegate Geo. C. Campbell of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America:

WHEREAS, The conflict between employers and laborers is being emphasized and brought out more plainly by the action of Organized Employers, Citizens' Alliances and Manufacturers' Associations; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we urge upon the workers to read, think and educate themselves on economic questions, and emphasize every industrial conflict by political action in the interest of the working people and defeat our unprincipled adversaries by the use of an united ballot.

The committee recommends that the resolution be non-concurred in.

The report of the committee was concurred in unanimously.

Delegate Foster—The committee has two resolutions, introduced by Victor L. Berger, who requests that consideration of them be postponed for a short time until he can be present.

The request was granted and consideration of the resolutions postponed.

Delegate John F. Tobin received the unanimous consent of the Convention to the introduction of a resolution, and submitted the following:

Resolution No. 153.—By Delegate John F. Tobin of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union:

WHEREAS, The J. E. Tilt Shoe Company of Chicago, Illinois, on June 7, 1904, made an agreement with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, under which wages were fixed as then prevailing, and further agreed that no change in wages would be made unless

such change was first agreed upon between the firm and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union; and

WHEREAS, A notice has been posted that wages would thereafter be reduced, which reduction ranges from 15 to 60 per cent, without the consent of the Union; therefore

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be instructed to aid the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union in reaching an adjustment, and failing, the J. E. Tilt Shoe Company be placed on the unfair list, if in the opinion of the Council such course is justifiable.

The resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote of the Convention:

Delegate Foster, for the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 105.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger of the International Typographical Union:

WHEREAS, Experience has proven that the militia can be used by capitalists as an engine of destruction in the subjugation of the working people, workmen have thus been arrayed against workmen, and ordered to shoot down their comrades; therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that we declare our intention, and hereby instruct all affiliated bodies, to hold absolutely aloof from all connection with the militia, until the military system in vogue in Switzerland, or a similar system, is adopted in the United States.

The committee non-concurs in the resolution.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Berger spoke against the adoption of the report of the committee.

Delegate Zaring discussed the resolution, and while not favoring it in its present form, suggested that a resolution be drawn up indicating the disapproval of the Convention to members of labor unions joining the State militia.

Delegate Brown spoke against the motion to concur in the report of the committee. Delegates Guerin, Foster and Lennon spoke in favor of adoption of the report of the committee.

A motion was made and carried that debate cease.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was then carried.

Resolution No. 104.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, International Typographical Union:

WHEREAS, Labor creates all values or makes them useful and accessible to

mankind, but the present economic system is such that it is impossible for the great mass of wage-workers to save up a sufficient amount of money or property to secure them against want and misery and the indignities of capitalistic charity in their old age; and

WHEREAS, It is the prime object of the trade union movement to improve and elevate the standard of living of the working class everywhere and in every possible way; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to use its best efforts to induce the Congress of the United States to pass a bill which will secure to every wage-worker in the United States who has earned no more than \$1000 average wages per year, a pension of not less than \$12 per month at the age of sixty, and thereafter for the rest of his or her natural life; provided, however, that such wage-worker is a citizen of the United States and has lived in this country for at least twenty-one years continually at the time when the application is made.

The committee recommends that the resolution be non-concurred in.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Berger spoke at some length against the report of the committee.

A motion was made by Delegate Mackey that debate cease. The motion was seconded, but not carried.

Delegates Barnes and Ramsey spoke against the adoption of the report of the committee.

Delegates Duncan, Porter, Foster and Devine spoke in favor of the adoption of the report of the committee.

On motion of Delegate Hirsch debate ceased.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was then voted on and carried.

President Gompers—Under the special order of business we will now hear the representative of the Western Federation of Miners. I have the pleasure of introducing to you a member of the Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners, Mr. D. C. Copley, who will now address you.

Mr. Copley—Mr. President and Delegates: It gives me the deepest pleasure at this time to appear before you. I see among the delegates present many with whom I have been in conventions in previous years when we were affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. It

gives me great pleasure to renew those associations. I am gratified to be extended the courtesy of the floor of this Convention, and shall occupy your time but for a few minutes. I wish to thank the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions for the support, both financial and moral, that has been extended to the Western Federation of Miners during the past year.

I do not believe it either wise or necessary for me to take up your time by going into details of the Colorado situation for the past year and a half. Most of you are pretty well acquainted with the condition of affairs that has existed in that State. However, the complexion of things has changed somewhat in Colorado. As a result of organized effort our esteemed Governor, Mr. Peabody, has been relegated to the rear. We hope that Mr. Adams, who has twice been Governor of Colorado, will give us a fair and just administration. That is all that organized labor asks in Colorado or elsewhere.

As you know, my organization, the Western Federation of Miners, is not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. As a member of the Executive Board of that organization for the past two years it has been one of my pleasures to further as much as possible its affiliation with this body. I believe there is room in this great country for but one grand federation of labor. I believe under the present system of organized capital the time has arrived when it is absolutely necessary for all organizations of labor and all union men to be under one head, to stand solidly together and to proceed as one body. I hope the time is not far distant when all the union men of this great country will be under one tent, so to speak.

I am thankful for this opportunity to address you, and hope that the deliberations of your Convention will bring about many necessary changes in the benefit of organized labor. God speed you in your work

President Gompers—Permit me to say that we appreciate your visit and your kind expressions toward the American Federation of Labor. The American Federation of Labor, I may say, expects and has a right to expect that the National and International trade unions

shall become a part of the American Federation of Labor. We try to impress upon all unaffiliated international unions that we have no desire to dominate them, no desire to interfere with their internal affairs. Our main object is to try to federate the workmen for the promotion and advancement, and particularly the protection of their interests, and to spread a feeling of fraternity.

While we feel intensely on this subject, we still feel no ill-will toward the organization that has not affiliated itself with the American Federation of Labor. It is a misconception for anyone to believe that; it is a mis-statement for anyone to express it. We have nothing but the kindest feelings for the Western Federation of Miners.

We have tried to do our duty toward them. They were once affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, and for no reason that seems good to us they left us. In fact, I am not conscious that any reason has been assigned for the severance of that affiliation. I am sure we sincerely hope the Western Federation of Miners may soon become a member of the family of trade unions under the banner of the American Federation of Labor. In any event, we wish you God-speed and success.

Delegate J. R. Crozier received the unanimous consent of the Convention to the introduction of a resolution, and submitted the following:

Resolution No. 159, by J. R. Crozier, State Branch American Federation of Labor, Massachusetts:

WHEREAS, The firm of Walter Baker Co. of Milton, Mass., has been declared unfair to organized labor by the Boston Central Labor Union and State Branch of American Federation of Labor; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the above-named firm be placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Boycotts.

Vice-President D. A. Hayes in the Chair.

Delegate D. D. Driscoll, for the Committee on State Organization, reported as follows:

The Committee of State Organization find that Resolution No. 118 has been acted upon, and needs no action of this committee. The committee approved the resolution.

The committee recommends that the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor send to each National and International Union a request to report how many of their Locals are not affiliated with the State Branches and that the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor be requested to report to the next Convention, if possible, how many Local Unions and Central Labor Unions are not affiliated with the State Branches chartered by the American Federation of Labor.

JAMES J. BEEGAN, Chairman,
JOHN DAVIDSON,
LOUIS M. JAEGER,
JNO. G. GOSGRAVE,
C. W. WOODMAN,
WILLIAM WHITE,
ROBERT WHARTON,
D. D. DRISCOLL, Secretary.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate John P. Meade, for the Committee on Boycotts, made the following report:

Resolution No. 3.—By Delegate Fischer and McAndrews of the Tobacco Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers' International Union has been and is still engaged in a severe contest with the American and Continental Tobacco Companies, commonly known as the "twin trust"; and

WHEREAS, The said trust controls a large proportion of the output in the tobacco industry, thus making it difficult for the Tobacco Workers to successfully push a boycott against each individual brand made by the trust; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, through its officers and organizers, give special aid and assistance to the Tobacco Workers in pushing a boycott against each individual brand and all brands of tobacco made by both the American and Continental Tobacco Trust; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor requests all affiliated unions to assist the Tobacco Workers by vigorously pushing a boycott against all brands of tobacco sold in their localities made by the American and Continental Tobacco Trust.

The committee recommends that the boycott be reaffirmed.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 42.—By Delegates Sarah Hagan and Nathan Wolf, of the United Garment Workers of America:

WHEREAS, The United Garment Workers of America are still engaged in the severe struggle with the

Clothiers' Exchange, of Rochester, N. Y., comprising the following firms, the Stein Bloch Co., Michaels Stern Co., Adler Bros., Garson, Meyer Co., A. Dinkelspell, Moore & Biers, Black & Co., H. A. Hays, R. Goldstein & Co., I. Holz Son, Solomon Bros. & Bempert, Steefel, Strauss & Connor, Hickey Freeman Co., Ely Meyer & Simon, Herman Stern, Rosenberg Bros., Levy Bros., owing to its refusal as a body when presented with a request for the reduction of the hours of labor to eight per day, so as to conform to the working time in that branch of the trade in all competing markets; and

WHEREAS, The attitude of the said clothing combine has induced other clothing markets to force the open-shop; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled, does hereby re-affirm the condemnation of the organized clothing manufacturers of Rochester as being unfair and contrary to the spirit of our time; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council be and is hereby instructed to notify all affiliated organizations and organizers of the American Federation of Labor to give the United Garment Workers of America their fullest support in defeating the actions of the Rochester Clothing Combine.

The committee recommends the adoption of the resolution.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 70.—By Delegate Emil Schaefer, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The boycott placed against the products manufactured by the Cracker Trust, known as the National Biscuit Co., with main office at Chicago, Ill., and having branches throughout the country; and

WHEREAS, It is the custom of this concern to hire whenever and wherever possible non-union and child-labor, trying to disrupt the organization of Bakery workers by discriminating against its members; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention reaffirms the boycott on this concern and through its incoming President request all its affiliated organizations to instruct their members not to buy any product bearing the stamp of the National Biscuit Co.

The committee recommends the reaffirmation of the boycott.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 79.—By Delegate A. E. Kellington, of the International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employees.

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor at its Twenty-third Annual Convention at Boston, Mass.,

placed all products of the Washburn-Crosby Milling Company of Minneapolis, Minn., on the "We Do Not Patronize" list, and

WHEREAS, The Washburn-Crosby Company has not as yet made a satisfactory settlement to the members of our International Union; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention reaffirm the placing of said corporation on the "We Do Not Patronize List," and instructs the incoming President to send circular letters to all affiliated unions in the States of New York, Massachusetts, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri where the most flour made by the Washburn-Crosby Company is sold, requesting that the products of this firm be not patronized until such time as they will show a spirit of fairness in dealing with organized labor and are officially notified of the same by the American Federation of Labor.

The committee recommends that that part of the resolution referring to the product of the mills be concurred in. The part regarding circulars referred to the Executive Council.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 141.—By Delegate E. J. Lynch, of the Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers', Brass Molders', Brass and Silver Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, A lock-out has been on for the last eighteen months at the factory of the Waterbury Watch Co., Waterbury, Conn., against the members of our organization; and

WHEREAS, Said Waterbury Watch Co. manufactures the Ingersoll Dollar Watch; and

WHEREAS, Said watches are usually purchased by working people in general; and

WHEREAS, Said Waterbury Watch Co. refuses to employ any union men—after last Labor Day discharged three carpenters members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners who participated in the Labor Day parade, thus showing their antagonism against all organized labor; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Waterbury Watch Co., as well as the Ingersoll watch be placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor.

We recommend that the President of the A. F. of L. make further effort to bring about a settlement between the Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers', Brass Molders', Brass and Silver Workers' International Union of North America and the Waterbury Watch Company of Wat-

erbury, Conn., and in the event of his failure to make a settlement that the matter be submitted to the Executive Council for immediate consideration.

Report of committee was non-concurred in and resolution adopted.

Resolution No. 54.—By Delegate Morris Brown of the Central Federated Union of New York City:

WHEREAS, The Piano and Organ Workers' Union have requested the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to place the mentioned firm upon the unfair list; and

WHEREAS, The said Executive Council has not complied with this request; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor place the said firm on the unfair list.

In as much as the Executive Council, by the request of Frank Helle, President of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Association, has already selected a committee of three to make further investigation in the case of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Association against the W. W. Kimball Piano and Organ Manufacturing Company for the purpose of affecting and adjustment of any and all matters in dispute between the above-named parties, and endeavor to unionize the plant referred to; therefore, we, your committee, recommend that this resolution be referred to the above-named committee and they to report to the Executive Council as soon as possible after the adjournment of the Convention.

The recommendation was concurred in.

Resolution No. 55.—By Delegate Morris Brown of the Central Federated Union of New York City:

WHEREAS, The firm of Hastings & Co. of Philadelphia, Pa., and Kemp & Co. of New York, both firms being identical, have been placed upon the "We Don't Patronize List" of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The International Union of Bookbinders have been asked for their moral assistance in bringing these firms to terms, but have failed to do so; be it

RESOLVED, By this Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that the International Bookbinders' Union be and is hereby instructed to assist the Gold Beaters in this matter immediately.

Committee recommends reference to Grievance Committee.

Recommendation concurred in.

Resolution No. 69.—By Delegate Emil Schaerer of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The boycott against the McKinney Bread Co., of St. Louis, Mo., has been endorsed first by the Louisville Convention, again at the Scranton Convention, again at the New Orleans and Boston Conventions of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The McKinney Baking Co. has not as yet seen fit to make a satisfactory settlement to the members of our International Union; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention reaffirm the boycott against said corporation and instructs the incoming President to send circular letters to all affiliated unions in the States of Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee and Kentucky, where most of this unfair product is sold, requesting that that concern be not patronized.

The committee recommends the endorsement of that part of the resolution concerning the boycott, and on that part of the resolution relative to sending out circular letters to all affiliated unions in the States of Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee and Kentucky, to be referred to the President for his immediate consideration.

Recommendation of the committee concurred in.

The Convention was then adjourned until 2 p. m.

EIGHTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

The Convention was called to order at 2 p. m., President Gompers in the Chair.

Absentees — Noschang, Butterworth, Gordon, Farrell, Mahoney (T. J.), O'Brien, Smith (J. W.), Sullivan, Hutchinson, Heron, Dempsey, O'Neill, Weber, Miller (Owen), Carey, Finan, Mason, Helle, Ramsay, Mahon, Hart, Maloney (P.), Morgan, Triplett, Husted,

Seaward, Goodwin, Michel, Brennan, Harris (R. F.), Ward, Walker, Dunn (J. P.), O'Shea (D.), Morris (W. D.), Murray (John), Hyde, Patterson, Dunn (M. T.), Edmonson, Daley, Catania, Bailey, Pillsbury, Bell, Keefe (M. O.), Damozonio, Schilling, Dowd.

President Gompers—The special order of business for this hour is the report of the Committee on Grievances.

Delegate Keefe—The Committee on Boycotts has a further report to make. The report will take but a few minutes and we would like to make it before the Committee on Grievances reports.

President Gompers—If there are no objections the report of the Committee on Boycotts will be heard.

Delegate Keefe made the following report:

We, your Committee on Boycotts, beg leave to report as follows on Resolutions Nos. 7, 28, 33, 41, 50, 52, 59, 66, 106, 121, 143, 151 and 159:

In accordance with the rules and practices of the American Federation of Labor we recommend that these resolutions be referred to the President of the American Federation of Labor to make an investigation of the complaints, to make every effort to adjust the same, if possible, and in case of failure to do so, and the facts justifying the application, the Executive Council shall approve of and carry out the intent of the resolution.

That part of the report of the Executive Council relating to "The Unfair List" was referred to the Committee, and we heartily endorse the policy of the Executive Council.

Delegate Keefe was asked if the resolution of the Central Body of New York was among the resolutions referred to by number, and replied that it was.

Delegates Dold and Brown asked that the resolution be withdrawn, and their request was complied with.

Delegate C. P. Shea, of the Teamsters, asked permission to make an announcement, and said: I wish to inform the Convention that the indictments secured against the General officers of our organization by the Citizens' Alliance of St. Louis have been thrown out and our bond money returned to us. The teamsters' strike in Chicago is settled in our favor, and everything is bright.

The report of the Committee on Boycotts was concurred in.

Delegate T. L. Lewis, of the Committee on Grievances, reported as follows:

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 22, 1904.

To the Officers and Members of the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L.:

We, your Committee on Grievances, have given careful consideration to all questions submitted to us, a hearing to the interested parties and submit the following for your consideration:

Resolution No. 4.—By Delegates Slocum and McDade of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths:

WHEREAS, There is at the present time a difference existing between the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers on the one side and the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union on the other side over a question of jurisdiction of the blacksmiths and helpers, it is the opinion of the undersigned, members of the craft they represent, that jurisdiction over all blacksmiths and helpers engaged in the carriage, wagon and automobile manufacture and those engaged in like labor, that jurisdiction over this class of mechanics, together with their finishers and helpers should be given by right to the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers; and

WHEREAS, A meeting was held in the city of New York between an authorized representative of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers and an authorized representative of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union in an attempt to adjust the difference, in compliance with the requirements of the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, and at said meeting no definite results were arrived at, consequently I am compelled to bring this before this Convention; and

WHEREAS, The charter of affiliation was granted to the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths on October 30, 1897, and while the charter of affiliation was not granted to the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union until August, 1901, and at the time the charter of affiliation was granted to the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths exercised jurisdiction over this class of blacksmiths, and in granting a charter of affiliation to the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union, conceding to them jurisdiction over the members of our craft, was contrary to the spirit of the trade unionism upon which the American Federation of Labor is builded; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled grant to the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers full and entire jurisdiction over blacksmiths, their finishers and helpers engaged in any capacity in building or repairing carriages, wagons and automobiles.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 12.—By Delegate Thos. Westoby, of the International Union of Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers of America:

WHEREAS, The A. F. of L., in its instructions to Organizers, advises that Ship Joiners are eligible for membership in the U. B. of C. and J. of A., notwithstanding that the International U. S., J. and C. of A. are given jurisdiction over all wood-work on ships, boats and all floating structures; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That in the future it shall be made clear to Organizers of the A. F. of L. that Ship Joiners belong under the jurisdiction of the International Union of Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers of America, and under the said named International Union of Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers of America they shall be organized, and not under any other National or International.

Committee recommends resolution be referred to the Executive Council with full power to act on the subject matter of the resolution.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 15.—By Delegates Roady Kenehan and John Fitzpatrick, of the Journeymen Horse Shoers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers have permitted their local unions to accept as members men who clearly come under the jurisdiction of and are eligible to membership in the local unions of the International Journeymen Horse Shoers' Union; and

WHEREAS, If this practice is allowed to continue it will cause considerable friction between the Blacksmiths and Horse Shoers throughout the country, and will greatly weaken and retard the progress of both International Unions; and

WHEREAS, The Executive Officers of the International Horse Shoers' Union have made repeated efforts to bring about a meeting with the officers of Brotherhood of Blacksmiths so that an understanding might be reached; and

WHEREAS, We have failed to arrange such meeting; therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers be instructed to turn over to the International Journeymen Horse Shoers' Union every horse shoer now holding membership in their organizations, and they be further instructed not to transgress the jurisdiction of the Horse Shoers in the future but confine themselves to their jurisdiction as outlined in their Constitution and By-Laws.

Committee recommends that no action be taken, as the interested parties

have reached a satisfactory agreement, which is herewith attached.

This Agreement, made and entered into in the city of San Francisco, in the State of California on this 22nd day of November, 1904, by and between The International Journeymen Horse Shoers' Union of the United States and Canada, and the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers and for the purposes of this agreement the International Journeymen Horse Shoers' Union of the United States and Canada shall be known as the Party of the First Part, and the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers shall be known as the Party of the Second Part. And for good and valuable trade reasons agree as follows, to-wit:

1st. It is conceded that all Horse Shoeing comes clearly within the jurisdiction of the Party of the First Part.

2d. It is also conceded that all Blacksmithing comes within the jurisdiction of the Party of the Second Part.

3d. That all Horse Shoers now holding membership in the organization of the Party of the Second Part shall be immediately turned over to the Party of the First Part.

4th. That all Blacksmiths now holding membership in the organization of the Party of the First Part shall be immediately turned over to the Party of the Second Part.

5th. In the event of any Horse Shoer making application for membership in the organization of the Party of the Second Part, they shall be referred to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Party of the First Part.

6th. In the event of any Blacksmith or Blacksmith's Helper making application for membership in the organization of the Party of the First Part they shall be referred to the President of the Party of the Second Part.

7th. On and after the date of the signing of this agreement the Party of the Second Part shall discontinue and so instruct their members not to do any horse shoeing in any city or town where a local union of Party of the First Part exists, or where the horse shoeing in such city or town comes under the jurisdiction of a near by local union of the Party of the First Part.

8th. That the Party of the First Part shall discontinue, and will so instruct their members not to do any jobbing work in any city or town where a local of the Party of the Second Part exists.

Signed. For the International Journeymen Horse Shoers' Union of the United States and Canada, by
ROADY KENEHAN,
JOHN FITZPATRICK.

Signed. For the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, by
JOHN SLOCUM,
JAS. J. McDADE,

Resolution No. 21.—By Delegate Louis J. Gordon, of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers:

WHEREAS, Several unions affiliated with the Building Trades Council of S. F., Cal., paraded on Labor Day, 1904, in non-union cloth hats and caps; and

WHEREAS, The Building Trades Council of S. F., Cal., officially upheld and endorsed this action of these unions; and

WHEREAS, Such action resulted in the lockout and defeat of Local 9, U. C. H. and C. M. of N. A.; and

WHEREAS, Repeated actions of this character must inevitably result to the detriment of all unions; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. in Convention assembled denounces and condemns the action of the Building Trades Council of S. F., Cal.; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. requests and urges all affiliated and unaffiliated trade organizations to see to it that the label of the C. H. and C. M. of N. A. be on all cloth hats and caps union men wear on Labor Day parades.

Resolution withdrawn by request.

Resolution No. 26.—By Delegate B. B. Rosenthal, of the Upholsterers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor granted a charter to the Mattress Makers, who were formerly a part of the Upholsterers' International Union; and

WHEREAS, President Engel, of the Upholsterers' International Union, acted upon his own responsibility and without the advice and consent of the Executive Board of the Upholsterers' International Union in consenting to the issuance of a charter by the American Federation of Labor to the Mattress Makers; and

WHEREAS, The issuance of such charter has been detrimental to the best interests of the Upholsterers' International Union and the labor movement in general; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled, herewith instructs its Executive Council, President and Secretary to revoke the charter granted the Mattress Makers and place them again under the jurisdiction and control of the Upholsterers' International Union.

Resolution No. 27.—By Delegate B. B. Rosenthal, of the Upholsterers' International Union:

WHEREAS, A Convention has been called for December 16, 1904, in the City of Washington, D. C., by the Carpet Layers, for the purpose of forming an international body; and

WHEREAS, Such Carpet Layers and Mechanics are now or have been members of the Upholsterers' Union, and have, as organizations, surrendered their charters and withdrawn from the Upholsterers' International Union, or propose doing so; and

WHEREAS, Jurisdiction over this class of work has been granted the Upholsterers' International Union by the American Federation of Labor, and such work in the past has been done by members of the Upholsterers' Union and rightfully belongs to the Upholsterers' craft; therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the Upholsterers' International Union that we vigorously protest against the issuance by the American Federation of Labor of a charter to the Carpet Layers; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we call upon the American Federation of Labor Convention to instruct its Executive Council, President and Secretary to carry out the law of the American Federation of Labor and refuse a charter to the Carpet Layers and allow the Upholsterers to maintain jurisdiction over such men and work, which rightfully belongs to them, who should remain under the jurisdiction of the Upholsterers' International Union.

The committee is of the opinion that all parties engaged in upholstering and mattress making should be members of one organization, and therefore

Recommend, That the Executive Council use its efforts to have the Upholsterers, Mattress Makers and Carpet Layers become members of one organization at the earliest date possible.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 30.—By Delegate Wm. J. Gilthorpe and A. D. Porter, of the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders:

WHEREAS, Samuel Gompers, President, Frank Morrison, Secretary, and Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, as at that time constituted, to-wit: James Duncan, John Mitchell, James O'Connell, Max Morris,

Dennis Hayes and J. B. Lennon, in violation of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor during the month of August or September, 1903, did issue a charter to the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, with the seal of the Federation affixed; and

WHEREAS, In doing so they violated the spirit and letter of Article IX, Section II, of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, as made and provided, which Article and Section requires that all applications for charter shall first be submitted to the closely allied crafts for their inspection and approval before such charter can be issued; and

WHEREAS, Said charter was issued to the above-mentioned organization at the time this Brotherhood had already and beforehand made emphatic protest in writing to the Secretary of the Federation at Washington, D. C., against issuing said charter to the above-mentioned organization, until the letter and spirit of Article IX, Section II, had been complied with; and

WHEREAS, That notwithstanding our emphatic protest, said charter was issued and protest ignored, thereby creating a dual organization to this Brotherhood; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That judgment be rendered in accordance with the facts as here presented, and charter of the Structural Iron Workers be annulled and revoked.

Committee reports unfavorably on the resolution and recommends the following substitute, which is the decision of the Executive Council in defining the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America and the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers on certain kinds of work herein named:

First: Smokestacks are awarded to the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America.

Second: Gasometers, steam, air, gas or water-tight tank work, with the frame work to the coping of the outer tank, is awarded to the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America, and the guide frame work above the coping of the outer tank is awarded to the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers:

Third: Erection of rib, girder and angle iron work in connection with coal hoppers and ash chutes in buildings is awarded to the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

Fourth: Assembling and erection of

the frame and plates on safety deposit vaults is awarded to the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

Delegate Frank Duffy in the Chair.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Gilthorpe spoke against the motion and said in part: The recommendation of the committee has nothing to do with the spirit of the resolution, and is contrary to and outside of our grievance. The Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, not what the Secretary has just read you, should settle this. We protested forty days before the charter for the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' organization was applied for. We protested against issuing that charter unless Section II was complied with. We want our rights in this matter, and nothing more. We ask that the decision arrived at by this committee be referred back to a committee that has no member of the Executive Council on it. We do not want the Executive Council to pass on it. They know nothing about it. We want it sent back to a committee, and when it comes before them we want justice.

Delegate Lewis, of the committee, said in part: I believe it is fair that the Convention should know the merits of the question. The resolution seems to charge the Executive Council and the officers with violating the Constitution, and asks that the charter of the Structural Iron Workers be revoked. I want to say right here that there was a member of the Executive Council of the committee, but he did not attempt to run the committee, and could not have done so. I make that statement in reply to Brother Gilthorpe's request that the resolution be referred to a committee on which there is not a member of the Executive Council. No one has denied on the committee that technically Mr. Gilthorpe and his colleagues may be right so far as consulting them about granting the charter is concerned. However, there was no protest made at Boston against seating the delegate, and that is why the committee has made the recommendation embodied in its re-

port, and asks this Convention to endorse the action of the Executive Council to whom was referred Resolution No. 146 at the Boston Convention, with instructions to use their best offices to try and define the jurisdiction line between the several organizations.

In discussing the resolution Delegate Buchanan said in part: The Bridge and Structural Iron Workers are in the trade union movement to do something to better the condition of the wage earners in the structural iron industry. We are not making these fights for the purpose of grabbing what belongs to them, or anything of that kind. Our only purpose is to have those men organized under a system that will give them results for their efforts. I have had applications from what is known as the Boiler Makers' Helpers Organization in different places, but have refused to consider them, because we could not take them without the consent of the A. F. of L. It is for that reason I made the best effort I could to get the stack workers conceded to us. We are not organized for the purpose of tearing down but of building up; we are not organized for the purpose of destroying but for the purpose of constructing. We are opposed by the U. S. Steel Corporation, by the structural iron manufacturers and by the employers' associations the latter of these organized for the purpose of seeing that we do not go much farther. Our rapid progress probably has alarmed these people. The men in our organization are becoming educated to the fact that they must be aggressive if they hope to get any part of their rights from the greed and avarice that is organized against us.

Delegate Barnes asked if Delegate Buchanan favored the report of the committee.

Delegate Buchanan—The report is not in favor of my organization, for the reason that we know the Boiler-makers cannot do stack work, and we want to control that work.

Delegate Porter, of the Boilermakers, in discussing the question, said: This resolution, when it was put into the Convention, was not on the lines of division but of constitution. We want what belongs to us. We served our

apprenticeship and have done this work for years. The resolution was introduced on constitutional lines. We are asking for our rights under Article IX, Section 9.

Delegate O'Connell, of the committee, said: The proposition in the resolution is for the censuring of the Executive Council and the withdrawal of the charter of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers. The committee considered the fact that before the charter of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers was granted ten or twelve good sized local unions of that craft were directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. There had never been any protest from the Boilermakers against their being so affiliated, or asking for their transfer. The Executive Council, believing there was no desire on the part of any other organization to attach them to its International Union, because no application was made for these local unions, granted this charter when it was applied for.

Delegate Gilthorpe moved that the resolution be referred to a special committee of three.

Chairman Duffy—The question before the Convention is the motion to adopt the report of the committee.

The motion was voted on and carried.

Delegate Gilthorpe—I desire to go on record as protesting against the action of the Chair. Why was not my amendment considered?

Chairman Duffy—The amendment was not seconded.

Delegate Gilthorpe—The amendment was seconded.

Delegate Porter—I seconded the motion.

Chairman Duffy—The Chair did not hear a second.

Delegate Porter—I move a reconsideration of the motion.

President Gompers in the Chair.

The Chairman announced that the matter was settled.

Delegate Lewis continued the report of the committee as follows:

Resolution No. 40.—By Delegates Wm. McSorley and T. C. DeVilliers, of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The Bridge and Structural

Iron Workers, in their last Convention at Toronto, Canada, passed the following resolution:

To the Officers and Delegates of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Association in Convention assembled:

WHEREAS, The International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, at the Kansas City Convention, entered into an agreement with the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers for the purpose of unifying the forces of the metal industry; and

WHEREAS, The Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers have acted in bad faith without association in violating their agreement by calling strikes against our men and otherwise using their influence against our members by preventing them from working at the metal lathing industry; and

WHEREAS, Those that are working at the metal lathing industry can be better organized and protected by being a part of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and will strengthen the Association by organizing them; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That in consideration of the foregoing facts that we declare the said named agreement null and void and declare our right by claiming the metal lathing industry.

The Committee recommends that the International Association control this work in its entirety.

Regularly moved and seconded the report of Committee be concurred in. Carried; and

WHEREAS, It is a direct violation of all agreements entered into by the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Union, and Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union, also our craft jurisdiction, which has been conceded to us by the laws of the American Federation of Labor, long before the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers became affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and by their recent action, if it is sustained by this body, will be the starting of a labor war that will disrupt both of these International Unions and bring about no good results, as you can see by the above resolution, if concurred in by this body, would drive us out of the American Federation of Labor. Whereby this is a direct violation of Article IX, Section II of the Constitution of American Federation of Labor; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor Convention go on record as disapproving of any organization violating agreements, and trying to disrupt bonafide International Unions, as is clearly shown by the action of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, at recent Convention; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor Convention assembled instruct all National and International Unions to support the Wood, Wire and

Metal Lathers' International Union in its claim for jurisdiction, as set forth in its constitution, and approved by the American Federation of Labor, as we can prove we are the only legitimate organization entitled to do this work.

Committee recommends that the subject matter of this resolution be endorsed as embodied in the following agreement:

Articles of agreement entered into between the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, parties of the first part; and the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union, party of the second part.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. Witnesseth, that the party of the first part recognizes the right of the party of the second part to erect and install light iron furring, bracket work, clips, hangers and other appurtenances to metallic lathing and floor construction, and steel corner beads erected for the purpose of holding plaster, cement, concrete or other plastic material.

Section 2. Cards of party of the second part will be honored and recognized by party of the first part in pursuance of all work as outlined by Section 1 of Article I of this agreement.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. Witnesseth, party of the second part disclaims any right to install or erect any iron work other than that outlined in Article I of Section 1 in this agreement.

Section 2. Party of the second part agrees to recognize the cards of the party of the first part when same are in good standing and to permit holders thereof to work under the jurisdiction of party of the second part upon all work conceded under this agreement to party of the second part.

ARTICLE III.

Section 1. Party of the second part further agrees not to work for less than the standard rate of wages recognized by the party of the first part.

Section 2. It is further agreed by the parties to this agreement that they will not accept any person or persons who may have been members of either organization and have been suspended or expelled from either organization, until such person or persons have set-

tled to the satisfaction of the organization of which he or they may have been members.

Section 3. It is further agreed in case of a misunderstanding arising between the parties to this agreement, they shall be submitted to a joint committee of both organizations, to consist of the general President and general Secretary-Treasurer of each.

Signed. FRANK BUCHANAN,
President,

J. W. JOHNSON,
Secretary,
Bridge and Structural
Iron Workers.

Signed. J. E. TOALE,
President,
JOHN T. TAGGART,
Wood, Wire and Metal
Lathers.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate McSorley—I would like to know if this is to give notice that the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers are ordered to rescind the action taken at their recent Convention in Toronto? This seems to be a start to disrupt the Wood, Wire and Metal Lath Workers' Organization. When this joint conference was held at the Boston Convention there was an agreement between the Structural Iron Workers and our organization. We have adhered to every principle of that agreement. The committee cannot show that we have not. This movement to absorb our organization started right here in San Francisco. However, their lovely dream of absorbing us will not be realized. I think this Convention should take action to compel the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers to rescind the action they took at Toronto.

Delegate Brady, in discussing the motion, said in part: I do not believe there is any intention on the part of the Structural Iron Workers to absorb this organization he speaks of, but there is a desire to confine them to their original work.

Delegate Barnes—I think there is a provision in the constitution that no grievances shall be considered by the committee or the Convention unless the

parties have conferred and made efforts to settle it themselves. I have been informed that these parties have not made such an effort.

Delegate O'Connell, of the committee, said: The agreement we read was drawn up between the two parties, but each claims the other has violated it.

Delegate McSorley—I claim we have not violated it; but we claim the action of the resolution at the Toronto Convention violated it.

Delegate Buchanan—This is another of the questions growing out of the development of industries. What is now known as the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Organization was composed some years ago of wood lathers. They changed their name and reached out to get work in the iron work of the modern buildings. They have been successful in having their claims substantiated. Our claims until recently have not developed into claiming the lathing proper. We made the agreement that was read and recommended by the committee in Kansas City at our convention. That agreement was made in good faith and we are carrying it out in good faith. We believed metal lathing was iron work, and we controlled it in a majority of the cities over the country. We considered this agreement because it is sometimes awkward to have two classes of men working on one building.

Delegate Buchanan spoke on the subject at some length.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was then carried.

Delegate Victor L. Berger received the unanimous consent of the Convention to make a statement, and said:

I wish to speak in regard to the unfortunate affair of last evening. The squib brought up here emanated from the business office. I did not write it, had nothing to do with it, and did not know it was sent here until this copy was shown me. Of course, being one of the editors of the paper, I am responsible, but personally I had nothing to do with the squib, and I don't say I like the contents. I repeat again that I stand for the Social Democratic Herald in its general policy, because I am a Socialist personally, but I want to disclaim being responsible for this squib.

Vice-President John Mitchell—In view of the assurance given by Mr. Berger that he is not personally responsible for the statements in the circular, and in view of the fact that he does not approve of the statements made there, I ask that my statement, wherein I said that unless Mr. Berger furnished proof of the allegations, he be branded as a liar, I ask that that part of my statement be stricken out of the minutes. I move that that part of my statements be stricken from the minutes.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Delegate Tanquary moved that the rules be suspended and that the time at which the Convention was to adjourn be taken up.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Delegate Wiseman—I move that it is the sense of this Convention that when we adjourn this afternoon's session we adjourn to meet in session Thursday morning at nine o'clock. (Seconded.)

Delegate Shea—I move as an amendment that we hold a session this evening from eight to eleven, then adjourn until nine o'clock Thursday morning. (Seconded.)

Delegate Sullivan—I move that the motion to hold a night session be laid upon the table.

President Gompers—That will carry the whole subject with it.

The motion was withdrawn.

Treasurer Lennon—I move as an amendment to the amendment that we hold a night session this evening and reassemble on Friday morning. For one I am not willing to attend a Convention on Thanksgiving day. (Seconded.)

Delegate D. D. Driscoll—I move as a substitute for the whole that we remain in session until seven o'clock this evening and then adjourn until nine o'clock Friday morning. (Seconded.)

Delegate Barnes asked to have the motion divided.

This was agreed to. The motion to remain in session until seven o'clock was carried by a vote of 102 to 83.

The motion to adjourn the Convention at the end of the session to meet at nine o'clock Friday morning was carried.

Delegate T. L. Lewis, for the Committee on Grievances, continued the report as follows:

Resolution No. 44.—By Delegate Bert H. Beadle, of the Watch Case Engravers' International Association:

WHEREAS, The following decision was rendered by the Executive Council of the A. F. of L on June 20, 1904:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1904.
Mr. F. Huber, Secretary International Association of Watch Case Engravers,
P. O. Box 263, Canton, Ohio:

Dear Sir and Brother:

On Saturday last a conference was held between two representatives of your organization and a representative of the Jewelry Workers' International Union relative to the question of the union label, and also upon the question of jurisdiction.

In regard to the question of jurisdiction over watch case engravers it was clearly understood and so decided that watch case engravers should properly come under the jurisdiction of your organization, and that the Jewelry Workers' International Union should be so advised and to surrender such watch case engravers who may be now members of that organization, some arrangement mutually agreeable to both organizations to be made by which the transfer of membership can be made with the least friction or difficulty.

At the conference the subject matter of a closer understanding and perhaps co-operation between your organization and the Jewelry Workers' International Union should be reached, both in regard to the issuance of the union label and to protect and promote the best interests of the entire craft. It is not understood nor urged that your organization should cease to issue its union label, but that some arrangement may be made whereby the best interests of all could be advanced and that in the near future the trade may be better organized and a joint label might be issued or a co-operative effort made for the issuance of the label.

It is further suggested that a representative of your International Association should be in attendance at the Convention of the Jewelry Workers' International Union, which is to be held on July 11th at Odd Fellows' Hall, No. 66-69 East Eighth street, New York City, where better opportunity will be afforded for the conference with the representatives of that organization, so that the Convention might be in a position to take effective action thereon.

Trusting that the same will be agreeable, and that in time matters may serve the best interests of all concerned, I am, with best wishes,

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President American Federation of Labor.
And

WHEREAS, The Watch Case Engravers' International Association of America has complied with the request of the

Executive Council of the A. F. of L. in sending delegates to the Jewelry Workers' International Union Convention, held in New York, July, 1904, and that that body did practically ignore our delegates, only allowing them fifteen (15) minutes to draft a resolution of an agreement by which the W. C. E. I. A. of A. and the J. W. I. U. could come to some agreement, it being impossible in the short time of fifteen minutes to draw up an agreement of such importance whereby the two aforesaid bodies could come to some mutual agreement in the settlement of their troubles, thus practically ignoring the delegates of the W. C. E. I. A. of A.; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention does hereby re-affirm and endorse the decision of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. in their decision rendered on June 20, 1904, between the Watch Case Engravers' International Association of America and the Jewelry Workers' International Union, and compel the J. W. I. U. to surrender all watch case engravers in their union to the W. C. E. I. A. of A.; and be it

RESOLVED, That the W. C. E. I. A. of A. shall be the only body recognized by the A. F. of L. in regard to watch case engravers; be it also

RESOLVED, That the label of the Watch Case Engravers' International Association of America be the official label of all engraving done on watch cases.

Committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Lewis—The committee has taken up a number of resolutions and, in the language of the street, "bunched them." They are Resolution No. 47, by the Delegates of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters; Resolution No. 53, by Delegate Morris Brown, of the Central Federated Union of New York City; Resolution No. 113, by the Delegates of the International Union of Steam Engineers, and Resolution No. 148, of the Belleville Trades and Labor Assembly. Also all of the subject matter in the report of the Executive Council, beginning with "Brewery Workers', Engineers', Firemen's Agreements," and ending with certain recommendations by the Executive Council.

Committee has carefully read the resolutions and heard the statements of the parties in interest, and in addition has reviewed the action of the Executive Council on the unfortunate controversy existing between the different classes of wage-earners in the breweries of the country.

The committee desires to end the pres-

ent controversy in the interest of the many wage-earners affected and submits the following for your consideration.

We recommend that all agreements and decisions heretofore made by, or at the instance of, the American Federation of Labor, between the Brewery Workmen, Engineers, Firemen and Teamsters, be and are hereby substituted by a working agreement upon the following basis:

1. All brewery employes now members of the United Brewery Workmen's Union may remain such provided that such members of said United Brewery Workmen's Union as are now employed as Engineers, Firemen, or Teamsters, may withdraw from that organization, and join their respective unions, representing these crafts, without prejudice or discrimination on the part of their former associates.

2. Hereafter the United Brewery Workmen's Union shall not admit to membership any engineer, fireman or teamster, but shall refer all applicants, members of these trades, to the respective organizations of these trades, now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor where such organizations exist.

3. All engineers, firemen and teamsters employed in breweries shall conform to the laws, rules and regulations made by that organization of which the majority of the members of the respective crafts employed in each brewery are members.

4. Whenever a majority of men employed as engineers, firemen or teamsters in any brewery are members of the respective unions of these crafts, the organization or organizations representing such majority shall appoint a committee to act co-jointly with the United Brewery Workmen's Union in any negotiations which may arise with the employers, provided that the United Brewery Workmen shall have equal representation with all the other organizations in joint conference.

5. Failure to comply with the provisions of this agreement within a period of six months after the date of adjournment of this Convention shall work a revocation of the charter of the organization or organizations so falling.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted.

It was moved as an amendment that the report of the committee be printed and distributed to the delegates and that final action be deferred until nine o'clock Friday morning. (Seconded.)

Delegates O'Connell, Hayes and Shea spoke against the amendment; Delegates Zaring, Kemper and Hammill in favor of the amendment.

The amendment was then voted on and carried.

The committee continued its report as follows:

Resolution No. 46.—By Delegate Manuel Alves, of the Riggers' Protective Union, 10,298:

WHEREAS, There has been a great deal of friction and ill-feeling created between the Riggers' Protective Union and Bridge and Structural Iron Workers over work claimed and performed by members of both unions, and if allowed to continue will deprive said Riggers' Protective Union of a great deal of work always performed in the past by them; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council, during the present session, adjust the differences if possible.

Committee recommends resolution be referred to Executive Council with instructions to institute an investigation for the purpose of adjusting differences.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 55.—By Delegate Morris Brown, of the Central Federated Union of New York City:

WHEREAS, The firm of Hastings & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., and Kemp & Co., of New York, both firms being identical, have been placed upon the "We Don't Patronize List" of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The International Union of Bookbinders have been asked for their moral assistance in bringing these firms to terms, but have failed to do so; be it

RESOLVED, By this Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that the International Bookbinders' Union be and is hereby instructed to assist the Gold Beaters in this matter immediately.

Committee reports favorably on the resolution.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

NEW YORK CENTRAL BODY.

Repeated efforts were made by President Gompers to bring about an understanding, by mutual consent, between the Hotel and Restaurant Employees'

International Alliance, etc., and the New York Central Federated Union, for the full representation of the International's local. Agreements were signed and then repudiated by the Central Body.

Efforts to secure for the International's union the rights to which it was entitled were recommended frequently throughout the year, but without success. The matter is not now satisfactorily determined.

Resolution No. 74.—By the delegates of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America:

WHEREAS, The New York Central Federated Union, through their delegate, Mr. Morris Brown, have insisted in Resolution No. 53 that the decisions of former Conventions of the A. F. of L. touching upon the controversy between the Brewery Workers' and Engineers' and Firemen's National Unions be carried out; and

WHEREAS, The New York Central Federated Union itself has utterly failed to obey the decision of the Boston Convention in the matter of seating a bona fide local affiliated with the H. & R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A., and unseating a suspended local, formerly attached to the said Int. Union, which the said Central Body was instructed to do on penalty of losing its charter; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention enforce the decision of the Boston Convention and make it effective at once.

Committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council to enforce its decision.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Brown—If the report is adopted does that preclude an attempt being made to straighten out the matter between the officers of the National Body and a committee of the Central Federated Union of New York City?

Delegate Lewis—The purpose of the committee in referring that to the Executive Council is to have the Executive Council take the matter up with the parties interested, in line with the decision and enforce its own decision.

Delegates Robinson and Brown spoke against the motion; Delegates Sullivan, Wiseman, O'Connell and Lewis in favor of the motion.

On motion of Delegate Warner debate closed.

The report of the committee was then adopted.

Resolution No. 77.—By Delegate Matthew Canavan, of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The Boston Convention gave jurisdiction over the Carriage and Wagon Painters to the Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators of America; and

WHEREAS, The connection of the Carriage and Wagon Painters is much closer in general than to the work of the Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators; and

WHEREAS, It is the opinion of the mover of this resolution that the relation and interest of all parties concerned would be best served by the affiliation of the Carriage and Wagon Painters with the Carriage and Wagon Workers; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the decision of the Boston Convention be reversed and that the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Body be given complete jurisdiction over the Carriage and Wagon Painters' Unions.

Committee reports unfavorably as the action of the Boston Convention remains in force until Convention decisions are complied with.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 80.—By Delegate John T. Smith, of the International Council of Kansas City, Mo.:

WHEREAS, The Stone Masons' Union No. 7049 of Kansas City, Mo., did communicate with the American Federation of Labor protesting the actions of the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union; and

WHEREAS, The Executive Council of the A. F. of L. did communicate with the Stone Masons advising them to take out a charter from the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union without investigating existing circumstances in Kansas City; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we, the Stone Masons' Protective Union No. 7049, most emphatically protest against the action of the Executive Council, and request the reconsideration of said action.

Committee reports unfavorably as it has no jurisdiction.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 94.—By the Delegates of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, For a number of years past there has been a bitter warfare between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union

over the question of trade jurisdiction; and

WHEREAS, The New Orleans Convention of the American Federation of Labor, two years ago, decided to end the conflict by referring the entire subject matter to an arbitration tribunal composed of five members from each organization, these ten to select an umpire; and

WHEREAS, The delegates representing the U. B. of C. and J. and the A. W. at New Orleans declared their willingness to abide by the decision of said arbitration board; and

WHEREAS, The representatives of the two organizations met in Indianapolis, in February, 1908, and selected P. J. Downey, of Albany, N. Y., as umpire; and

WHEREAS, After an exhaustive hearing of the case, the umpire rendered a decision, which the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union was, and still is, willing to be governed by; and

WHEREAS, This decision has been flagrantly violated by the United Brotherhood in many ways, such as encouraging their members to take the places of striking Woodworkers; breaking up our unions and offering inducements to our members to secede from our organization; and

WHEREAS, This policy of piracy of the United Brotherhood militates against our success; is detrimental to the Carpenters and does injury to the general labor movement. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That it be an imperative order of this Convention to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, that the decision of the Umpire must be adhered to, or said United Brotherhood shall suffer immediate suspension from the American Federation of Labor.

Committee recommends the following substitute:

That the Executive Council require the organizations to comply with the decision of the Boston Convention or stand suspended until decision is complied with.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 96.—By Delegate P. J. Donnelly, of the Coopers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The driving of packages in breweries in a great many cities, is being done by members of the Brewery Workers' Union; and

WHEREAS, As the driving of packages in breweries is cooper's work and a part of the cooper's trade; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention compel the Brewery Workers' Union to instruct its members to discontinue performing such work and allow members of the Coopers' International Union the right to drive packages in breweries.

Resolution No. 99.—By Delegate P. J. Donnelly, of the Coopers' International Union:

WHEREAS, At a former Convention of the A. F. of L. the following resolution was passed: "That where there is sufficient cooperage work for the employment of one or more men, said men shall belong to the Coopers' International Union"; and

WHEREAS, The coopers working in breweries in Columbus, Ohio; Indianapolis; Hamilton, Ohio; Los Angeles, Cal., and Providence, R. I., belong to the Brewery Workers' Union; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention compel the Brewery Workers' Union to give up these coopers, and also those of any other city who may belong to the Brewery Workers' Union, and have them become members of the Coopers' International Union

Committee reports unfavorably, but recommends the following:

That all coopers employed on new work or repair work in a brewery should be members of the Coopers' International Union.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Lewis—The recommendation of the committee carries with it the general understanding, as we had it in the committee when the delegates were before us, that it is carried out.

Resolution No. 114.—By Delegate A. A. Stewart, of Federal Labor Union 8,921:

WHEREAS, The Executive Council of the A. F. of L. did, on May 25, 1904, instruct Federal Labor Union No. 8,921 to surrender their membership to the International Longshoremen's Association within sixty days; and

WHEREAS, The Federal Labor Union No. 8,921 could not find such an organization as the I. L. A. to surrender to, but did tender the fee on Dec. 6, 1903, to Henry C. Barter, Secretary-Treasurer of the International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association and ask for a charter reading "International Longshoremen's Association," the only name recognized by the A. F. of L.; and

WHEREAS, Such charter was refused for the stated reason that they could not grant the same on "such broad lines"; and

WHEREAS, Federal Labor Union No. 8,921 did, on July 26, 1904, adopt a resolution refusing to abide by the decision of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., and appealed to this Convention from the decision of the E. C. of the A. F. of L. on the ground that the Twenty-third Annual Convention of the A. F. of L., assembled in Boston, did positively and imperatively instruct the International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association to transact all its

business under the name chartered and recognized by the A. F. of L., viz: "International Longshoremen's Association"; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Federal Labor Union No. 8,921 be instructed to retain their charter and have full jurisdiction over all longshore work in the port of San Pedro, Cal., until such time as the International Longshoremen's Association will grant them a charter in conformity with the decision of the Boston Convention of the A. F. of L.

Committee recommends that the Longshoremen's Union send a representative to San Pedro, Cal., for the purpose of having the Federal Labor Union 8921 affiliate with the International Longshoremen's Association and that the Executive Council also select a representative, if necessary.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Westoby—But that is a Federal Labor Union.

Delegate Lewis—There seems to be a good deal of friction there, and it seems better to get them to come over than to force them to come over.

Delegate O'Connell—There are men employed in the work over whom the International Longshoremen have jurisdiction.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 117.—By Delegates S. R. Pattison, P. J. Downey and D. B. Heron, of the American Sheet Steel Metal Workers' International Association:

WHEREAS, That at the Twenty-third Annual Convention of the A. F. of L., held in Boston in November, 1903, the question of jurisdiction between the American Sheet Steel Metal Workers, International Association and the United Metal Workers as to which was entitled to the jurisdiction over Coppersmiths, was referred to the Executive Council for decision; and

WHEREAS, Said Executive Council decided that the Coppersmiths should affiliate with the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association; and

WHEREAS, The United Metal Workers have made no effort to obey the instructions of the Executive Council; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention of the A. F. of L. instruct the United Metal Workers to revoke all charters granted to locals of Coppersmiths, thereby obeying the mandates of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., or stand expelled from the A. F. of L. until said instructions are complied with.

Committee reports favorably, providing there are no technical objections to the admission of the Coppersmiths on transfer cards.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Downey said he did not understand the report.

Delegate Lewis—The position taken by the committee is that the Coppersmiths are members in good standing in another union, and they certainly ought to be transferred on transfer cards to the union that seeks to get them. They should not be compelled to pay an initiation fee.

The motion to concur in the report was carried.

Resolution No. 123.—By Delegate A. McAndrews, of the Tobacco Workers' International Union:

RESOLVED, That the Officers of International Union of Steam Engineers be instructed to order its Local Union No. 18, of Cincinnati, O., to admit all members of Union No. 1 within thirty days without prejudice, and upon No. 18's refusal to comply its charter shall stand revoked and the International Union of Steam Engineers be instructed to grant charter to No. 1.

Committee recommends the following substitute:

That the Executive Council request the officers of the International Union of Steam Engineers to transfer all members of Local Union No. 1, of Cincinnati, who are eligible for membership according to the National Constitution of the Steam Engineers Union.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 128.—By Delegate J. C. Bahlhorn, of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators:

The Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America request the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, to announce officially that the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America has complete and undivided jurisdiction over all varnishers and wood finishers.

WHEREAS, The evolution of the building industry has changed the interior finish of woodwork of all large buildings, and the larger portion of that in residences, especially of the better class (which is finished with shellac or varnish), and this branch of our trade is no longer confined to the factory, but has become distinctly a building trade; and

WHEREAS, In all large cities, factor-

ies and planing mills which formerly confined themselves to the manufacture of furniture, now include within the scope of their business the manufacture of interior woodwork for buildings; and

WHEREAS, When this work has been placed in position in the buildings, it receives its final coats of varnish, and the job is completed, and, in many instances, the firm manufacturing the woodwork has the contract for finishing it, and the men who do the preparatory work in the factory complete it upon the building; and

WHEREAS, The work of the varnisher, even if he be confined to the factory, is such that it qualifies him to enter into competition with the painter; and

WHEREAS, The wages of the varnisher now affiliated with the International Union of Woodworkers are in every instance lower than those of members of the Brotherhood engaged in the same class of work, which of necessity leads employers to discriminate against members of the Brotherhood, and induces owners of buildings to award contracts for this work to firms employing members of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union, with the result that the work is performed at a lower rate of wages, in many instances fifty per cent less; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Amalgamated Woodworkers be notified to instruct all members of their organization employed upon this class of work to transfer their membership to the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

Committee reports unfavorably, as there is an agreement between the organizations and in the opinion of the committee the parties interested should enforce the terms of the agreement entered into.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Sullivan spoke against the motion, and said in part: The Painters are not satisfied with the report of the committee, and we denied before the committee that there was any agreement or contract between us. Our claim to these men is not because of the number there are, but because we want to protect the men in our line of business and for the protection of contract painters who do this work in competition with shop men.

Delegate O'Connell, of the committee, said: Delegate Sullivan states now that no contract or agreement is in force. Nothing was given to the committee that would indicate that such an agreement was not in force. The painters say that notice was given the Wood-

workers that the agreement was abrogated. The Woodworkers say no such notice was received. The agreement is signed by the President and Secretary of each organization.

The motion was discussed by Delegate Kidd.

Vice-President John Mitchell in the Chair.

The motion was discussed by Delegates Kidd, Balhorn, O'Connell, Driscoll, Swartz, Mulcahy, Duffy and McFarlane.

Delegate Driscoll moved that the entire matter be referred to a committee of three, to be composed of one member selected by each organization, the third member to be President Gompers.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was voted on and lost, the vote being 45 in favor of, 56 against.

Delegate Sullivan moved that the resolution introduced by the painters be adopted.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Vice-President Kidd—Does the vote of this Convention mean the abrogation of the agreement existing between the two organizations? If there is no agreement we want to know it.

President Gompers—May I ask whether this suggestion would be agreeable to the representatives of both organizations. It is stated there is an agreement or has been an agreement. Would it not be of some advantage if the representatives of both organizations would have a conference for the purpose of determining the course of both in regard to their future course in this matter?

Vice-President Mitchell—This suggestion is made to the representatives of the painters and woodworkers.

Delegate Balhorn—I stand by the decision of this Convention. The amendment would only leave the matter where it was before.

Vice-President Kidd—Does Delegate Balhorn consider this vote as nullifying the agreement between the two organizations?

Delegate Balhorn—I do.

Resolution No. 132.—By Delegate John Slocum of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths:

WHEREAS, The Boston Convention of the American Federation at one of its sessions duly and regularly adopted a resolution wherein it was ordered that

jurisdiction over the Carriage and Wagon Painters should be assigned to the International Brotherhood of Painters and Paperhangers; and

WHEREAS, This ruling of the Federation has not yet been complied with by the aforesaid Carriage and Wagon Workers' organization, that organization still exercising jurisdiction over that class of mechanics in defiance of the action of the ruling of the Boston Convention; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By this Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation, that inasmuch as the International Carriage and Wagon Workers is and are now acting in violation of the rulings of the Boston Convention, that be it

RESOLVED, By this Twenty-fourth Annual Convention, that the Executive Officers of the American Federation of Labor be and are hereby instructed to enforce the ruling of the Boston Convention on this matter; and be it further

RESOLVED, That at the expiration of thirty days succeeding the adjournment of this Convention, if the Carriage and Wagon Workers' Organization further fail to comply with the action of the Boston Convention, the Executive Officers of the A. F. of L. are hereby instructed to revoke the Charter of Affiliation of the offending organization.

Committee reports unfavorably on the resolution.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

NEW ORLEANS CENTRAL BODY.

A case has recently arisen in New Orleans similar to one which existed in Omaha a few years ago; that is, that the Central Labor Union of New Orleans has placed upon its unfair list a labor paper, published and edited by a member of the International Typographical Union.

The President of the International Typographical Union complained that Mr. R. P. Fleming, the proprietor and editor of the paper referred to, is a union member; that all the work done in connection with the paper is that of union members; that the reason for declaring this publication unfair is due to nothing more or less than the expression of opinion by the editor.

Acting upon principles of trade union law, as well as the decision rendered by the Executive Council in the Omaha case, already referred to, President Gompers communicated with the New Orleans central body, practically reiterating the decision reached in the similar case.

While we all reserve to ourselves the right of patronizing or refusing to patronize any publication, because of the views and judgment expressed in its columns, yet, as trade unionists, we have not the moral right to "boycott" any publication because of the expression of opinion through its columns.

We do not undertake to say that the statements complained of, as published by Editor Fleming, are justified or otherwise; we are not in a position to know, but whatever the expressions may have been, the untrammelled freedom of the press is so important to the well being, not only of organized labor, but to human, civilized life, that no conceivable circumstance could arise that would warrant trade unionists, in their organized capacity, in placing a publication upon a "boycott" list for the expression of opinion.

President Gompers has communicated to the New Orleans Central Body to this effect, but the Central Body has neither rectified the wrong nor complied with its repeated promises to answer the complaint made. In view of these facts, we recommend that unless the New Orleans Central Body removes from its unfair list the "United Labor Journal" within thirty days after the close of this Convention, and so notifies the President of the American Federation of Labor, the charter of said Central Body shall be withdrawn.

Committee reports favorably, and recommends that the Executive Council enforce its decision even to the extent of revoking the charter of the Central Body.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 149.—By Delegate D. D. Driscoll, of Boston Central Labor Union:

We, the United Gold Beaters of America, take this means of placing our grievances before this Convention.

Our membership being only three hundred and thirty, we are unable to send a delegate to represent us.

On July 21, 1902, the United Gold Beaters of America decided to strike for an increase in wages and better conditions of our trade, in which we were successful, with the exception of the shop controlled by the Hastings Company, in Philadelphia, who are yet on the Unfair List of the A. F. of L. The Hastings shops, in Philadelphia, employ 44 boys, 40 girls and 60 men. The girls are paid twenty cents for the work for which the

men in union shops are paid sixty cents. Also the apprentices who learn their trade under the system which the Hastings Company operates, when they are through their apprenticeship, are compelled to work for the Hastings Company, because they know only two branches of the trade, and the Hastings Company is the only firm who operate the German system of gold beating, employing child labor.

We have adopted and registered a union label to protect our trade against this cheap labor system, with the hope that organized labor, who consume our product, would give us their moral support and help us win our fight against a firm who are and always were opposed to union labor. The bookbinders are the largest consumers of gold leaf, and we have appealed to them numerous times to support our label, and our appeal was always blocked by a few influential members of the bookbinders who are friendly with the Hastings Company, and one in particular, who is a member of the Bookbinders' Union and a salesman for the Hastings Company. Also during our strike this gentleman was in Dresden, Germany, buying gold leaf for the firm, and it is principally through his efforts that our fight for union conditions in our trade is defeated.

Now, gentlemen and brothers, we hope before the adjournment of the Convention you will give our appeal your consideration and advise us as to what course to pursue to bring this firm to terms.

Committee recommends resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Lewis—That concludes the report of the Committee on Grievances, which is signed by the committee as follows:

JAS. O'CONNELL, Chairman,
JOHN A. MOFFITT,
W. D. MAHON,
W. MACARTHUR,
JAS. WOOD,
WM. J. O'BRIEN,
ED. HIRSCH,
EMMET T. WALLS,
JAS. G. CAIN,
W. E. KLAPEZKY,
T. L. LEWIS, Secretary.

Delegate E. J. Lynch received the unanimous consent of the Convention to the introduction of the following:

Resolution No. 160.—By Delegate E. J. Lynch, Metal Polishers:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor, at the Scranton Convention, placed the product of the Wrought Iron Range Company of St. Louis, manufacturers of the Home Comfort Range, on their "We Don't Patronize List"; and

WHEREAS, Said firm has changed the name of their stoves and ranges to the Brothers Range Company, thus misleading organized labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor add to the Home Comfort Range Company, now on the unfair list, the name of the Brothers Range Company.

Referred to Executive Council.

Secretary Morrison—In printing the report of the Executive Council the decision of the committee covering the question of jurisdiction between the United Metal Workers and the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers was left out. I have twenty-four copies of the decision at the Russ House, but I desire the permission of the Convention to insert the part omitted in the proceedings, with the understanding that it will appear in its proper place when the regular proceedings are bound in book form.

On motion, duly seconded, the request of the Secretary was granted.

Delegate Swartz—Action was taken this afternoon on a resolution relative to the Amalgamated Wood Workers. Why is it none of the carpenters were asked to appear before the Grievance Committee before a report was made on this resolution?

Delegate O'Connell—The committee in considering the resolution decided it would be almost useless for them to call either of the delegations before the committee. If they desired to discuss the resolution they could do so in the Convention.

Delegate Swartz—During the sessions of our Convention in Milwaukee a letter was sent there requesting a conference between a representative of the Carpenters and a representative of the Wood Workers and a member of the A. F. of L.

President Gompers—In view of the statement made by Delegate Swartz, I move that the Grievance Committee

invite the representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the representatives of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International to a joint conference for the purpose of adjusting any matters, or coming to any agreement that may be for the purpose of co-operation between them. (Seconded.)

Vice-President Kidd—What is the use of these dilatory tactics? In discussing the resolution the carpenters said they were going to keep on in the even tenor of their way and insinuated that they were going to make no agreement at all.

Delegate Gompers—I did not care to address myself to the motion I offered because I was of the opinion it would be adopted without any dissenting expression. When the relations of the two organizations were under discussion by the Executive Council Mr. Kidd was present and was asked if he would have any objection to such a conference. His answer was that he would not, but that he would go to the farthest limits possible in order that some agreement might be reached, some understanding arrived at. It was with his assent and consent that the letter was sent by instruction of the Executive Council to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, then in session in Milwaukee. We felt some regret that there was not a more ready or hearty response to the suggestion. However, in view of the fact that the representatives of the Carpenters were not before the Committee on Grievances when this matter was up, I believe a further attempt at reaching an understanding would be wise.

The motion was then voted on and carried by a vote of 53 to 18.

The Convention was then adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock a. m., Friday, November 25th.

NINTH DAY—Morning Session.

The Convention was called to order at 9 o'clock a. m., Friday, November 25th, Vice-President Duncan in the Chair.

Absentees:

Butterworth, Buchanan, Gordon, Nelson, Kentzell, Farrell, Mahoney (T. J.), Maher, Smith (J. W.), Wharton, McSorley, DeVilliers, Hutchinson, Hamerstrom, Heron, Bahnhorn, Sullivan (Jas. H.), Finan, Thomas, Cain, Cornelius, Maloney (P.), Golden, Morgan, Harris (W. S.), Cosgrove, Iglesias, Lavery (J. T.), Husted, Seaward, Goodwin, Michel, Brennan, Porter, Harris (R. F.), Ward, Walker, Dunn (J. P.), O'Shea (Dennis), Ryan (J.), Morris (W. D.), McSherry, Murray (J.), Hyde, Patterson, Dunn (M. T.), Daley, Catania, Bailey, Hinton, Pillsbury, Bell, Damonzonio, Schilling, Morey, Dowd.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Delegate Devine, for the Committee on Organization, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 152.—By Delegate Mason Thomas, of the Paper Box Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, A continued struggle is going on between the Paper Box Manufacturers and the Paper Box Workers' International Union, instantly discharging any help who joins our organization;

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, be requested to assist the Paper Box Workers' International Union in organizing the Paper Box Workers throughout the country.

The committee recommends that the resolution be concurred in.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate T. L. Lewis—The Committee on Grievances has completed its report, except that part which is the property of the Convention. The Secretary has that part of our report.

Secretary Morrison—The Secretary of the committee reported that they had "bunched" several of the resolutions that had been referred to them. The resolutions referred to are:

Resolution No. 47, by the delegates of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters; Resolution No. 53, by Delegate Morris Brown, of the Central Federated Union of New York City; Resolution No. 113, by the delegates of the

International Union of Steam Engineers, and Resolution No. 148, of the Belleville Trades and Labor Assembly. Also all of the subject matter in the report of the Executive Council, beginning with "Brewery Workers", "Engineers", "Firemen's Agreements", and ending with certain recommendations by the Executive Council.

On these resolutions the committee reported as follows:

Committee has carefully read the resolutions and heard the statements of the parties in interest, and in addition has reviewed the action of the Executive Council on the unfortunate controversy existing between the different classes of wage-earners in the breweries of the country.

The committee desires to end the present controversy in the interest of the many wage-earners affected and submits the following for your consideration:

We recommend that all agreements and decisions heretofore made by, or at the instance of, the American Federation of Labor, between the Brewery Workmen, Engineers, Firemen and Teamsters, be and are hereby substituted by a working agreement upon the following basis:

1. All brewery employes now members of the United Brewery Workmen's Union may remain such provided that such members of said United Brewery Workmen's Union as are now employed as Engineers, Firemen, or Teamsters, may withdraw from that organization, and join their respective unions, representing these crafts, without prejudice or discrimination on the part of their former associates.

2. Hereafter the United Brewery Workmen's Union shall not admit to membership any engineer, fireman or teamster, but shall refer all applicants, members of these trades, to the respective organizations of these trades, now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor where such organizations exist.

3. All engineers, firemen and teamsters employed in breweries shall con-

form to the laws, rules and regulations made by that organization of which the majority of the members of the respective crafts employed in each brewery are members.

4. Whenever a majority of men employed as engineers, firemen or teamsters in any brewery are members of the respective unions of these crafts, the organization or organizations representing such majority shall appoint a committee to act co-jointly with the United Brewery Workmen's Union in any negotiations which may arise with the employers, provided that the United Brewery Workmen shall have equal representation with all the other organizations in joint conference.

5. Failure to comply with the provisions of this agreement within a period of six months after the date of adjournment of this Convention shall work a revocation of the charter of the organization or organizations so failing.

Vice-President Duncan—The report of the Grievance Committee, as read by the Secretary, is before the Convention. What is the pleasure of the Convention?

Delegate Smith—I move to amend Section 1 of the report by substituting the word "shall" for the word "may" in the sixth line. (No second.)

Delegate Priestersbach—I move you as an amendment that wherever the word "Teamster" appears in the report of the committee it be stricken out. (Seconded.)

Delegate C. P. Shea, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, opposed the amendment, and said the teamsters were perfectly satisfied with the report of the committee.

Delegate Ward spoke in favor of the amendment.

Delegate Monaghan moved as an amendment to the amendment that the word "may" be stricken from line 6 of Section 1, and the word "shall" substituted therefor. (Seconded.)

Delegate Lavery asked that the following resolutions be added to the fifth provision of the report of the Committee on Grievances:

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council is hereby instructed to execute this mandate;

RESOLVED, That the United Brewery Workmen be compelled to withdraw those engineers and firemen who

have taken the places of striking engineers and firemen in the cities of St. Louis, Mo., and Belleville, Ill.

RESOLVED, That the United Brewery Workmen be requested to withdraw all injunction suits now pending and to dissolve such injunctions as have been secured against the International Unions of Stationary Engineers and Firemen affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Vice-President Duncan—There is nothing closely relating the first amendment to the second amendment. If the Convention will decide on one point, then the other points mentioned may be considered. We will then be proceeding intelligently. I rule that at the present time the resolutions offered by Delegate Lavery are not germane.

Delegate Macarthur spoke against the amendment to the amendment.

Delegate C. P. Shea, of the Teamsters, said that the International Brotherhood of Teamsters did not ask the United Brewery Workers to compel the brewery drivers to join the Teamsters' organization, but that those who preferred to join the organization of their own craft be allowed to do so.

Delegate Kemper, of the United Brewery Workmen, spoke for ten minutes on the question before the Convention.

A motion was then made and carried by unanimous vote that Delegate Kemper's time for addressing the Convention be extended.

Delegate Timothy Healy spoke in favor of the amendment to the amendment, and at the expiration of ten minutes had his time for addressing the Convention extended.

Delegate Hammill, of the Steam Engineers, and Delegate Wendelken, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, spoke in favor of the report of the committee.

Delegate Fischer, of the Tobacco Workers, spoke against the amendment to the amendment.

The question was also discussed by Delegates Klapetzky, Shamp, T. L. Lewis, Greenlaw and James Wilson.

The amendment to the amendment was voted on and lost.

The amendment offered by Delegate Priestersbach was voted on and lost.

Delegate Lavery again moved the adoption of his resolutions.

The motion was seconded, but lost on a viva voce vote.

Delegate Conroy, of the Stationery Firemen—I wished to speak on the resolutions offered by Delegate Lavery. I supposed they would be argued. Representing the people mentioned in the resolutions, and who have suffered for the past year, I claim the right to lay their case before this Convention, and do not think the resolutions should have been considered at the same time; they should have been taken up separately.

Vice-President Duncan asked that the resolutions be re-read, which was done by Secretary Morrison.

Vice-President Duncan—The Chair did not know that Delegate Conroy wished to speak on the resolutions. As our purpose in this Convention is to be absolutely fair to all the delegates the resolutions will be taken up, and Delegate Conroy may proceed.

Delegate Ward—Will the Brewery Workers have the same right to bring up their amendments which have been lost?

Delegate Conroy spoke at some length in favor of the resolutions.

Secretary Morrison asked if the resolutions were to be considered separately.

President Gompers—That will depend upon the Convention. The matter may admit of separate consideration if it meets the approval of the Convention.

A motion was made and seconded that Delegate Lavery's resolutions be considered after action was taken on the report of the committee.

Delegate Kemper—If this motion is now to prevail why cannot the Brewery Workers ask that each and every one of the resolutions which, according to the report of the committee were bunched together, be taken up and acted upon separately. (Carried.)

The question was discussed by Delegates Morton and Guerin, who spoke in favor of the committee's report.

Delegates Kemper and Priestersbach spoke against the adoption of the report.

Delegate Priestersbach offered as an amendment to the original report of the committee that Section 2 of the committee's report be stricken out. (Seconded.)

Delegate Shea arose to a point of order, and stated that as a motion had been made and several amendments to the original motion acted on, an amendment was not then in order.

The Chair declared the point not well taken, and stated that amendments were in order until the debate was closed.

The amendment offered by Delegate Priestersbach was voted upon and lost.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried by a viva voce vote, there being only one negative vote.

President Gompers—The question before the house now is the resolution submitted by Delegate Lavery.

Delegate Mahon—This resolution was first moved as an amendment to the report of the committee. Now, what is the position of the amendment?

President Gompers—The question is not necessarily in the form of an amendment. There are three different propositions in the resolutions. The sense of the propositions not only admit of it but necessitate a division in order that an intelligent vote may be had upon each.

Secretary Morrison read the first resolution as follows:

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council is hereby instructed to execute this mandate.

Secretary Morrison—This is an addition to Section 5 of the committee's report.

It was moved by Delegate Tanquary, and seconded, that the resolution be adopted.

Delegate Mahon—Does that mean it is an amendment to Section 5 of the report of the committee?

Treasurer Lennon—That is where I am at sea. The mandate of this Convention is the report of the committee as adopted.

President Gompers—It cannot be regarded as an amendment to anything. It is original and must stand upon its own merits.

Delegate Miller spoke against the motion.

Delegate Buchanan asked if the United Brewery Workmen had secured an injunction against an International organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

President Gompers stated that the Chairman was not in a position to answer that question.

Vice-President O'Connell, of the Committee on Grievances: The committee had presented to it an injunction secured in Buffalo by a local union of brewery workmen against some local union of the Firemen's International organization.

Delegate Tveitmo received permission to ask Delegate Kemper a question, and said: Did the International

organization of the United Brewery Workers disapprove of the action of the local union when it asked for this injunction?

Delegate Kemper—Not to my knowledge.

At twelve o'clock a motion was made that the rules be suspended and the Convention remain in session and endeavor to dispose of the question before the house.

The motion was lost and the Convention adjourned until 2 p. m.

NINTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

The Convention was called to order at 2 p. m., President Gompers in the Chair.

Absentees — Butterworth, Guerin Nelson, Kentzell, Farrell, Mahoney (T. J.), Smith (J. W.), McSorley, DeVilliers, Hutchinson, Greenlaw, Sweeney, Warner, Heron, O'Neil, Bahlhorn, Finlan, Lowe, Thomas, Cain, Woodward, Maloney (P.), Golden, Morgan, Harris (W. S.), Lavery (J. T.), Goodwin, Husted, Seaward, Michel, Brennan, Harris (R. F.), Ward, Walker, Dunn (J. P.), O'Shea (Dennis), Ryan (J.), Morris (W. D.), McSherry, Murray (John), Hyde, Patterson, Dunn (M. T.), Daley, Catania, Bailey, Hinton, Pillsbury, Bell, Keefe (M. O.), Damozono, Schrader, Morey, Dowd.

Delegate Jacoby received the consent of the Convention to the introduction of the following resolution:

Resolution No. 161.—By Delegate I. Jacoby, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union:

WHEREAS, Continuous attacks of organized employers have greatly embarrassed the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and have weakened a number of its locals, especially so the locals situated in Chicago, Ill., and Cleveland, Ohio, during the past year, and

WHEREAS, It is imperative for the future welfare of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union that its locals in Chicago, Ill., and Cleveland, O., be placed on a better footing and receive the full support of organized labor to that end, and

WHEREAS, For the reasons aforementioned the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is unable to render its locals in Chicago, Ill., and Cleveland, O., the necessary assistance required in re-organizing and strengthening the same, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor assembled in Twenty-fourth Annual Convention in San Francisco, Cal., that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to render the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union such assistance as may be necessary and as may be agreed upon between the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the general officers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to carry out the objects herein set forth.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Organization.

Delegate Ketter spoke at length in favor of the resolution. At the expiration of ten minutes a motion was made and carried that his time be extended.

Delegate Buchanan also spoke in favor of the adoption of the resolution.

The motion to adopt the resolution was then voted on and carried.

Secretary Morrison read the second resolution, as follows:.

RESOLVED, That the United Brewery Workmen be compelled to withdraw those engineers and firemen who have taken the places of the striking engineers and firemen in the cities of St. Louis, Mo., and Belleville, Ill.

A motion was made and seconded that the resolution be adopted.

Delegate Priestersbach spoke in opposition to the motion. At the expiration of ten minutes his time was extended.

Delegates Conroy, Patterson and Porcer spoke in favor of the resolution.

On motion debate was then closed.

The motion to adopt the resolution was then voted on and carried by a vote of 110 to 20.

Secretary Morrison read the third resolution, as follows:

RESOLVED, That the United Brewery Workers be requested to withdraw all injunction suits now pending and dissolve such injunctions as have been secured against the International Unions of Stationary Engineers and Firemen, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

A motion was made and seconded that the resolution be adopted.

Delegate Kemper—The Brewery Workers have asked for no injunctions; consequently cannot withdraw them.

The motion was voted on and carried, there being no dissenting votes.

Delegate W. D. Mahon asked the unanimous consent of the Convention to the introduction of the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council is hereby instructed to carry out the rulings of this Convention and the laws of this organization, and to suspend and revoke the charter of any organization violating the rules of this Convention or the laws of the American Federation of Labor.

When the charter of any organization has been revoked the officers shall at once notify all central and affiliated bodies of the same.

They shall further instruct all organizers to proceed at once to re-organize such members of the said suspended National or International Unions as are loyal to the American Federation of Labor, and charter them direct from the A. F. of L. until a sufficient number has been chartered to establish a National or International Union. Then the President of the A. F. of L. shall call a Convention of the locals so chartered and proceed to organize a National or International Union organization of that craft, that will abide by and conform to the laws of the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Mahon—I desire to offer this in line with what has been done. It covers, not only the Brewery Workers' case, but covers the report of the Grievance Committee.

Delegate Hirsch—Do you mean to say the resolution covers the report of the Grievance Committee?

Delegate Mahon—I intended to have it follow the report of the Grievance Committee.

Delegate Buchanan arose to a point of order, and said: The constitution of the American Federation of Labor provides for the action of the Executive Council in regard to carrying out the laws, and that resolution conflicts with it.

The chair declared the point not well taken.

Objection was made to the introduction of the resolution.

Delegate Mahon spoke in favor of the resolution.

Delegate Zaring arose to a point of order, and said that as the unanimous consent of the Convention had not been obtained for the introduction of the resolution, there was nothing before the house.

The chairman declared the point well taken.

Delegate Santiago Iglesias, representing the Porto Rico Free Workingmen's Federation, received permission to address the Convention, and said:

I am here to represent the people of Porto Rico, a people who speak a different language from yours. When we came here to represent the working people of Porto Rico we brought with us many hopes and many good wishes, for the American Federation of Labor granted the first charter to the laboring men of that island.

The working men there recognize the good that has been done by trade unions. I want to tell you something of the condition of the working people in the Island of Porto Rico. Under the Spanish regime the people made living wages. At that time, it is true, the people of Porto Rico had no freedom of the press, had no freedom to express their thoughts in meetings on the streets or in halls, and such a thing as a labor union would have been disbanded by the police. Before the American troops landed on the island the people of Porto Rico had many hopes that they would be benefited by their coming. They dreamed that when the American flag floated over them and the American Republic took possession of the island their condition would be improved. They dreamed that factories and railroads would be built and that they would be able to work and better their condition. So Porto Rico received the troops with open arms, with greetings from the people of both the country and the cities. The people in general, as well as the working people, were glad to see them come, thinking that conditions existing on the island would be changed under American administration. In the first three or four years under American rule we sank down. We had not yet the right to organize freely. We did not have free-

dom of speech or of the press, and things were as bad as under Spanish rule. When the first strike took place on the island under the American flag many men were arrested and many labor leaders were persecuted and thrown into jail. We have several men of the character of Peabody there. The working people met in a convention in San Juan and resolved to send a representative to the American Federation of Labor, and we asked relief and protection from you. We wanted the good will of the American Federation of Labor. You answered us at once, and since your President went there the conditions of the working people have changed. Now we have freedom of speech, we have freedom of the press and we are allowed to associate ourselves into unions. We are not persecuted, we have a good government, but the mass of the working people have no work to do. There is misery and starvation among the people there. We have a right to speak and to associate ourselves together, but we have no work. I ask of this Convention and of the President of the American Federation that the speech President Gompers made in Washington be printed and distributed among American working people everywhere in order that they may know the condition of the people of Porto Rico. The people of Porto Rico do not know where they are. They don't know whether they are citizens of the United States or not. I have here a document issued by the Superior Court of this State. It is a declaration of intention to become a citizen made by Anthony Torbus. He is asked to make this declaration: "It is my intention to become a citizen of the United States of America and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to all and any foreign prince, potentate, State and sovereignty whatsoever, and particularly the Republic of Porto Rico."

The Republic of Porto Rico! What position do we occupy? This man was compelled to renounce the government of the United States in Porto Rico to become a citizen of the United States here.

My colleague and myself came here to tell you that the people of Porto Rico have suffered untold misery. We came here to represent them in the

hope that you would do something to better their condition. The people of Porto Rico realize that the American Federation of Labor is the only association that has recognized the citizenship of the men of Porto Rico. Porto Rico to-day is in an awful condition. There is great financial stagnation, and the trusts are controlling the trade. You will find men working for ten hours for twenty to thirty cents and women working twelve hours for fifteen and twenty cents. You will find thousands of people there without shoes and almost without clothes. They ask, "Where is the benefit we were to receive from the United States?" They do not see any benefit. I appeal to this Convention to do something for the people of Porto Rico. I want President Gompers to say something about the conditions there, to draw a picture of what he saw in Porto Rico. No one in the Spanish language could draw such an accurate picture as he drew in that speech in Washington. We had many hopes when the American flag was raised over Porto Rico, but now the men, women and children are dying of starvation. We hope the American Federation, and particularly President Gompers, who knows the conditions there, will do everything possible in order to help the people of Porto Rico who are dying in misery.

President Gompers—Since the American Federation of Labor extended its fraternal greeting and assistance to the people of Porto Rico there has been a larger liberty of speech, a better guarantee of the liberty of the press and of the citizens, and the manhood, the womanhood and the childhood of Porto Rico is the better recognized, irrespective of class or condition. The courts, the police, the executive officers and the legislative body are better. It may not be uninteresting to you to know that while I was there the eight-hour law was adopted for government employes, and that the Governor presented your humble servant with the pen with which he signed that law.

Delegate Keough, of the Iron Molders' Union asked permission to speak, and said: There has been, as you know, considerable newspaper notoriety for the past two or three days in reference to Mr. Joseph Valentine, of

the Iron Molders' Union. It is hardly necessary for me to enter upon any defense of Mr. Valentine here, because the large number of the delegates who are personally acquainted with him know he is not guilty of anything that has been charged against him in the newspapers. I have received from him this telegram which I desire to read to the Convention and move it be made a part of the record:

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 25, '04.

M. J. Keough, care A. F. of L. Convention, San Francisco:

Say to our friends that we hope to uncover a plot here to ruin the standing of our organization.

JOS. VALENTINE.

A motion was made by Delegate Furuseth that the report of the Committee on Resolutions on the question of the Longshoremen's and Seamen's Unions be made a special order of business for nine o'clock Saturday morning. (Seconded.)

Delegate Tanquary moved as an amendment that it be made a special order of business for 8 o'clock Friday evening.

President Gompers—There is no provision for an evening session, hence we cannot adjourn until that hour.

The motion was voted on and carried.

Delegate Fyfe—When the Committee on President's Report made its report I stated that I wished to speak on a question relative to the Carpenters' question. I was told the matter would be brought up in the report of another committee. As no other committee has touched upon it I wish to state now that we have carried out the obligations imposed upon our organization in the New Orleans Convention, and are now voting on a plan of amalgamation. We were surprised to see that at the convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters held in Milwaukee they seem to have evaded carrying out this plan of amalgamation, but appointed a committee of six to confer with a like committee of our members. We have carried out every part of the decision in its entirety.

Delegate Zaring—I would like to say for the Brotherhood of Carpenters that all over the country they are carrying

out the provisions of the agreement, and have complied with the terms of the decision in full. The matter came up in the Milwaukee Convention and there were a great many features in the plan of a large number of the delegates could not agree to, and that they were satisfied the rank and file would not agree to. It was put to a referendum vote and re-submitted to a committee of our organization to meet with a committee from theirs to see if they could not agree on a plan that would be acceptable to both sides.

A motion was made and carried that when the Convention adjourn it adjourn to eight o'clock Friday evening.

Delegate W. D. Ryan—I move you that the election of officers be made a special order of business for two o'clock Saturday afternoon. (Seconded.)

Delegate Lennon—I desire to offer as an amendment the following: Unless sooner reached on Saturday.

Delegate Ryan accepted the amendment. The motion was voted on and carried.

Delegate W. B. Wilson, for the Committee on Federated Bodies, reported as follows:

WHEREAS, The Contractors' Protective Association of New York City, which includes nearly all the excavating contractors of that city, among whom are some contractors for the great Pennsylvania tunnel, has refused to hold a conference with the Rockmen's and Excavators' Unions, and

WHEREAS, This association has also repeatedly broken its promise to hold a conference with the committee of the Central Federated Union of New York appointed for this purpose; be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be instructed to use its power to arrange such a conference before March 1, 1906, and in the event of the contractors refusing to meet the committee of the C. F. U. to recommend such action as it shall think best to that body, and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council call upon the organization of the teamsters, the engineers, the hoist runners and other unions having members who are employed by this association to render all possible moral support and assistance to the Rockmen and Excavators in their just demands.

The committee concurs in the resolution and recommended its adoption.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 145.—By Delegate Geo. Burns, of the Electrical Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, A great many of the Central Bodies, as at present organized, are ineffective owing to the fact that many of the local unions are forming District Councils, Metal Trades Councils, Building Trades Councils and other subdivisions, thus weakening Central Bodies; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be instructed to formulate a code of uniform laws, under which all Central Bodies will be required to organize within six months.

UNIFORM LAWS FOR CENTRAL BODIES.

It has been urged that there ought to be somewhat of a uniformity in the constitution and at least part of the by-laws, for central bodies, and though one series of laws cannot be made applicable to all local conditions, yet there are a few fundamental principles which could be formulated into laws, that should apply to all, for the safety and convenience of all.

We therefore recommend that this entire subject matter be referred to the committee of local and federated bodies of this Convention, to consider the subject, and report to this Convention before adjournment.

Resolution No. 145 and that portion of the Executive Council's report under the caption of "Uniform Laws for Central Bodies."

Your committee is of the opinion that the work of formulating a constitution for the government of Central Bodies cannot be properly done by a mixed committee during the brief period of an Annual Convention. The lack of uniformity in the laws of Central Bodies is very apparent and as a result every Central Labor Union has a different method of work, which is frequently injurious to the welfare of the American Federation of Labor. The work of drafting a constitution for Central Bodies should be placed in the hands of men who from day to day come in contact with their different constitutions and different methods of work.

We therefore recommend that the Executive Council be instructed to draft a constitution for the government of Central Labor Unions and submit the same to the next Annual Conven-

tion for its approval, disapproval or amendment.

Fraternally submitted,

W. B. WILSON, Chairman,
WILLIAM J. GILTHORPE,
GEORGE K. SMITH,
WILLIAM B. MACFARLANE,
DAVID KREYLING,
J. MAHLON BARNES,
MATTHEW CANAVAN,
J. W. MORTON,
P. J. DOWNEY,
JOSEPH N. WEBER,
JERE L. SULLIVAN.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Wilson—I move that the report of the committee be adopted as a whole and the committee dismissed.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Delegate Frank Duffy, for the Special Committee on San Francisco Central Bodies, reported as follows:

Report of Special Committee appointed for the purpose of bringing about if possible an amalgamation of the three Councils of Labor of this city into one Central Body.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Your committee appointed by President Gompers in conformity with the request of the Organization Committee to whom was referred that part of the Executive Council's report dealing with the San Francisco situation, begs to report as follows:

We find that the report of the Executive Council in this matter is correct in every respect.

Three Councils of Labor exist, carry on and transact business in their own individual way, irrespective of one another. The three Councils are known as:

The San Francisco Labor Council,
The Building Trades Council,
The City Front Federation.

Representatives of all three Councils appeared before us, presented their grievances and objections, laws and proposed laws. Documentary testimony was also submitted in substantiation of statements made orally, all of which

received our most careful consideration.

From the temper displayed and the determination shown, neither "to give nor take," we are of the opinion that it would not be conducive to the best interest of the organized wage workers of San Francisco, nor a wise act on the part of the American Federation of Labor, to attempt at this time to bring about a centralization of the Labor Unions of this city into one body.

We deplore the fact that in San Francisco, where the unions have done so much to make our stay among them pleasant and agreeable, where hospitality has been offered us on every occasion possible, and where friendship and brotherly love has been extended to us liberally and freely, that the "labor forces" should be so divided and that they should so stubbornly and steadfastly resist any attempt to bring them together.

While our services have been offered in a spirit of friendship and good will, we are sorry to report we could not bring about the desired results.

Nevertheless, we are of the opinion that "discretion," coupled with "good plain common sense," will bring the members of Organized Labor in this city to realize, at no distant date, the absolute necessity of combined effort and action in one Central Body in order that they may be in a position to meet all emergencies as they arise and difficulties as they occur.

This is the only method in which the interests of the wage-workers can be served and protected.

JAMES M. LYNCH,
JAMES WOOD,
FRANK DUFFY.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in and the recommendation adopted.

Delegate T. L. Lewis, for the Committee on Grievances, reported as follows:

The Committee on Grievances, complying with the request of the Convention, requested the representatives of the Carpenters and Wood Workers to appear before the committee and found that the representatives of the two organizations seemed to be in no frame of mind to adjust their differences, and

for this reason we regret to report our inability to recommend anything to the Convention to have the Carpenters and Wood Workers to reach an agreement.

JAMES O'CONNELL, Chairman,
JOHN A. MOFFITT,
W. D. MAHON,
WALTER MACARTHUR,
JAMES G. CAIN,
WILLIAM J. O'BRIEN,
W. E. Klapetsky,
JAMES WOOD,
EDWARD HIRSCH,
EMMETT T. WALLS,
T. J. LEWIS, Secretary,
Grievance Committee.

Delegate Lewis—We make this as our final report and ask to be discharged.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

Delegate W. H. Haskins, for the Committee on Laws, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 6.—By Delegates John F. Tobin, Collis Lovely, John P. Meade, Emmet T. Walls and Chas. E. Lowell, representing the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union:

WHEREAS, Many complications have arisen through the indiscriminate action of local unions and central bodies placing firms on the unfair list without securing the proper sanction of the national or international union representing the particular trade or calling involved; and

WHEREAS, Hasty and ill-advised action of this kind has an adverse influence upon the general good reputation enjoyed by national and international unions in the conduct of their business; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Committee on Law of this Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to amend the constitution so as to absolutely prohibit placing any business concern on the unfair list by any local, central or State body connected with the American Federation of Labor without the sanction of the national or international union whose interests are involved and endorsed by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, where such business concern manufactures and sells merchandise outside of the particular town, city or State in which such manufacturing concern is located. And be it further

RESOLVED, That where any business concern is on the unfair list contrary to the spirit and letter of this resolution a settlement shall be negotiated, and if no adjustment is made by February 1st, 1906, all firms then on the unfair list

contrary to this resolution shall be removed from such unfair list.

This resolution and proposed amendment to the constitution is not intended to interfere with any practice heretofore pursued by Building Trades Unions or unions representing trades or callings local in their nature.

The committee recommends that the resolution be not concurred in.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 11.—By Delegate W. Macarthur, International Seamen's Union of America:

WHEREAS, Certain city central bodies have adopted the assessment system of raising funds for the support of strikes, etc.; and

WHEREAS, The assumption by city central bodies or other representative organizations of power to assess the membership of the affiliated unions for any purpose is contrary to the principle upon which such bodies are founded, to-wit: mutual advice, voluntary co-operation and moral responsibility, and as such constitutes a danger both to the unions and to the bodies in which they are represented; therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, that the power of assessment should be reserved exclusively to the respective unions and the individual members thereof, to be exercised in the manner provided by their own laws, Local, National or International; be it further

RESOLVED, That city central bodies and State Federations are hereby advised that all forms of assessment levied by them upon the unions affiliated therewith are opposed to the principle and policy of the American Federation of Labor and will therefor not be sustained by the Federation.

The committee suggested the following substitute for the resolution:

RESOLVED, That City Central Bodies and State Federations are hereby advised that all special assessments levied should only be declared upon a referendum vote of the unions affiliated.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 17.—By Delegate Mrs. O. P. Smith, of the Women's International Union Label League:

WHEREAS, The preconceived movement on the part of the people who are antagonistic to organized labor, and their efforts to defeat the aims and objects of our movement, are such that it will require the united labors of all members of organized labor and its friends, in order to maintain our prestige in the industrial field, with the "Citizens' Alliance," Manufacturers' Associations and like combinations of capital making every effort and using every

device and coercion in order to injure organized labor, by destroying and depriving labor of one of its most potent and powerful weapons (namely), the Union Label; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we use every means at our command to aid and encourage the use and influence of the "union label" and to this end we favor the adoption of such legislation and measures at this, the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, as will tend to further strengthen our position along this line, also to adopt such measures that will enable the members of organized labor to more effectually prosecute the sale of the products of union labor; and be it further

RESOLVED, That as an organization known as the Women's International Union Label League has a representative in attendance at this Convention, and as said organization, the Women's International Union Label League, has been a powerful factor in the work of creating the demand for union made products, that we respectfully request that the Women's International Union Label League be granted a Certificate of Affiliation from the American Federation of Labor, and that every organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor is requested to assist the Women's International Union Label League in its efforts to enlarge the scope and influence of the labor movement.

The committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council for investigation and action.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 36.—By Delegate W. Frank Moyer, of the Washington State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The Pacific Coast States, with its large membership affiliating with the A. F. of L., deserves some recognition on the General Executive Board; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Constitution of the A. F. of L. be so amended as to require at least one member of the said board to be a resident and citizen of either Washington, Oregon or California.

The committee recommends that the resolution be non-concurred in.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 62.—By Delegate James Wilson of the Pattern Makers' National League:

To amend Section 4 of Article III of the constitution. The Executive Council of the Federation shall every six months appoint an expert accountant to audit the books of the Federation and make reports to all National, International, Central, State and Federal Unions affiliated of the findings of such audits. The expense of such audits to be paid from the funds of the Federation.

New Section: The President shall appoint a Credential Committee consisting of three (3) delegates elect. This committee shall meet at the place of holding the Convention three days prior to the Convention, and shall report upon credentials immediately upon the opening of the Convention. The expense of said committee to be paid out of the funds of the Federation.

The committee recommends that the resolution be non-concurred in.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 63.—By Delegate Thomas J. Mahoney of the Glove Makers' International Union:

WHEREAS, It is apparent to all that the enemies of labor have organized to assist each other, morally and financially, for the sole purpose of crushing and destroying organized labor, and the success that has been attendant upon their efforts if allowed to continue unchecked, will ultimately result in disaster to the labor movement, and,

WHEREAS, Under the system that at present exists, in order to successfully combat with the aggression of capital, we must fight them with capital; lack of said capital being principally responsible for the defeat that organized labor has suffered, and,

WHEREAS, The opponents of organized labor are becoming more bold and determined, through knowledge of the fact that the American Federation of Labor is not a financial institution, and realizing that the present system of raising funds to carry on a controversy to a successful issue by means of appeals for financial aid, is ineffectual, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of the delegates here assembled that Article XI, section 1 be amended to read, "from International and National Trades Unions" a per capita tax of ten and one-half cents (10½) per member per month be paid, ten cents (10) of which must be set aside to be used only in case of strike or lockout, and

RESOLVED, That Article X, section 1, be amended to read, "The Executive Council shall have power to levy upon all affiliated unions, such assessments as may be necessary to conduct any strike or lockout that may have been legally endorsed or sanctioned by the Executive Council.

The committee recommends that the resolution be non-concurred in.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 86.—By Delegate O. W. McCaslin of Hospital Employees' Union No. 10038:

WHEREAS, The wages of State Hospital Employees are paid and regulated by the various States, and the very nature of their employment is such that said employees could not inaugurate a

prolonged strike over wages or for any other cause; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Constitution be amended as follows: By adding to Section 1, Article XI, "State Hospital Employees' Unions shall pay a per capita tax of five cents per member per month, but shall not be entitled to strike or lockout benefits."

The committee recommends that the resolution be non-concurred in.

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate O. W. McCaslin spoke at length in opposition to the motion, and said in part: The resolution is intended to relieve the hospital employees of that part of the per capita tax that is set aside as a special fund for strikes and lockouts. These employees have the care of the unfortunate insane people, and it is our duty to look after them. You will realize the impossibility of the members of our union going on strike and leaving our charges. We could not possibly receive any benefit from this fund, and therefore ask to be relieved from paying it, that we may devote it to a fund to be used in helping our own members when they are discharged.

I move you as a substitute that the resolution be adopted.

The substitute was voted on and lost. The original motion was carried.

Resolution No. 52.—By Delegate Morris Brown of the Central Federated Union of New York City:

WHEREAS, The Piano and Organ Workers of New York City have made various attempts by committee and with committee from the Central Federated Union to amicably settle a grievance existing at their piano and organ factory (Ludwig & Co.) and have failed; be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor be and is hereby requested to place the firm of Ludwig & Co. upon its "We Don't Patronize List."

The committee recommends that the resolution be non-concurred in.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 75.—By Delegate Henry Simon, of the Central Labor Union, Jefferson City, Mo.:

WHEREAS, The policies declared for by organized labor at the Annual Conventions of the American Federation of Labor directly represent the interests of one-eighth the entire people of the United States and indirectly affect all; and

WHEREAS, These legislative policies are now decided in a single legislative

body, with only one short session each year of two weeks at which some three hundred bills are introduced, referred to committee and acted upon, which calls for an additional system whereby the far-reaching interests involved shall be subject to discussion in the Labor Press and review by the members in order to insure the greatest amount of stability and progress; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby submits to advisory vote of the affiliated local, central and State unions the following amendments to the Constitution of the Order, to be numbered Articles XV and XVI.

ARTICLE XV.—VETO POWER AND DIRECT INITIATIVE.

Section 1. All questions of policy, except those immediately necessary and are so declared in the body of the measure and which shall receive a two-thirds vote, shall not take effect until ninety days after the close of the Convention, and, in the meantime, if three per cent of the local, central and State bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor shall request in writing that a measure or measures shall be submitted to a direct vote of the local, central and State bodies, the measure shall be submitted by the Executive Council within thirty days from the filing of the request. The verdict of a majority of those who vote and whose unions are entitled to representation at the Convention shall decide each question. Each local in voting shall report the votes for and against each measure voted on within thirty days. The two preceding sentences shall apply to each section in this and the succeeding article.

Section 2. Measures may be proposed to the Annual Convention by three per cent of the local, central and State bodies, and each measure thus proposed together with the recommendation of the Convention shall go to a direct vote of all the local, central and State bodies except where the Convention adopts the measure as proposed.

ARTICLE XVI.—AMENDMENTS.

Section 1. This Constitution may be amended upon recommendation by the Convention and ratification by a majority vote of the locals, central and State bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Section 2. Three per cent of the local, central and State bodies may propose amendments to this Constitution, and such measure or measures thus proposed, together with the recommendation of the Convention, shall go to a direct vote of all the local, central and State bodies.

The committee recommends that the resolution be non-concurred in.

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Sarman spoke in opposition to the motion.

Delegate Lennon spoke in favor of the motion.

The motion was then voted on and carried.

Resolution No. 87.—By Delegate T. Westoby of the International Union of Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers:

WHEREAS, The West, Middle West and the Pacific Coast have a very large proportion of members who are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, have not the representation on the Executive Council which they are entitled to in proportion to their membership; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be increased by the addition of three members; one to be from the West, Middle West and one from the Pacific Coast.

The committee recommends that the resolution be non-concurred in.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegates Westoby and Canavan spoke against the motion; Delegates Tveitmoen and Lennon in favor of the motion.

The motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was then carried.

APPEALS FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

During the past year we had numerous appeals for financial assistance, each urging that a special assessment be levied upon the unions. In view of the fact, however, that there were so many involved, and taking into consideration the financial condition of nearly all the international unions, we were strongly convinced of the inexpediency of levying such assessments.

We, however, issued several appeals, some of which brought fair returns.

We cannot too strongly impress upon the minds of our fellow-unionists the absolute necessity of providing their organizations with funds. During the period when they are employed, and without any difficulty confronting them, they should contribute to the dues that will afford them protection in all of the vicissitudes that may befall them, to aid in securing the improved conditions to which they are entitled.

Experience has demonstrated that the failure of unions to require the

contribution of higher dues, and the consequent absence of any fund, is the cause of many strikes and lockouts which could and would otherwise be averted.

When unions have no accumulated funds, they are often imposed upon by employers who undertake to calculate to a nicety how long the workmen can resist aggression and hold out to enforce a demand, no matter how reasonable it may be. The fact that men can and do economize, and live on less than usual during a contest, is not considered when the employers take an aggressive position, and strikes are thereby prolonged to a greater period than calculated upon by the employers. But the presence of a good fund would have the effect of moderating the employers' attitude and persuading them to a more reasonable consideration of labor's rights. It is true that appeals for financial aid have been of great material advantage; that for the Miners' strike, in the anthracite regions; for the Western Federation of Miners, for the Textile Workers, and for the Glove Workers, have had fairly reasonable results, but, generally speaking, the issuance of appeals for financial assistance is immediately considered by employers as a sign of weakness and as a token of distress, that influences them to take an obstinate position, in their supposed confidence that in a very brief time hunger will weaken the ranks and break the backbone of the strike.

In view of these absolute facts, demonstrated beyond doubt, we desire strongly to impress upon the minds of fellow - unionists, and to recommend and urge upon our international unions the absolute necessity and advantage to them, to their members, and to all labor, that the dues of the membership of their local unions should not be less than one dollar per month. Funds accumulated from the contribution of such dues would not only admit the payment of benefits of several kinds to the members, but would be the greatest preventive of the deterioration of the condition of labor, would be the easiest and most practical method of obtaining improvements in the condition of the workers, and accomplish these beneficial results without the necessity of strikes or lockouts.

The committee recommends that the action of the Executive Council be endorsed.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

LOCAL STRIKES.

We have endorsed a number of strikes of directly affiliated local unions and authorized the payment of the benefits. This will be fully covered in the reports to this Convention of the President and Secretary.

There is another feature to which we desire to call attention. We have formed quite a number of international unions within the past few years, since the formation of the defense fund. Of course, when an international union is formed from directly affiliated local unions, these locals forfeit their further claim upon the defense fund, toward which they have paid. Desiring to overcome this, as well as to give the newly formed international unions a start, we have usually recognized the equity of the claim for some consideration and some financial assistance, and have appropriated sums of money toward the formation of these international unions, but such appropriations were made from the general fund, when in truth they should have been made from the defense fund, to which, as already stated, these unions had contributed. For that reason we recommend that when such appropriations are made, that authority be given that the same be drawn from the defense fund. We wish to add that it is not our desire to deplete the defense fund at all, but simply to accord justice, and in a legal manner. We therefore submit the recommendation.

The committee recommends that the Executive Council be given the authority asked.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 110.—By Delegate J. Barnes, of the Cigar Makers' International Union:

RESOLVED, That the Constitution be amended as follows: by adding to Section 1 of Article IX "provided that no lobby committee shall be maintained or money appropriated for such purpose."

The committee recommends that the resolution be non-concurred in.

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Mahlon Barnes—I propose to take you into my confidence to some extent in this matter, by way of introduction, and to say that the Socialist delegates expected to join the issue only on this one resolution. We disclaim responsibility for the consideration of the question of Socialist except at this time, and it will be in line with the policy of those who are persuaded we should take charge of the government as well as control of our industrial institutions that we should not beg for legislation.

All methods of lobbying are bowing the head and presenting ourselves in an undignified attitude, and the results obtained so far have not been commensurate with the efforts put forth or the funds expended in that direction. Trade unionists as such do not hold any consistent position on the subject of legislation. We find them on one question blowing hot and on another question blowing cold. There is no settled policy. I am reminded of what Brother Duncan said the other day when he asked: "Are we to wait on the slow process of law? No; we have an economic force we should exert, and it is more sure and certain. Take the cigar-makers, for instance, and did they secure their eight-hour day by legislation? No."

If that is good logic, then let us turn our faces away from the capital and let us confine ourselves entirely to our economic organizations. Some deprecate the idea of legislation. We contend to the contrary. We say, make every effort to better your conditions through your economic organizations. If you secure in a small territory by your economic power desirable things, extend them to all the people by law if you can.

For many years we have had a lobby committee more or less regularly at every session of Congress. You know and I know that the legislative committees' reports have been burdened with "I regret to report, I regret to report, I regret to report." Friends, we are in a new era! We are not in the infancy of capitalism. The lines of demarkation have been clearly drawn. The capitalists, as such, know their interests, and the workingmen at least are beginning

to awaken to theirs. It was not difficult during Grant's administration to get an eight-hour law. But the capitalists are wiser to-day, and they know when you ask them to concede something to you which will injure them it is to the interests of the representatives of the capitalist class to refuse your request. Both the Democratic and the Republican parties vie with each other in using the big club to bowl down the laws you request. Both the political parties will respect us when we cease to beg, and not before. In the words of the Irish patriot, "The great are only great because we are on our knees. Let us rise." While we are in humble attitude they spurn us with the toe of their shoe, and I don't blame them. It is in line with the simile of the slave bringing a petition to his master and saying, "Please free me." The master had property rights in the slave; his wealth was invested in him, and it would have been to his detriment to comply with the request presented. In like manner the capitalist does not propose to readily assent to your requests. We will secure those things when we have the power and the will to take them. We have the power; it yet remains for us to have the will to take charge of the government and then rectify all along the line the things we want abolished, and secure the legislation we now beg for.

A story is told of a gunner who when out hunting shot one bird and wounded another. The wounded bird fluttered off. The gunner did not pursue the dead bird, but went after the one that was wounded because it had started to escape. Just so long as the politicians, both Democrats and Republicans, find us moored to one spot, or coming to them with heads bowed down, just so long they will turn a deaf ear to petitions. But should we pursue a policy of ignoring them except to say, "Thus and so are the demands of organized labor; we demand of you their adoption," they would pay attention to us. And such a course would be dignified. Don't go down to Washington and shake the glad hand of the Senators and Representatives day in and day out during the whole session of Congress, but present your demands in a dignified way and then retire.

I am reminded at this time that in the spring of 1893 at one of the district

meetings of the anthracite miners, becoming nauseated at the dilatory tactics of the politicians and their refusal to accede to our demands for legislation the miners voted almost unanimously that they would not send another lobby to the State Capital at Harrisburg. What was the result of that action? It was not three hours after that action was taken before Governor Pennypacker sent a message post haste saying, "Please send a committee of your organization to Harrisburg. I desire to confer with you on a matter of interest to your craft."

I want to make clear the proposition as it appears to me, and I do not want to minimize any of the laws that have been secured in the past. There have been many beneficial laws secured by this policy in the last fifteen years. I myself have appeared before the legislative committees in Pennsylvania in the interest of laws for the protection of the cigar-makers' label. That was in '91 and '93. At that time they were not as wary as they are to-day, and the later enactments of that Legislature have not been towards increasing the value of that law. By two later amendments they have detracted from it, notwithstanding the fact that during the last Legislature there was a committee five times as large to present the facts. They are brighter-eyed, they are clearer-visioned to-day and they know the issue better, and they take their stand according to their class interests.

I contend that our best interests as organized workmen will be subverted if we take the stand that we shall no longer beg from the capitalist class, but respectfully present our demands and desires, then let them know that we are in our homes in this great nation watching to see whether or not they are going to accede to our desires and our wishes. If they prove recreant to their trust and forget the wishes of organized labor they will know that some other plan will be pursued.

Treasurer Lennon in the Chair.

President Gompers—Some one has said that I have placed myself at an advantage in addressing the conventions of the American Federation of Labor on questions akin to this one. As delegate as well as President I have an opportunity to quit presiding for a brief period in order that I may present what I have to

say on any question. I desire now to make an argument, brief though it may be, and to submit it to the criticism of those who may want to take issue.

There may come a time when we may with some degree of safety do away with—not the lobby, as it is sneeringly termed, but the legislative committee—and rely entirely upon our economic organizations. I believe that time may come; but I am confident that time has not yet arrived, and I feel it will not arrive for a considerable period of time. To-day more than ever, as intimidated by Delegate Barnes, the capitalist class, or the worst elements in that class, stand as a constant opposition to anything we may demand, and also as a constant force to try and invade the rights we have already secured, and to take away from us the advantages we have achieved. I look upon the efforts of our legislative committee as those of a watchman, of a guard there to prevent iniquitous and hostile legislation. It is true that at times we have been required to report our regrets that much has not been achieved of an affirmative character; but I do not believe we should lose sight of the wonderful effect our movement and our legislative committee has had in preventing hostile legislation. The legislative committee can bear that out, and the history of our movement can bear that out.

If it had not been for our legislative committee, and the President of the American Federation of Labor co-operating with it, we would have upon our statute books to-day a law that would bind us hand and foot and prevent us from exercising our natural functions as trade unionists and citizens.

I think it is about time this sneering, slurring tirade against the legislative committee and the officers of the American Federation of Labor should cease. The assertion has been made that we bow our heads and bend our knees, that we "wear off the knee pads," as some have said. That may be the conception of some who attack the trade union movement in season and out of season; but that does not conform to the facts. Stenographic reports of the hearings before the House of Representatives and the Senate Committees are published, and I challenge any man to produce one sentence, one

remark, one indication of an attitude on the part of the American Federation of Labor or its President that is not a bold assertion of labor's rights.

I have taken occasion as editor of the "American Federationist" to print the arguments and statements made by our legislative committee, by Vice-President Duncan, Vice-President O'Connell and by your humble servant, and I challenge any man to show that in the slightest degree, either directly or indirectly, anything can be distorted so as to indicate a demeaning of the character, the dignity, the strength or honor of the labor movement of our country.

Delegate Barnes—You have referred to slurring tirades. I am the only one who has spoken.

President Gompers—Do you believe we have bidden good-by to our memories? Do you think for a moment we are unconscious of the fact that others—those who are associated with you and whom you designate as Socialists—conform themselves very differently in this Convention to the way they do out of it? Do you think we are entirely unconscious of these things? To show the consistency of our friends. They say they have concentrated what they hoped to present to the Convention in the proposition now under discussion, that is, the abolition of the legislative committee—I decline to accept their terminology in or out of the labor movement. They are asking us to abolish the legislative committee, and yet during this same Convention they have asked us to use our best efforts to get from Congress a law for pensioning workers. They say that these things will come about anyway, regardless of whether we have legislative committees or whether we abolish them. This reminds me very much of an incident that occurred in a hunting party. A very ignorant colored man accompanied his employer on a hunting trip. The hunter was preparing to shoot any game in sight when the servant said: "You needn't shoot; dey come to you." The hunter said, "The game will not come; I will have to shoot it."

At that moment a flock of ducks flew across his horizon, and the hunter, with accurate mark, aimed and shot, and down came a duck with a dull thud.

He then turned to the colored man and said, "You see what I have done.

I got the duck, but I had to shoot it." The darkey said, "Well, it wouldn't have made any difference; the fall would have killed him."

"Everything comes to him who waits," may be a very excellent maxim, but we have seen nations and people wait and wait and decay because of their failure to act. We want to exercise every function we possess. We deny the assertion made by some of our opponents when they say the American Federation of Labor is against political action. We are against the American labor movement being made a political party machine.

Sitting here I have jotted down a few things that have been secured. Ask the seamen what the American Federation of Labor has done for them. Last night I heard one of the seamen refer to the fact that the shackles were placed upon his wrists a few years ago simply because he walked off his ship after his day's work was done, and that ship in safe harbor. He was arrested and taken in irons to jail because he did this. He said: "Thanks to the American Federation of Labor, every seaman in the country can now do that without fear of the master, the policeman or the jail."

Through the legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor we have abolished slavery in Hawaii. If it had not been for that legislative committee there would be slavery still in Hawaii. If it had not been for that committee we would have no Chinese Exclusion Act, and the ports of our country would be open to this "Yellow Peril." We have lien laws that protect the working man, and assure him that at the end of his week's work he will receive the wages he has earned. I do not know that Mr. Barnes was a wage-earner in the period when men would work week after week and then find that their employer had absconded with the money given him by the man whose buildings were being erected, and they were left without wages for the work they had done. Through the efforts of our legislative committee we have made it possible to secure the ventilation of mines.

Through the legislative committees in the various States we have made it more safe for men to work in mines; we have had safety appliances placed in machine shops; we have secured to a greater degree safety of life and limb for

the worker. To you that may not be important, but to us it is. We have also secured practically a uniform coupler system on all railroads, so that many of the lives of our fellow workers have been saved—and surely their limbs have been. Through the efforts of our legislative committee we have abolished child labor in most of the States of our Union, and within the past few years we have secured the enactment of laws for the protection of the lives and limbs of the children in several of the Southern States.

I cannot go through the entire gamut, and I do not want to, of the laws that have been secured and the benefits that have been achieved. If we in the next two or three years cannot secure more beneficial laws, we shall at least be on guard against the efforts of our opponents. We have not secured all the laws we want or should have or to which we are entitled; but with all the attacks, with all the criticisms and fault-findings

of our opponents, I say here and now we have more beneficent laws for the protection of the rights and interests and lives of the laborers of our country than there are in any country on the face of the globe. It is true some of the laws that were enacted have been declared unconstitutional; but there is not an essential factor we have surrendered, there is not a thing for which we cannot make a further fight. We move on and on. Sometimes we are forced back, or cannot proceed further, but those who have the grit, the intelligence and the courage to fight and use every legal and moral weapon at their command are the men that make up a movement that knows no defeat—no, I shall modify that, but even though defeated now and then they cannot be and will not be conquered.

The Convention at 6:30 was then adjourned to 8 P. M.

NINTH DAY—Evening Session.

Convention called to order at 8 o'clock p. m., President Gompers in the Chair.

Absentees—Smith (G. K.), Gilthorpe, Tobin, Hank, Butterworth, Koeneck, Curran, Duffy, Swartz, Tarnell, Zaring, Guerin, Gordon, Baum, Donnelly, Burns, Nelson, Hammill, Bechtold, Wolff, Hayes, Farrell, Mahoney, Smith (J. W.), De Villiers, Hutchinson, Greenlaw, Barter, Joyce, Warner, Ireland, Pattison, Heron, Murray, O'Neill, Weber, Miller, Carey, Bahlhorn, Sullivan (J. H.), Lowe, Thomas, Cain, Higgins, Mulcahy, Dinan, Sauer, Woodward, Cornelius, MacArthur, Brown (J. G.), Lindow, Golden, Fischer, McAndrews, Mulcahy, Morgan, Davidson, Harris (W. S.), Crozier, Iglesias, Lavery (J. T.), Husted, Seaward, Michel, Brennan, Porter, Harris (R. F.), Hess, Ward, Walker, Dunn (J. J.), Leavitt, Payne, Mofmitt, O'Shea (Dennis), Ryan, Morris (W. D.), McSherry, Murray, Hyde, Patterson, Dunn, Daley, Cantania, Forrest, Bailey, Hinton, Bricker, Pillsbury, Bell, Keefe (M. O.), Damozonio, Alves, Schrader, Schilling, Morey, Morris, Meinert, Dowd, Padilla.

Discussion on Resolution No. 110 continued.

Delegate J. G. Brown spoke upon the question.

Delegate Ramsay spoke in favor of report of the Committee.

Delegate Monaghan called for the previous question.

The report of the committee was then concurred in.

Delegate Berger requested to be recorded as voting in the negative.

Resolution No. 134.—By Delegate C. W. Petry, of the Alameda County Central Labor Council:

WHEREAS, Many instances occur in which members of organized labor occupy political positions; and

WHEREAS, The laws of the American Federation of Labor do not allow politics or religion to enter into any of their discussions; and

WHEREAS, There is danger of partisan political discussion entering our deliberations, as was conclusively shown at the session of Wednesday, November 16, 1904; be it therefore

RESOLVED, That no delegate occupying a political position shall be seated as a delegate to any Convention.

Committee recommends non-concurrence.

Delegate Petry opposed the report of the committee and favored the adoption of the resolution.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 89.—By Delegate T. Westoby of the International Union of Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers:

WHEREAS, The rapid growth of trades unions have in proportion increased the amount of business in the various central bodies until it has become impossible to give the time for the consideration of important matters that such matters require; and

WHEREAS, The time of the central bodies is taken up with matters that belong to department councils and could be better discussed and decided by said department councils; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Committee take action on dividing the various trades into department councils, such department council to be chartered by the A. F. of L. and under the jurisdiction of the central body of the city in which it is located.

The committee reports to non-concur.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 78.—By Delegate Edward Hirsch of the Baltimore Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, Section 2, Article XII, Local Central Bodies, sets forth it shall be the duty of all National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to instruct their Local Unions to join chartered Central Labor bodies and State Federations in their vicinity where such exist, and similar instructions shall be given by the American Federation of Labor to all Trade and Federal Labor Unions under its jurisdiction; and

WHEREAS, This law is not being carried out; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor insists upon all affiliated National and International Unions to compel their Local Unions to join the Central Labor Bodies and State Federations in the vicinity where they exist.

Your committee finds from the report of the Secretary as submitted, that this matter is being carried out, and recommends non-concurrence in the proposition to so amend the constitution.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The committee submitted the following amendments to the constitution:

To amend Section 3, Article III, by striking out the words "or Federated" in the ninth line, and inserting after the word "bodies" in the ninth line the words "Central Bodies," and changing number of the committees named thereafter to conform thereto.

Delegate W. B. Wilson opposed the amendment.

The recommendation of the committee was non-concurred in by a vote of 43 for and 68 against.

To amend Section 1, Article XIII, by striking out the entire section and substituting the following:

Section 1. The money of the defense fund shall be drawn only to sustain strikes or lockouts of local trade and federal labor unions, when such strikes or lockouts are authorized, endorsed and conducted in conformity with the following provisions of this article.

Committee recommends adoption

The recommendation of the committee concurred in.

To amend the last clause of Section 2 of Article XIII to read as follows:

"unless the strike or lockout shall have been authorized and approved by the president and Executive Council." Committee recommends adoption.

Delegate Mahon requested the Chair to state the mode of procedure by which applications are made in cases of strikes and how local unions become entitled to the benefits of the defense fund.

President Gompers—The mode of procedure is this: Local unions anticipating any difficulty, or proposing to make any demand, make application to the American Federation of Labor, setting forth the demands that are to be made, or the cause of the matter in contention. Immediately upon receipt of this information at our office, a competent organizer or other representative of the American Federation of Labor is communicated with by mail or telegraph, as is most necessary or convenient. In the meantime, manifold copies of the application of the local union are submitted to the members of the Executive Council by mail, with the request for a telegraphic vote as to whether or not the union shall be sustained and become entitled to the benefits of the defense fund should a strike occur or a lockout be inaugurated. When a majority vote of the members of the Executive Council has approved the application, the union is immediately advised that if a strike or lockout is unavoidable, it will become entitled to the benefits of the defense fund. The effort of the organizer or representative of the American Federation of Labor is continued in the

meantime for an advantageous and peaceful adjustment of the matters in dispute.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

To amend the first clause of Section 3, Article XIII, as follows:

"When a strike has been authorized and approved by the President and Executive Council."

Committee recommends adoption.

Recommendation of committee concurred in.

To amend the two last clauses of Section 3, Article XIII, to read as follows:

"The President of a local union shall immediately notify the President of the American Federation of Labor of the cause of the matter in dispute; what the wages, hours, and conditions of labor then are; what advances, if any, are sought; what reductions are offered, if any; state the number employed and unemployed; the state of trade generally in the locality, and the number of persons involved, union and non-union. Also the number of members who would become entitled to the benefits herein provided should the application be authorized and approved."

Committee recommends adoption.

Recommendation of committee concurred in.

To amend Section 6 of Article XIII by striking out the last clause and inserting the following:

"Any member refusing other work while on strike (providing said work is not in conflict with labor's interests) shall not be entitled to any benefits."

Committee recommends adoption.

The recommendation of the committee concurred in.

To amend Section 9, Article XIII, line 5, inserting between the words "paid" and "and" the following:

"Furnishing individual receipts to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor from all members to whom such benefits have been paid."

Committee recommends adoption.

The recommendation of the committee concurred in.

To amend Section 5, Article IV, to read as follows:

Section 5. No organization or person that has seceded or has been suspended or expelled by the A. F. of L., or by any National or International organization

connected with the Federation, shall, while under such penalty be allowed representation or recognition in this Federation, or in any Central Body or National or International Union connected with the American Federation of Labor, under the penalty of the suspension of the body violating this section.

Committee recommends adoption.

Delegate Furuseth wanted to know if the American Federation of Labor expelled individual members.

Delegate Lennon for the committee said that International organizations expelled individual members.

The recommendation of the committee concurred in.

To amend Section 8, of Article XII by striking out "unless upon charges duly proved against such delegation or local union" and inserting:

"Provided, however, that upon written charges signed by at least three delegates, any delegate of an affiliated union may upon conviction after a fair trial be expelled or suspended."

Committee recommends adoption.

Delegate Mahon offered the following amendment:

That where any International organization has been expelled for violating the laws of the A. F. of L., the President of the A. F. of L. shall direct the organizers of the same to reorganize the loyal members of the organization into locals, and again bring them into an International in affiliation with the A. F. of L.

Delegate Mahon's amendment lost by a vote of 22 for and 69 against.

The following delegates spoke upon the amendment: Barnes, Mangan, Petry, Conroy, Brown, Mahon, Driscoll, Willson, Dold, Spencer, Keough.

Delegate Warner called for the previous question.

The previous question was ordered by a vote of 60 for and 50 against.

The recommendation of the committee concurred in by a vote of 90 for and 46 against.

Delegate Dale desired to be recorded as voting in opposition to committee's report.

On motion the report was adopted as a whole, and the committee discharged.

The Convention was then adjourned until 9. a. m., November 26th.

TENTH DAY—Morning Session.

The Convention was called to order at 9 o'clock a. m., Saturday, November 26th, Vice-President Duncan in the Chair.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Absentees:

Tracy, Barnes, Kentzell, Farrell, Mahoney (T. J.), Thomas (Mason), Woodward, Golden, Kidd, Morgan, Harris (W. S.), Husted, Seaward, Michel, Brennan, Porter, Harris (R. F.), Ward (Chris.), Walker, Dunn (J. P.), O'Shea (D.), Ryan (John), Morris (W. D.), McSherry, Murray (J.), Hyde, Patterson, Dunn (M. T.), Daley, Catania, Bailey, Hinton, Pillsbury, Bell, Damozonio, Schilling, Morey, Dowd.

Secretary Morrison read invitations from the following cities desiring the next Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

J. C. Hayner, Mayor of Minneapolis; Hugh Jennings, President Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly; L. Lund, Secretary of the Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly; W. G. Nye, Secretary Public Affairs Committee of the Minneapolis Commercial Club; H. V. Eva, Secretary Commercial Club, Duluth, Minn.; James H. Wyman, Mayor of Alleghany, Pa.; George H. Anderson, Vice-President Chamber of Commerce, Pittsburg, Pa.; George A. Ness, President Iron City Central Trades Council, Pittsburg, Pa.; R. C. Knoll, President of the Allied Printing Trades Council, St. Louis, and D. Kreyling, Central Trades and Labor Council of St. Louis.

The Secretary also read a fraternal greeting from Golden Gate Lodge No. 91 of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, San Francisco.

Vice-President Duncan—The special order of business for this hour is the report of the Committee on Resolutions on the resolution concerning the Seamen's and the Longshoremen's International Unions. Vice-President Mitchell will please take the Chair.

Vice-President Mitchell in the Chair.

Delegate Frank K. Foster, for the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 112.—By Delegates of the Seamen's International Union:

WHEREAS, The International Longshoremen's Association continues to use the name of, and to, in part, claim jurisdiction as the "International Longshoremen, Marine and Transportation Association"; and

WHEREAS, Such action on the part of the International Longshoremen's Association is in open and flagrant contempt of the American Federation of Labor, as expressed by the New Orleans Convention of 1902 and reiterated by the Boston Convention of 1903; and

WHEREAS, Since the last-named decision of the A. F. of L., the I. L. A. has chartered bodies of seamen on the Lakes and Gulf Coast, and its representatives have, in local and national convention, formally declared their refusal to work on board ships with members of the International Seaman's Union of America; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in annual Convention assembled, does hereby again reiterate its decision in this matter, and does require said International Longshoremen's Association to discontinue using the name or claiming any jurisdiction implied by the term "International Longshoremen's, Marine and Transportation Association."

Delegate Foster—The committee has a majority and a minority report to present. The following is the report of the majority of the committee:

While technically we believe that the contention of the resolution is correct, as far as the action of the Boston Convention is concerned, yet as the evidence submitted to the committee absolutely proves that thousands of men now belong to the International Longshoremen's Association who are entitled to be called Marine and Transportation Workers, and as the delegates of the Seamen's International Union do not claim that this present membership should be transferred to their organization, we recommend non-concurrence in the resolution.

We further recommend that representatives of the organizations interested meet and endeavor to formulate an agreement as to the limitations of future jurisdiction in the trades concerned and that a copy of such agree-

ment be filed with the President of the A. F. of L.

The following is the minority report:

To the Officers and Delegates of the American Federation of Labor:

As a member of your Committee on Resolutions, I am unable to agree with the majority in their report to non-concur in the pending resolution. The committee admits that the Seamen are technically correct, but still non-concur. To my mind this is equivalent to inviting the International Longshoremen's Association to go on taking all they can get, and while it is the seamen to-day it may be the teamster or street car men next. I therefore recommend concurrence in the resolution.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM COHEN.

It was moved by Delegate Foster and seconded by Vice-President Duncan that the majority report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Furuseth—I would like to ask the Chairman of that committee if, in his opinion, a sailor is a transportation worker?

Vice-President Duncan—To some extent, yes, the same as a railroad man or anyone else that handles freight of any kind that is being transported.

Delegate Furuseth—Do you consider that a marine fireman is a marine workman or that a marine engineer is a marine workman?

Delegate Duncan—Yes.

Delegate Furuseth—The name claimed by the Longshoremen at present, the name under which they are known throughout the country, the name under which locals in different parts of the country are affiliated with them, is that of International Longshoremen, Marine and Transportworkers' Association. That name takes in Longshoremen, Marine Workers and Transportation Workers, and it is therefore within the ordinary acceptance of the word an organization claiming jurisdiction over all workers in transportation. The Chairman of the committee has said that he considers a railroad man a transportation worker, a sailor a transportation worker, a marine fireman a marine worker, and yet he and his colleagues bring in here a report which is equivalent to an invitation to

the Executive Council to give the Longshoremen the name and jurisdiction which they claim. How does it come that a Committee on Resolutions of the American Federation of Labor is willing that a transportation federation of the United States shall be chartered by this body and shall be permitted to grow up as a dual organization within this body? What has become of the old-time, straight trade unionism of the members of this committee? What has become of their respect for the law of the American Federation of Labor? The American Federation of Labor says: "We declare ourselves in favor of the formation of a thorough Federation, embracing every trade and labor organization in America, organized under the trade union system."

Now we thought the trade union system meant organization of craftsmen consisting of locals scattered throughout the country, the members of which might take transfer cards and go from one to another without paying a new initiation fee. In other words, that this was an organization for the purpose of perfecting the mobility of labor. If we take up the proceedings of the International Longshoremen, Marine and Transportworkers' Association we will find that that organization consists of different trades or sections of trades organized by themselves, and even different locals of the Longshoremen organized by themselves, and no transfer from one to the other even in the same city, will be accepted. Gentlemen, this is not a trade union; this is a transportation federation. That the President of it considers it so is unquestionably true, because he says in his address, "This federation should have a permanent Committee on Immigration." That the men sitting in that Convention as delegates so considered it is evidenced by the fact that throughout the entire proceedings you find it considered as a federation, not as a union. You find the proceedings filled with jurisdiction disputes such as we have in this Convention. At the same time they send organizers out throughout the different parts of the country to organize the maritime workers. The President in his address says, "We must get together" all maritime workers; we must have all in order to accomplish our purpose." The Committee on Organization recommended that organiza-

tion of carpenters, it recommended the organization of bridge builders, it recommended the organization of brakemen. They have organized in their locals the brakemen. They adopted resolutions instructing the Executive Board to endeavor to absorb the Inland Freight Handlers' International Union which is seated in this Convention. Recommendations introduced refer to the Committee on Organization, and they were referred to the Executive Committee with power to act.

Is there anything in transportation business they are not looking for? Is the American Federation of Labor going to adopt a report which is equivalent to instructions to the Executive Council to issue to this conglomeration, this transportation federation, a charter under which it can use the organizers of the American Federation of Labor to eat into and destroy the American Federation itself? This is a dual organization to the American Federation of Labor itself. It instructs its Executive Board to affiliate with the transportation federations of Europe. It considers in every one of its acts, as shown in these proceedings—which I recommend to the careful reading of trade unionists throughout the country—that it is a transportation federation, intent upon having one organization cover all the different transportation workers, whether by land or by water, within the United States, and recommends affiliating with the same kinds of organizations in Europe.

The International Seamen's Union of America is a trade union pure and simple, and does not desire to be anything else. It desires that this Federation shall, so far as it is able, prevent the Longshoremen, Marine and Transportworkers from absorbing, or endeavoring to absorb, other organizations within this American Federation of Labor. Of course we understand its limitation in that direction, except in so far as its moral power is concerned, and when it has determined what is right it has done all, but we insist that so far as it can do something it should be done. The International Seamen's Union was affiliated in 1893. At the Chicago meeting the Longshoremen were chartered as Longshoremen. It was not until 1902 that they undertook to change their name, not until after the City Front

strike in San Francisco, that they undertook to take in maritime men. We protested against this claim, and it was referred to the new Orleans Convention. The committee in the New Orleans Convention reported against them. After a long debate there a motion was made by Max Hayes that it be referred to a committee of two from each organization, the four to select a fifth member of the committee, and then upon an amendment made by me a motion was carried which prevented them from changing their name.

Vice-President Duncan—That is not so.

Delegate Furuseth—I shall ask disinterested men who were there if that motion was not adopted. But it went on in the same way, and they were seated in the Boston Convention—on what kind of credentials I know not, but I do know on what kind of credentials they are seated here in this Convention. They are not seated as a Longshoremen's Union but as an International Longshoremen, Marine and Transportworkers' Association. It is thus their credentials read, and the farce about their being only Longshoremen here and something else outside should be stopped.

I am pleased at this at least, that the committee says they should be given a charter under the name with which they travel throughout the country. What would maritime men think of a vessel that flies one flag in port and another out at sea? We would consider that a pirate, and we would, without hurting our consciences much, go and sink it. If it were not for the fact that in the Longshoremen's Union, as such, there are a very large number of good union men, there would have been trouble along the shores of this country about this matter ere now. Perhaps there would have been a question as to whether the legitimate craft would have sunk the pirate or the pirate the legitimate craft. We have held off from these things because we had an abiding faith in the justice of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and in this Convention. But I find to my utterable surprise that, so far as I can discover, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in every way treated the Longshoremen as if it was recognized as the Longshoremen, Marine and Transportworkers' Asso-

ciation of the United States, and the Longshoremen's delegates have been seated here on credentials bearing that title.

Are we who go to sea, we who labor under entirely different conditions to be told what to do, as seamen, by men on shore? I thought the American Federation of Labor stood for the landmen as landmen and the seamen as seamen. I thought the American Federation of Labor would have said the tailor should deal with the tailors' affairs, the shoe worker with the shoe workers' affairs, the longshoreman with the longshoremen's affairs and the seaman with the seamen's affairs. Even such staunch trade unionists throughout their entire careers as Mr. Duncan, of the Granite Cutters, and Mr. Foster, of the Printers, come in here and make this report! In heaven's name, what kind of "metaphysical dope" was administered to those men that could possibly induce them to do those things? What is there behind all this business? If you will read the little pamphlets that were placed on your tables last week you will know what is behind it.

The Seamen got into a position through legislation through which they could assert themselves and demand better conditions and wages. What was done by the employers on the lakes and elsewhere? Inasmuch as they had failed to fight the Seamen by law they set to work to fight them by industrial associations, to take away from them by industrial combination what they had gained through the liberty-loving sentiment of the country. Of course it is in the interest of the Lake Carriers' Association—I know that—it is in the interest of the dock companies on the lakes, in the interest of the great stevedore concerns in the country. We know that if the Seamen got more the Longshoremen would have to get less or the sum total of transportation cost would have to be increased.

I have said all I care to on this subject, except that the transportation federation is after the Seamen to-day, and, as the minority report says, it will be after the teamsters and some of the other transportation workers some other time. It will go on annexing organizations as long as it is not curbed, or as long as the American Federation of La-

bor will permit. I therefore move the adoption of the minority report.

The motion was seconded.

Delegate Keefe—Up to the present time we have taken little or none of the time of the Convention, either in San Francisco or in any of the previous Conventions, and we do not propose to start in at this late day. I first want to call my friend's attention to a very odd statement he has made. He refers to a statement made at our recent Milwaukee Convention, in which he contends, among other things it was said this Association should have a Committee on Immigration. That statement was not made there; it was part of a paper that was read by me at a meeting of the National Civic Federation at Chicago, early last year. Among other things that were said in that paper is the following:

"This Federation should have a Standing Committee on Immigration, to study cause and effect, and assist the labor organizations in the work of assimilation; also from time to time to make recommendations to Congress of reasonable and humane regulations relative to immigration, in order that the American standard may not be lowered; also to use every endeavor to stimulate industrial education in all parts of the country."

I merely call the attention of the Convention to that particular point made by Mr. Furuseth. All my official acts during the year were reported to the Convention in Milwaukee, this among others. In our definition of Transport Workers belonging to our organization we have confined ourselves wholly and solely to the water. We have said nothing about Transport Workers on land; neither does this Committee on Resolutions. We have no desire to attach to our organization any organization or part of any organization already existing and doing transportation work on the land. This same argument was made by my friend Furuseth in New Orleans, relative to Transport Workers. Representatives of these organizations, Mahoney and Tanquary, have said they were not afraid that we would annex their organizations. In order to make my statement brief I have prepared an outline of our marine organizations.

A local of the Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders of the American Great Lakes was organized at Cleveland,

Ohio, on the 20th day of April, 1888, under the Knights of Labor. Eight days later another Local was organized at Buffalo, N. Y., and the Firemen generally on the Lakes worked under the jurisdiction of both charters at Cleveland and Buffalo until the spring of 1891, when they returned their Knights of Labor charter, and re-organized with a charter incorporated under the laws of the State of New York with headquarters at Buffalo.

In 1899 the members of this organization went on strike in sympathy with the Grain Shovelers of Buffalo, New York (a Local of our Association) without any solicitation on the part of the Grain Shovelers, and materially assisted them in their fight. After the strike was over, which terminated successful in the interests of the Grain Shovelers, the Marine Firemen applied for membership with our Association. Their membership at that time did not exceed three hundred. After the matter was submitted to our Executive Council, it was decided that the appeal made by the Marine Firemen, Oillers and Watertenders should be granted.

We then directed our members in the different ports on the American Lakes to insist upon the Captains carrying union Firemen, Oillers and Watertenders. This request was complied with, with the result that the membership has grown from 300 in 1899, to over 4,000 in 1904.

The men following this particular vocation are working under agreements which were secured and approved of by our International Association, and none but union men to be employed. No other organization has ever had anything to do with these workers with the single exception of the Knights of Labor and our Association.

It might not be out of place at this time to state that the condition of these men has been changed from \$1.00 a day or less, at the time they joined our Association to \$45.00 per month, from the opening of navigation to the first of October, and \$65.00 per month, from the first of October to the laying up of the boats, together with board, bath and good sanitary conditions, which they never enjoyed prior to joining our Association.

In addition to the organizing of the above workers, we have organized the

Marine Firemen, Oillers and Watertenders along the Canadian Great Lakes and Rivers, and have materially assisted them in securing much better conditions than under which they were formerly employed.

We have also organized the following maritime interests along the American Great Lakes, and some of them have been members of our Association for several years:

	Members.
Marine Engineers	460
Licensed Tugmen	2,800
Tug Firemen	1,765
Marine Divers, Helpers and Tenders	285
Steam Shovel and Dredge Engineers	700
Firemen and General Laborers on Dredge Scows	1,100
Drill-Boat Workers	480
Marine Pile Drivers	360
General Fishermen, including Gill Net Fishermen, Pound Net and Seine Fishermen	1,680
Marine Firemen, Oillers and Watertenders on American Lakes.....	4,250
Total	13,880

I presume that this Convention will not say the governed have no right to say who shall govern them.

Every man employed as a licensed officer on tugs on the Great Lakes is a member of the Licensed Tugmen's Association and affiliated with us.

Those men we did not take in as individuals or seceders from any organization. Those organizations had been in existence for some time, and through their own volition, without any solicitation on our part, deemed it advisable and to their own best interest to attach themselves to our organization. It is a well-known fact that those men did not become a part of the Longshoremen's organization because they wanted to be considered Longshoremen; it was because they were confident our organization was the one that would render them the greatest assistance. It was immaterial to them whether the fellow wore a blue coat or a black coat, so long as they got results.

As far as the Seamen's organization is concerned, we have repeatedly tried to reach an understanding. They say, "We want something you have." If they

want it they will have to get it with the consent of those who have control over that matter (the men themselves). Our branches known as the Marine Workers, I am sure, can never be induced or persuaded to join the Seamen's organization. Why? Because the wages of our branches are as much as three or four hundred per cent higher than the wages paid the seamen. The lowest paid men we have as a part of our organization known as Marine Workers receive the same wage as the highest paid men in the Seamen's Union, viz., forty-five dollars and sixty-five dollars per month.

The men who handle the steam donkeys on the boats belong to both organizations. Our men's wages have been increased nearly one hundred per cent. The dock workers themselves, the men termed Longshoremen, have had their wages increased more than one hundred per cent in many instances within the last five years. Other branches have had the wages of their men increased from forty to sixty per cent and their conditions bettered. Are these men going to attach themselves to an organization that can do nothing for itself or for them? Perhaps it is good practice for a man who has nothing better to do (our friend) to study law for twenty years; but we bring about results that are practical. We defy the representatives of the Seamen's Union to say that where our organization is in existence, and where we are in control (as we are on the Great Lakes and in other places as well), that we do not regulate conditions and get results. We have agreements with employers who no other branch of labor has been successful in getting agreements with. The great steel trust that has refused to treat with other organizations have made contracts with us. We have contracts with the great lines of railroads. That was not done through sentiment; it was done only because it was the best the employers could do under the circumstances. We are a peaceful organization; we never made a threat in our lives, and we don't propose to make any threats. Whenever we have in mind the intention of making a threat we put it into execution without any formality. The results obtained by us have been brought about through organization, perfect organization and perfect discipline.

The New Orleans Convention did not take the action referred to by our friend. Mr. Duncan was in the Chair when the matter was under consideration, and the point raised by Mr. Furuseth was not adopted by the Convention. Suppose you were to say to us, "You cannot have the name of your own people; you cannot govern the Transport Workers, thousands of whom are working on the water loading and unloading boats." In nearly every important port on the Lakes they unload part of the load at one point and part at others, just as a delivery wagon unloads its merchandise. They are what we term Transport Workers, and we claim them as part of our organization. We have no wish or intention to get away from on or about the water front.

In the New Orleans Convention the question was raised by some person concerning freight handlers. We voluntarily notified the President of the American Federation of Labor and the Executive Council that we had no desire to claim the interior freight handlers if any other organization claimed them, because they were not in our sphere and we were not able to accomplish results for them as rapidly as we were for our own people employed on the water.

We have the Transport Workers; that cannot be denied; and if we have the workers we surely have a right to the name to cover them. We have the Marine Workers; that cannot be denied, and this Convention has no right to say to forty-two or forty-three hundred firemen, everyone on the Lakes, that they must disassociate themselves with the organization that helped and perhaps made nearly all the conditions they now enjoy. You have no right to say to the tug firemen, men who command wages ranging from fifty-five to sixty-five dollars per month and their living that they must leave our organization. The licensed officers' wages have been increased twenty per cent, and range from \$120 to \$165 a month. On some of the smaller tugs where they formerly received forty and fifty dollars they now receive ninety dollars a month. Do you mean to say to those men that they must leave the organization that has done so much for them? The same is true of all the other affiliated branches, and yet in the face of that they say we cannot have the name of these crafts. They are

afraid we will get after the landmen. I think the landmen are able to take care of themselves.

Now, Mr. Chairman, we had a meeting, as per the instructions of the Executive Council. The meeting was held and President Gompers and Delegates Duncan and Foster were present. We outlined what might be a settlement of the dispute. Everything seemed to be entirely satisfactory. When we next met we were told, "There will be no meeting unless you disassociate yourselves from your name, no meeting unless you take from your present title Marine and Transport Workers." We cannot do that. They are our people and we are going to protect them, with the consent of the Seamen if we can get it, without their consent if we cannot. The Seamen ought to be the most closely related with us in our work, especially on the Coast. On the Lakes we do not have any trouble, but here there seems to be a constant turmoil, at least in the minds of one or two men. There can be no adjustment of any difference, unless at their suggestion. We have the Marine and Transport Workers, and when they sever their connection with our organization it will be because they desire to do it voluntarily.

Vice-President Duncan—On behalf of the Committee on Resolutions I propose to say a few words on this question. I do so at this time because, although it is generally a fact that when a committee report is made to the Convention the report is dealt with and not the personnel of the committee. One or two of the members of the committee have been singled out and are given more attention than the subject before the Convention. The question was asked what "dope" had been given members of the committee. If it can be called "dope" it was the evidence submitted and nothing else. That peculiar statement was followed by another inquiring what was back of all this, as if the members of this committee were going around the question and dealing with something else than appears on the face of the report. What was back of it were the facts that were submitted, these and nothing else.

Perhaps a little of the history of this controversy may help to clear the atmosphere, especially as the resolution we are considering and the statement made a few moments ago by Delegate Furuseth do not coincide with what the com-

mittee knows to be the facts in the case. In New Orleans the Executive Council reported to the Convention on this subject as follows:

The last convention of the International Longshoremen's Association changed its title to the "International Longshoremen and Marine and Transport Association," and claim as its jurisdiction, besides Longshoremen, "Firemen, Oilers, Water Tenders, Engineers, Masters, Pilots, Licensed Tugmen," etc. Protests against these claims were received from several sources; among others from the Seamen's International Union. The Longshoremen disclaimed Seamen. The Seamen, however, insist that Firemen, Oilers, Water Tenders, Engineers and others working upon a vessel are Seamen. Apart from this, the Railway Freight and Baggage Handlers' International Union is organized, and application for charter for such an International Union was received, thus claiming jurisdiction over railway freight and baggage handlers.

It appears to us that jurisdiction might be conceded with advantage over all Freight Handlers, whether at railways or the water front; but the question arises as to the jurisdiction of this and other callings to which reference has already been made.

The International Longshoremen's Association has made application for a new charter under the title of International Longshoremen and Marine and Transport Association. We have no objection to the charter under the new title, providing it did not extend jurisdiction over trades or callings already organized.

The entire subject-matter is, therefore, referred to you with the recommendation that it be referred to a special committee to take under advisement the subject-matter, and to that committee also be referred several subjects to which we shall refer in this report.

As far as the Conventions of the American Federation of Labor are concerned, this constitutes the starting point.

A special committee was named at the New Orleans Convention which deliberated on the subject and reported to the Convention. Much discussion ensued, and after much debate, Delegate Max Hayes arose and offered one of those resolutions which were so plentiful in that Convention, and which came under the head of so-called "harmony" procedure as follows:

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this Convention that, in the controversy between the Transport Workers' Union and the Seamen's Union, both organizations shall select, within ninety days, two members, the four to select a fifth disinterested person, for the purpose of defining the jurisdiction of the organizations affected.

The substitute was carried by a vote of 90 for, 54 against.

Andrew Furuseth then offered the following resolution:

Delegate Furuseth moved that the Executive Council be instructed not to issue a charter to the Longshoremen with such a change in name as applied for.

The Furuseth resolution was not acted upon by the New Orleans Convention, but, as will be seen later in the proceedings, on the same page was referred with the rest of the subject to a special committee named in the Hayes' substitute. This constitutes the whole of the action taken by the New Orleans Convention on the subject, and the resolution of Delegate Furuseth was referred to the committee along with the resolution of Delegate Hayes.

No resolution was presented to the Boston Convention on the subject. The only reference to the subject was a short paragraph in the report of the Executive Council, which reads as follows:

The conference directed at the last Convention to be held between the representatives of the International Longshoremen's Association and the International Seamen's Union has not been held. We are, therefore, unable to make report thereon.

Delegate Macarthur was Secretary of the committee dealing with the report of the Executive Council, and took advantage of that fact to report to the Convention the following:

In reporting upon this head we would point out that notwithstanding the refusal of the last Convention to sanction the change in name asked for by the International Longshoremen's Association, that organization has been for some time past, and still is, transacting business under the title of "International Longshore, Marine and Transport Workers of America." This we regard as an act of bad faith on the part of the International Longshoremen's Association, calculated to mislead the public, and to injure the interests of other affiliated organizations and to cause serious complications, and we recommend that the action of the International Longshoremen's Association in this regard be disapproved and that that organization be required to transact all its business under the title recognized by the American Federation of Labor.

The report of the committee was concurred in without one word of debate. It was read in the committee's report within one hour of the adjournment of the last session. The delegates of the Longshoremen's Association had left twenty-four hours before the close of the Convention, and knew nothing about the action of this committee until they

read the printed proceedings of the Convention after adjournment. No action was therefore taken of a tangible nature excepting to refer the whole subject to a committee to endeavor to adjust the contention.

The Committee on Resolutions, as stated by Delegate Foster, shows that, so far as the Boston Convention is concerned, the resolution is correct. Now, as to the other part. My friend Furuseth in his address was voluminous on points not touching the root of this dispute but upon that point he was silent. This committee recommends that, inasmuch as the membership referred to is not claimed by the Seamen, that we non-concur in the resolution and that parties interested meet and draw up a plan which will set forth the nature of the labor to be performed by those men, and when that is drawn up and recorded at headquarters of the organizations affected and the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, you will have as near a solution of the contention as is possible for this Convention.

I have no feeling in the matter whatever. My trade unionism has not suffered from contact with the opposing parties, and I think it will take a little more than the evidence I have upon this or any similar subject to change my views favoring straightforward, clear-cut trade unionism.

Just before the adjournment of taking evidence by the committee, this statement, in effect, was made: The Seamen, on their part, with some exceptions which could be adjusted, said, "for the sake of argument we are willing to admit that you can have all the members in your Longshoremen's Association now held by you, but we want you to strike out the words "Marine and Transport Workers" from your title. Secretary Foster asked the Seamen if the members, about whom we were taking evidence, in the Longshoremen's Association were claimed by the Seamen, and they immediately answered: "No; we claim no jurisdiction over them and don't want them, but we want the name of their Association changed." They also said they preferred to see the Marine Engineers in an organization by themselves rather than to have them affiliated with the Longshoremen's Association and that this was also true of the Masters' and Pilots' Union. The principal point at issue between

them, therefore, was that although there was little contention as to the membership, as far as the Seamen were concerned, they objected to the new title. On the other hand, evidence was laid before us that the Marine Engineers were taken in, not as individuals or by the Longshoremen going from union to union and getting them to secede from their International union, but that they voted solidly as a union to affiliate with the Longshoremen's Association. It was shown that the Pilots and Masters did the same thing; also that the Steam Shovel and Dredgemen voted as a body to go into the Longshoremen's Union. It was none of the business of this committee that they did so. Has it come to the time in this great democratic country of ours when the consent of the governed is not to be respected in the labor movement? If the Engineers and Dredgers and Steam Shovel men voted to ally themselves with the Longshoremen under a title covering all of them, who is to say they are not to do so? Is this Federation of Labor to take the Steam Shovel men and Dredgers by the back of the neck, as you would handle a bag of flour, and say, "You are not in your proper place; you belong elsewhere." That is not trade unionism. The other branches of employment mentioned in this report were gone through, one after the other and the delegates from the Seamen's Union said, "We have nothing to do with them." That was the stand taken before your committee when it came down to a hard and fast proposition as to where the men should belong. Therefore your committee recommend non-concurrence in the resolution. We also recommend that a clean-cut statement be made as to what constitutes the different employments.

The Seamen's Union is to be as much a party to this statement as the Longshoremen's Union. The American Federation of Labor is to be another party to it. I hope the minority report will be voted down and that the report of the committee will be carried by a nearly unanimous vote of this Convention.

Delegate Macarthur—I shall preface my remarks by stating a suppositious case. Let us suppose a man is hauled into court and charged with misappropriating a certain piece of property. He is undoubtedly guilty, but his counsel sets up, as a plea in his defense, the

argument that, inasmuch as the accused is the indubitable possessor of the property, there is nothing left for the court to do but award him jurisdiction over it; nothing for the court to do but say possession is nine points of the law, and award him the tenth point also. That is precisely the position we are now placed in.

We charge the International Longshoremen's Association with misappropriating for their own uses as Longshoremen certain maritime crafts. The committee admits that technically we are correct, and goes on to say that, inasmuch as the Longshoremen have thousands of maritime workers in their organization, there is nothing left for the Convention to do but to award them jurisdiction over these men, nothing left for it but to place the seal of its approval upon the petit larceny committed by the Longshoremen. If that view shall prevail the American Federation of Labor will henceforth be estopped from protesting against similar aggressions on the part of any organization.

Of course, I am not oblivious of the fact that the committee suggests we might get together and confer as to how much further the Longshoremen will be permitted to go without disapproval in appropriating the men of our craft to their own uses. Under the circumstances, to tell the Seamen to confer with the Longshoremen is like telling the man who is being throttled and robbed to "confer" with his assailant.

The issue involved in the resolution (No. 112), now before you is a very clear and simple one. In brief, the question is whether jurisdiction over all Maritime Workers, already granted to a maritime organization, to-wit: The International Seamen's Union of America, shall be retained by that body, or whether such jurisdiction shall be divided between said maritime organization and a body of purely land workers, to-wit: The International Longshoremen's Association.

This question has already been decided by the American Federation of Labor upon at least three occasions. It was decided at first by the granting of charters to the respective bodies—Seamen and Longshoremen—at which time the line of demarkation between the respective callings was tacitly understood to be the

line that separates the vessel from the dock—in other words, the line between land and water.

The question of jurisdiction was settled again in 1902, when the New Orleans Convention of the American Federation of Labor refused to grant the request of the International Longshoremen's Association for permission to use the name "International Longshoremen, Marine and Transportworkers' Association."

The question of jurisdiction was settled for the third time in 1903, when the Boston Convention formally declared that the International Longshoremen's Association should discontinue using the assumed name herein cited.

Practically speaking, therefore, the question now before the Convention is whether it shall re-affirm these decisions and continue to support the International Seamen's Union in its rightful and necessary jurisdiction over all Maritime Workers, or abandon the ground heretofore maintained, withdraw the protection thus far granted the Maritime Workers and turn them over in whole or in part to a body of land workers who do not understand the conditions of sea life and who in the past have shown no disposition to concern themselves with the improvement of these conditions.

At this point the Seamen desire to make formal acknowledgment of the aid rendered them by the American Federation of Labor. That aid has been of inestimable value to us in the upbuilding of our organization. Through the American Federation of Labor, in its Conventions and with the co-operation of its officials, the Seamen have secured legislation that has revolutionized the legal status of our craft and immensely improved the material conditions of our lives. Without detracting in the least from the gratitude owing by the Seamen to the American Federation of Labor for its assistance in legislative matters, we would suggest that the greatest aid rendered us by that body consists in the fact that it has at all times encouraged us in the aim, and protected us in the practice of organizing all classes of Maritime Workers in a union composed exclusively of such workers and dominated in all its acts by the sentiment common to the seafaring classes, a sentiment which can not be intelligently shared by landmen, notwithstanding the best intentions upon the part of the latter.

In a word, the American Federation of Labor has helped the Seamen to help themselves. For many generations well intentioned men and women throughout the United States and other countries have sought to secure redress of the wrongs under which the Seamen suffered. Those efforts have failed in the main. Not until the Seamen became organized and were thus enabled to help themselves has any measure of protection and progress been possible to that craft. The essential factor in the success of the International Seamen's Union of America has been trade-union autonomy, the organization of the Seamen, of themselves, by themselves and for themselves. We earnestly and respectfully submit to this Convention that to infringe upon the jurisdiction of the Seamen's Union over all classes of Maritime Workers, if only to the extent of recognizing the claim of the Longshoremen's Association to jurisdiction over a single class of such workers, no matter how small or where located, would be to destroy, or at least to seriously endanger, the vital element of our success, to-wit, the spirit of our common interest as Seamen and the conservation of our common organization as such.

It has been intimated that in opposing the title assumed by the Longshoremen's Association we are contending for mere forms; in other words, we are told that there is nothing in the name, "International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association." In reply to this statement of the case, we would ask, "If there be nothing in the new name, why have the Longshoremen adopted it, and why do they adhere to it in spite of the refusal of the American Federation of Labor to sanction it?" It must be apparent from the conduct of the Longshoremen themselves that they do not regard the new name as a mere formality. That, on the contrary, they have assumed that name for the purpose of extending their jurisdiction from Longshore Workers to Maritime and Transportation Workers.

As a matter of fact, the Longshoremen's Association has already chartered bodies of purely seafaring, or Maritime Workers, as, for instance, Marine Firemen, Engineers, Tug-Boatmen and Cooks.

Further, the Longshoremen on the Pacific Coast have formally declared their

refusal to work on board ship with members of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific. These statements are matters of record, and they prove, if proof were needed, that the name assumed by the Longshoremen is more than a formality, that, in fact, it implies actual jurisdiction over Maritime Workers and is so understood and intended by the Longshoremen. It would be folly upon our part to ignore the situation thus presented, and it would be a misfortune should this Convention fail to take cognizance of the real, the material issue now before it.

There has been much talk of conference between the parties to this controversy. In that connection, we would say that we have exhausted every means within our power to reach an understanding in conference. However, we submit to the judgment and common sense of the Convention that there is little hope of results from such negotiation when it is stipulated as a first condition that the main point at issue, namely, the claim implied in the new name assumed by the Longshoremen, shall not be touched, that, in effect, that claim shall be recognized by the Seamen. Any conference that might be held, or arrangements that might be entered into such understanding as to the main issue would in the very nature of things prove fruitless.

The Longshoremen claim, and have adopted, the title of Marine Workers; they claim, and have chartered, certain bodies of Marine Workers; they declare that they will not surrender jurisdiction over these bodies. Under these circumstances any agreement by the Seamen with reference to incidental questions would be equivalent to an agreement upon our part to concede the main issue in controversy.

Regardless of all disclaimers on the part of the Longshoremen, their assumption of the title "Longshore, Marine and Transportworkers" is a claim to jurisdiction over Seamen, since the terms "Marine Workers" and "Seamen" are practically synonymous. So regarded, the claim of the Longshoremen is a constant threat to the Seamen's Union, a threat that is being put into practice almost every day and in almost every maritime locality in the country. Any agreement that might be entered into under that threat would simply be to

make our last condition worse than our first.

The point in disagreement between the Seamen and Longshoremen involves no subtle question of jurisdiction, no fine lines of demarkation between this or that branch of a given trade or calling. The line that separates the two trades is as clear as the line that separates the land from the sea. We claim that every man who works on board ship as a member of the crew, whether as sailor, fireman, cook, steward or waiter, is a Seaman, and should therefore be organized under authority of the Seamen's Union. The lines of demarkation between the various crafts on board ship are merely lines of convenience. In law, in sentiment, in practice, in the very nature of their beings, all hands on board ship are Seamen. Experience, bitter and long, has shown, where common sense has not sufficed, that the Seamen must depend upon themselves, through their organizations, for the redress of their common wrongs and the realization of their hopes. No organization composed in large part or small of land workers can accomplish anything for the Seamen, except in co-operation with the Seamen's organizations themselves. Not that other organizations are not willing to help us, but because they do not understand.

Before closing I would advert briefly to one or two statements made by Delegate Keefe. The gentleman said they had confined themselves entirely to the Transportation Workers on the water. That, I take it, is a bid for the Transportation Workers on land to take sides with the Longshoremen against the Transportation Workers on water. We must assume that the gentleman's statement implies a promise to the Transportation Workers on land that the Longshoremen's organization will make no further claims on their organizations. The Transportation Workers on land should not be deluded with the idea that the Longshoremen's organization will not make further aggressions, since it is not in human nature that the Longshoremen will stop short of any steps necessary to the realization of their iridescent dream of a Transportation Federation of the World.

The International Longshoremen's Association is, as my friend Furuseth said, a federation, not a union. Let me

characterize the Longshoremen's Association as I see it, as a heterogeneous hodge-podge of incongruous conglomerates. You laugh at that as a windy and vacuous term. I assure you it is no more windy and vacuous than the organization it is applied to. The Longshoremen's Association, as now constituted, is neither fish, flesh nor good red herring.

Delegate Keefe speaks of practicing law, and admits it may be a good thing for the Seamen's Union to practice law, but that the Longshoremen's organization is "practicing results, and with success." I don't deny that; it is altogether too successful for my taste. If the report of the majority of this committee be adopted it will make their final success a certainty, or very nearly so.

"We are a peaceful organization," says Delegate Keefe, if you please; "we have never made a threat." I should like to know what they call the proceedings that have taken place here along the Pacific Coast in recent times. I should like to know what they call the practice of going to the shipowners with whom the Seamen's Unions have agreements and telling them that if they do not do so and so their vessels will be held up in the next port. They have levied fines on shipowners who employed none but union men, so far as these men could be obtained. I would like to know what they call such a procedure. I call it blackmail, and the courts have so held time after time.

Delegate Keefe concludes his remarks with the declaration: "We have Maritime Workers in our organization, we have Transportation Workers in our organization, and it would not be right for this Convention to do anything that would deny the Longshoremen the right to hold these men." And he intimates that, no matter what the Convention may do, they will hold them anyhow.

Now, I want to refer to a statement made by Vice-President Duncan, the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. He says the resolution is silent as to the root of the dispute, which root, in the judgment of the committee, is whether or not the Seamen claim the right to transfer the Maritime Workers now in the Longshoremen's Association into our Union. We are not silent upon that point; we simply waive it. We claim this as our position: If the Maritime and Transportation Workers now in the

Longshoremen's Association have been deceived and inveigled and trapped into joining that organization simply by the colors under which it is sailing, they will of their own volition and out of an appreciation of their own common interests voluntarily affiliate themselves with that organization which best represents their craft.

Vice-President Duncan has said that the Engineers and other crafts have voted to join the Longshoremen. So be it; we don't deny that. But he asks: "What is this Convention going to do? Is it going to take the position that it will take the Engineers and Firemen and force them out of one body into another? Is that trade unionism?" No; it is not trade unionism, and that is precisely where the International Longshoremen's Association is following a policy contrary to trade unionism when it claims these men.

Fellow delegates, the Seamen come before you with clean hands, a clear conscience and absolute confidence in your sense of justice and sympathy for the cause of the men who go down to the sea in ships. That sympathy has been demonstrated in practical ways upon many occasions in the past. We here and now renew our acknowledgment of our debt to our fellow trade unionists organized under the glorious banner of the American Federation of Labor. We have tried to show our appreciation in practical ways, and we make bold to believe that we have succeeded in doing so to some degree. We present our case in reason and truth. We ask a favorable judgment at your hands. We ask that you again declare for the principle of union and solidarity among all classes of Maritime Workers, so that the light of hope, lit here upon the tribunal of the American Federation of Labor and carried by the organized Seamen into the remotest corners of the earth, may not be quenched, but that it may glow anew to give added inspiration and courage to the workers of all crafts in all lands.

We ask you to reject the recommendation of non-concurrence made by the majority of the Committee on Resolutions, and to adopt the resolution as introduced by the International Seamen's Union of America, and concurred in by the minority report.

Delegate Frank Foster—I regret that my good friend Delegate Macarthur has seen fit to interject so much hostility into his remarks. It is one of the saddest things in the world to have your fond illusions so rudely dispelled. Until this morning I regarded my associates composing the Committee on Resolutions as a band of honorable men, and felt myself decidedly complimented by being in their company. I did not know, as I have learned since the delegates from the International Seamen's Union took the floor, that they were in reality a band of pirates, armed to the teeth, sailing under the black flag in company with that formidable buccaneer of the Great Lakes, Commander Keefe. I am not quite sure that I know it yet. I am not quite sure but there may be some doubt. I regret that I am deficient in legal education and qualifications, and I shall not attempt to question the validity of the illustration cited by Delegate Macarthur—the comparison drawn by him between an organization of labor and a highwayman.

As one member of the Committee on Resolutions I do not understand that an organization that has brought thirteen thousand men into the fold, that has increased their wages and reduced their hours of labor is a highwayman's organization. I may be wrong. I confess that when this case was opened my sympathies went naturally to the Seamen. Theoretically they occupied an impregnable position, but theories must sometimes bow before the hard weight of facts. I would like to ask the delegates to this Convention if they can understand what the Seamen want done with those men who are in the organization of the Longshoremen? They are Marine Workers, they are Transportation Workers—you may call them by what name you will. They are organized, not as seceders from the Seamen's or any other organization, but, as has been told you, some of them joined the Longshoremen as organizations; others have been brought in from unorganized fields. They are there, but the Seamen do not tell you what you can do with them. They distinctly deny laying claim to the present membership of this organization. What then? Shall we call them Longshoremen? What difference does it make so far as this present membership is concerned? If the Seamen do not want

them, what difference does it make what name you call them by, so far as the future line of jurisdiction is concerned? The Committee on Resolutions, I think, went to the whole limit of time and patience and endeavor in order to find some ground on which a future agreement might be made. We were in session longer over this case than over all the other resolutions that came before the committee. On four separate occasions we called these representatives together, but it is the spirit that says "we will not confer" that has prevented a settlement, and so long as that spirit dominates the policy of any organization of labor so long must we have internecine war.

We asked the name by which these men should be called. They said, "Call them Longshoremen." But they are not Longshoremen in the way that term is generally applied, and why should we call them that which they are not? It is a mere quibble of words. There is but one way out. The Seamen themselves say we cannot take these people like a carload of cattle and cart them from one organization to another. They do not ask us to do this. They say they are willing to let them stay there as long as they are satisfied. I don't know whether Commander Keef has in his equipment a hypnotic instrument by which he hypnotizes these people into thinking they want to stay with the Longshoremen; but it seems that if these men did not want to belong to that organization they would not be there. Now the committee is up against that proposition. These men are here, they are organized, and they are not claimed by anyone else. We don't believe in extending the line of jurisdiction except by legitimate methods; but we do protest against the insinuation that this committee had any purpose in view other than the bringing together of these organizations. We are not acting as special pleaders, for either side. The preponderance of evidence was that these men were what they were called, the name under which the organization works. If somebody on this floor, or somewhere else, can suggest something that will fit the case better than the name they now wear, we would be glad to have the suggestion. The committee has received no such suggestion, and it acted solely in accord with the hard, cold

facts presented to it. It has not been denied that this organization has been efficient. It may be that there will be no conference; it may be that this eternal round of wearying struggle, one against the other, shall go along all down the jurisdiction line. It may be, from the bitter experiences of this American Federation of Labor there may come no lesson of wisdom. It may be that we cannot demonstrate that we can use power wisely and judiciously. That has been the failure, I believe, of almost every kind of reform movement, the failure of the men in power to use their power and influence wisely. Man, dressed in a little brief authority, grasps that and wants more, and so we exemplify to the world that our labor organizations are but a part of the other organizations outside, subject to the same weaknesses and follies. The lesson has not been bitter enough; but if we can bring into our deliberations and conferences that spirit of fraternity which we profess, but do not always practice, the question of jurisdiction and of name will be but a trifle and men will unite and accomplish the greatest good for all.

Secretary Morrison—For my own information I would like to ask the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions if the Convention sustains the majority report of the committee, non-concurring in Resolution No. 112, would you consider it instructions to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to issue a charter to the Longshoremen upon application, conceding them jurisdiction over marine and transport workers?

Vice-President Duncan—No one can foretell what will happen from one day to another. Whether I will be a member of the Executive Council after this Convention is over I cannot tell until later in the day; but to answer the question now would put me in a position of forestalling what my action would be on a certain question. If this Convention non-concurs in the substitute and adopts the report of the committee, the subject matter goes to the two organizations with the recommendation that they draw up a paper that will be mutually satisfactory, setting forth the nature of employment covered in the disputed words in the Longshoremen's title. If that is put

on deposit at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor I think the Executive Council would consider favorably issuing such a charter.

Secretary Morrison—I regret that Vice-President Duncan should think I desired to place him on record as a member of the Executive Council. I asked him as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions whether he believed it would be instructions to the Executive Council. The committee has reasons for bringing in this report. The Chairman is the only person in authority that can furnish either myself as a delegate or the Convention with that information.

Delegate Westoby spoke in favor of the adoption of the minority report.

During the discussion Delegate Westoby asked Delegate Keefe if the Longshoremen's organization claimed the ship carpenters and the reply was that they did not claim them. He also asked Delegate Keefe if the Longshoremen claimed firemen and seamen. Delegate Keefe replied that they had all the firemen on the lakes organized, and that the membership of firemen was 4,200. He stated that the Longshoremen had never claimed seamen.

President Gompers in the Chair.

The question was asked if changing the name of the Longshoremen's organization would give them the privilege of taking in craftsmen already organized in their own craft unions.

President Gompers—The Chair is not justified in defining or interpreting a resolution unadopted by this Convention.

The question was then asked of the Resolution Committee.

Vice-President Duncan—No, would be the most direct answer I could give. The report of the committee provides that the points in discussion between the Longshoremen and the Seamen be taken up when representatives of the two organizations meet to draw up a report defining the attitude of the organizations.

Delegate Cohen spoke at some length in defense of the minority report.

On motion of Delegate Warner debate was closed.

A delegate asked for a roll call on the motion to adopt the minority report. A sufficient number of dele-

gates supported his request, and Secretary Morrison proceeded with the roll call.

President Gompers—The result of the

roll call will be announced after the noon recess. The hour for adjournment has arrived. The Convention stands adjourned until 2 o'clock.

TENTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

The Convention was called to order at 2 p. m., President Gompers in the Chair.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Absentees: Slocum, McDade, Porter, Butterworth, Beadle, Healy, Kentzell, Rickert, Farrell, Mahoney (T. J.), Smith (J. W.), McSorley, Sweeney, Ireland, Heron, Murray (D. J.), O'Neill, Metcalf, Finnan, Thomas (Mason), Mackey, Woodward, Maloney (P.), Cohen (Wm.), Mulcahy (D. D.), Morgan, Michel, Brennan, Porter, Ward (Chris.), Hudson (M. I.), Walker, Hudson (Fred), Moffitt (C. M.), Ryan (John), Hyde, Patterson, Dunn (M. T.), Catania, McCaslin, Bailey, O'Leary, Hinton, Pillsbury, Keefe (M. O.), Damozonio, Timilty, Alves, Schrader, Schilling, Morey, Meinert, Dowd, Padilla.

The Secretary announced the result of the roll call on the motion to adopt the minority report on Resolution No. 110, as follows:

Ayes—Noschang, Smith (G. K.), Tobin, Lovely, Hank, Butterworth, Buchanan, Hoeneck, Brady, Curren, Brockowsky, Duffy (Frank), Grimes, Swartz, Yarnell, MacFarlane, Zaring, Guerin, Fyfe, Canavan, Gengenbach, Tveitmo, Gompers, Wood, Gordon, Baum, Cook, Donnelly, Sherman, Sullivan (M. J.), Burns, Nelson, Ketter, Hammill, Glass, Monaghan, Healy, Shamp, Morton, Conroy, Kellington, Rickert, Hagan, Wolff, Jacoby, Morris (J. J.), Moffitt, Lawlor, Maher, Lillen, Smith (J. W.), Kenahan, Fitzpatrick, Sullivan (D. P.), McSorley, DeVilliers, Hutchinson, Greenlaw, Sweeney, May, Schmitt, Downey, Pattison, Heron, Murray (D. J.), Weber, Miller (Owen), Carey, Wilson (James), Dold, Helle, Hailes, Tanquary, Ramsay, Mahon, Orr, Cornelius, Frazier, MacArthur, Furseth, Penje, Westoby, Fitzsimmons, Lennon, Lindow, Brown (Ed.), Flood, McGraw, Wendelken, Cohen (Wm.), O'Shea (C. P.), Morrison, Rosenthal, Mulcahy (D. D.), Miller (E. W.), Davidson, Triplett, Madden, Crozier, Cosgrove, Woodman, Lavery (J. T.), Driscoll, Schardt, Smith (J. T.), Smith (Wm. S.), Brown (M.), Petry, Hess, Hudson (M. T.), Rentelman, Hepp, Frayne, Wood, Leavitt, Stewart, Bell, Forrest, Mangan, McCaslin, O'Leary, Dale, Schrader, Killian, Meinert—7,025 votes.

Nays—Schaerer, Shanessy, Abernethy, Slocum, McDade, Giltthorpe, Porter, Lowell, Kemper, Ward (E. F.), Priestersbach, Zepp, O'Brien (J. R.), Morris (Max), Devine, Robinson, Feehey, Beadle, Hayes (D. A.), Beegan, Duncan, Lyons, O'Brien (W. J.), Sullivan (T. J.), Sullivan (Jere L.), Whar-ton, Reichenbacher, Wiseman, Keefe (D. J.), Barter, Joyce, O'Connell, Warner, Ireland, Hamerstrom, Lynch (E. J.), Mitchell, Wilson (W. B.), Lewis (T. L.), Ryan (W. D.), Haskins, Fahy, Dempsey, Keough, O'Neill, Metcalf, Bahlhorn, Sullivan (Jas. H.), Campbell, Finan, Lowe, Mackey, Murphy, Spencer, Clark, McKee, Duffy (T. J.), Higgins, Mulcahy (T.), Dinan, Sauer, Brown (J. G.), Hart, Maloney (P.), Keane, Fischer, McAndrews, Foster, Berger, Braunschweig, Jaeger, Behrens, Iglesias, Goodwin, Hirsch, Grant, Thomas (H. D.), Maloney (R. S.), Shaver, Kreyling, Dowler, Sawyer, Burke, Jones, Pacelli, Padilla—7,729 votes.

President Gompers—The motion is lost. The question recurs on the motion to concur in the majority report.

Delegate Macarthur asked for a roll call, and as a sufficient number of delegates supported the demand the Secretary was instructed to call the roll.

Delegate Gompers—The hour of two o'clock has been set for a special order of business. If there are no objections the special order will be deferred until the matter now before the house is disposed of.

Objection was made to deferring the special order, and Delegate Tanquary moved that consideration of the special order of business be deferred, and that a vote be taken on the motion to adopt the majority report of the committee. The motion was seconded and carried.

Delegate Abernethy wished to be recorded as voting against the motion to defer.

The Secretary proceeded with the roll call, which resulted as follows:

Ayes—Abernethy, Slocum, McDade, Lowell, Kemper, Ward, Priestersbach,

Zepp, Buchanan, Barnes, O'Brien (J. R.), Morris (Max), Devine, Robinson, Sullivan (T. J.), Feeney, Beadle, Hayes (D. A.), Beegan, Duncan, Lyons, O'Brien (W. J.), Sullivan (T. J.), Sullivan (J. R.), Wharton, Reichenbacher, Wiseman, Keefe (D. J.), Barter, Joyce, O'Connell, Warner, Ireland, Hamerstrom, Lynch (E. J.), Mitchell, Wilson (W. B.), Ryan (W. D.), Haskins, Fahy, Dempsey, Keough, O'Neill, Metcalf, Bahlhorn, Sullivan (J. H.), Campbell, Finan, Lowe, Mackey, Murphy, Spencer, Clark, McKee, Duffy (T. J.), Brown (J. G.), Hart, Maloney (P.), Keane, Hayes, Foster, Berger, Jaeger, Behrens, Iglesias, Lavery (J. T.), Goodwin, Hirsch, Grant, Thomas (H. D.), Sarman, Maloney (R. S.), Porter, Shaver, Kreyling, Dowler, Sawyer, Moffitt (C. M.), Burke, Pacelli, Padilla—6,952 votes.

Nays—Shaerer, Klapetzky, Noschang, Smith (Geo. K.), Shannessy, Gilthorpe, Porter, Tobin, Lovely, Walls, Meade, Hank, Butterworth, Hoenek, Curren, Brockowsky, Duffy (F.), Grimes, Swartz, Yarnell, Macfarlane, Zaring, Guerin, Fyfe, Canavan, Gengenbach, Tveitmo, Gompers, Tracy, Wood, Gordon, Baum, Cook, Donnelly, Sherman, Burns, Nelson, Ketter, Hammill, Glass, Monaghan, Healy, Shamp, Morton, Conroy, Kellington, Rickert, Hagan, Wolf, Jacoby, Morris (J. J.), Moffitt (J. A.), Lawlor, Maher, Lillen, Smith (J. W.), Kenehan, Fitzpatrick, Sullivan (D. P.), Hutchinson, Greenlaw, Sweeney, May, Schmidt, Downey, Pattison, Heron, Murray, Lewis, Weber, Miller (Owen), Carey, Wilson (James), Cain, Dold, Helle, Halles, Higgins, Mulcahy (T.), Dinan, Tanquary, Ramsey, Mahon, Orr, Cornelius, Frazier, Macarthur, Furuseth, Penje, Westoby, White (E. A.), Fitzsimmons, Lennon, Lindow, Brown (E.), Flood, McGrau, Wendelken, Cohen, Shea, Golden, Lynch (J. M.), Morrison, Rosenthal, Mulcahy (D. D.), Kidd, Braunschweig, Miller (E. W.), Davidson, Triplett, Madden, Crozier, Cosgrove, White (Wm.), Driscoll, Smith (J. T.), Maloney (R. S.), Smith (Wm. S.), Brown (M.), Petry, Hess, Lavery (J. A.), Hudson (M. T.), Rentelman, Hepp, Frayne, Wood, Leavitt, Stewart, Jones, Bell, Forrest, Mangan, McCaslin, O'Leary, Timilty, Alves, Dale, Schrader, Killian, Minert—8,434 votes.

President Gompers—The motion is lost, and there is nothing before the Convention except the special order of business.

Delegate Martin P. Higgins was called to the Chair, and announced that the special order of business, the election of officers, would be taken up, and that nominations for President were in order.

Delegate Frank Duffy placed in nomination **Samuel Gompers**. The nomination was seconded by **Delegate Westoby**.

On motion of **Delegate Dold** nominations were closed and the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for

the Convention for **Mr. Gompers** as President for the ensuing year.

The Secretary complied with the instruction, and **Mr. Gompers** was declared elected as President for the ensuing year.

Delegate Victor L. Berger wished to be recorded as voting against the unanimous election of President **Gompers**.

The Chair announced that nominations were in order for **First Vice-President**.

Delegate W. B. Wilson, of the **Mine Workers**, placed in nomination **James Duncan**, of the **Granite Cutters**.

The nomination was seconded by **Delegate Westoby** and **Delegate Dale**.

On motion of **Delegate Driscoll** nominations were closed and the Secretary was instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the Convention for **James Duncan** for **First Vice-President**.

The Secretary complied with the instruction, and the Chairman declared **Vice-President Duncan** elected.

The Chairman announced that nominations for **Second Vice-President** were in order, and **Delegate O'Brien**, of the **Granite Cutters**, placed in nomination **John Mitchell**, of the **United Mine Workers**.

The nomination was seconded by **Delegate Mackey**.

On motion of **Delegate Warner**, nominations were closed and the Secretary was instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the Convention for **Mr. Mitchell**.

The Secretary complied with the instruction, and the Chair announced that **Vice-President Mitchell** was elected.

Delegate James Wilson placed in nomination for the office of **Third Vice-President** **James O'Connell**, of the **Machinists' International Organization**. The nomination was seconded by **Delegate Metcalf**.

On motion nominations were closed, and the Secretary was instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the Convention for **Vice-President O'Connell**.

The Secretary complied with the instruction and the Chairman announced that **Vice-President O'Connell** was elected.

Delegate Keough placed in nomination for Fourth Vice-President Max Morris, of the Retail Clerks' International organization. The nomination was seconded by Delegate Cohen, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

On motion of Delegate Kennehan, nominations were closed and the Secretary instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the Convention for Vice-President Morris.

The Secretary complied with the instruction and the Chairman announced that Vice-President Morris was elected.

Delegate Lee M. Hart placed in nomination for Fourth Vice-President Thomas I. Kidd. The nomination was seconded by Delegate Mahon.

Delegate C. P. Shea placed in nomination for Fourth Vice-President Joseph C. Bahlhorn, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators.

The nomination was seconded by Delegate Sullivan.

The Secretary proceeded with the roll call, which resulted as follows:

For Kidd—Schaerer, Klapetzky, Noschang, Smith (Geo. K.), Shanessy, Slocum, McDade, Gilthorpe, Porter, Tobin, Lovely, Walls, Lowell, Meade, Kemper, Ward (E. E.), Priestersbach, Zepp, Hank, Butterworth, Curran, Brockowsky, Fyfe, Gengenbach, Gompers, Tracy, Wood, Barnes, O'Brien (J. R.), Morris (Max), Devine, Robinson, Gordon, Baum, Cook, Donnelly, Burns, Feeney, Ketter, Hammill, Glass, Monaghan, Beadle, Healy, Conroy, Kellington, Kentzell, Bickert, Hagan, Wolff, Jacoby, Hayes, Beegan, Morris (J. J.), Duncan, Lyons, O'Brien, Moffitt (J. A.), Lawlor, Maher, Lillen, Smith (J. W.), Kennehan, Fitzpatrick, Sullivan (T. J.), Sullivan (Jere L.), Wharton, Reichenbacher, Wiseman, Sullivan (D. P.), Keefe, O'Connell, Warner, Ireland, Hamerstrom, May, Schmidt, Lynch (E. J.), Downey, Pattison, Heron, Murray (D. J.), Mitchell, Wilson (W. B.), Lewis, Ryan (W. D.), Haskins, Fahy, Dempsey, Keough, O'Neill, Metcalf, Weber, Miller (Owen), Carey, Mackey, Wilson (James), Cain, Helle, Murphy, Duffy (T. J.), Hailes, Higgins, Mulcahey (T.), Dinan, Sauer, Tanquary, Ramsay, Mahon, Orr, Cornelius, Frazier, MacArthur, Furuseh, Penje, Westoby, Hart, Maloney (P.), Fitzsimmons, Lennon, Keane, Laidow, Brown (Ed.), Flood, McGrau, Wendelken, Cohen, Lynch (J. M.), Marrison, Hayes (Max), Foster, Berger, Mulcahy (D. D.), Kidd, Braunschweig, Miller (E. W.), Davidson, Triplett, Jaeger, Crozier, White (Wm.), Goodwin, Thomas (H. D.), Smith (J. T.), Smith (W. S.), Petry, Shaver, Hepp, Frayne, Kreyling, Wood, Leavitt, Sawyer, Moffitt (C. M.), Burke, Stewart, Jones, Ben, O'Leary, Bricker, Timilty,

Alves, Pacelli, Dale, Schrader, Killian, Morris (E. C.), Meinert—11,879 votes.

For Bahlhorn—Abernethy, Buchanan, Hoeneck, Brady, Duffy (Frank), Grimes, Swartz, Yarnell, Macfarlane, Zaring, Guerin, Canavan, Tveitmoe, Sherman, Sullivan (M. J.), Nelson, Shamp, De Villiers, Hutchinson, Greenlaw, Sweeney, Barter, Joyce, Bahlhorn, Sullivan (J. H.), Campbell, Finan, Lowe, Dold, Spencer, Clark, McKee, White (E. A.), O'Shea (C. P.), Rosenthal, Cosgrove, Sarman, Hess, Rentelman, Dowler, McCaslin—3,569 votes.

On motion of Delegate Bahlhorn, the election of Vice-President Kidd was made unanimous.

Delegate Tracy placed in nomination for Sixth Vice-President Dennis A. Hayes, of the Glass Bottle Blowers.

The nomination was seconded by W. D. Ryan.

On motion of Delegate Driscoll nominations were closed and the Secretary instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the Convention for Vice-President Hayes.

The Secretary complied with the instruction, and the Chairman announced that Vice-President Hayes was elected.

Delegate John Mitchell placed in nomination for Seventh Vice-President Daniel J. Keefe, of the Longshoremen's International Association. The nomination was seconded by several delegates.

On motion, nominations were closed and the Secretary was instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the Convention for Vice-President Keefe.

The Secretary complied with the instruction, and the Chairman announced that Vice-President Keefe was elected.

Delegate Westoby placed in nomination for Eighth Vice-President O. A. Tveitmoe, of the Cement Workers. The nomination was seconded by Delegate May.

Delegate Guerin placed in nomination for Eighth Vice-President James Grimes, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. The nomination was seconded by several delegates.

Delegate Frank Buchanan placed in nomination for Eighth Vice-President William J. Spencer, of the Plumbers', Gas Fitters' and Steam Fitters' International organization.

The nomination was seconded.

Delegate Lee M. Hart placed in nomination for Eighth Vice-President H.

W. Sherman, of the Electrical Workers' International Brotherhood.

On motion of Delegate Martin McGraw, nominations were closed.

President Gompers in the Chair.

The first roll call on the election of Eighth Vice President resulted as follows:

For Spencer—Abernethy, Kemper, Ward (E. F.), Priestersbach, Zepp, Buchanan, Hoeneck, Brady, Curren, Morris (Max), Feeney, Ketter, Hammill, Glass, Monaghan, Hayes (D. A.), Beegan, Duncan, Sullivan, Lyons, O'Brien (W. J.), Lillen, Smith (J. W.), Wiseman, Sullivan (D. P.), Keefe (D. J.), Barter, Joyce, O'Connell, Warner, Ireland, Lynch (E. J.), 64 votes, Sheet Metal Workers' delegation (76 votes), Mitchell, Wilson (W. B.), Lewis, Ryan (W. D.), Haskins, Fahy, Dempsey, Keough, O'Neil, Metcalf, Musicians' delegation (73 votes), Bahlhorn, Sullivan (J. H.), Murphy, Spencer, Clark, Duffy (T. J.), Halles, Higgins, Mahon, Orr, Cornelius, Lennon, Keane, Lindow, Lynch (J. M.), Morrison, Hayes (Max), Foster, Berger, Goodwin, Hirsch, Grant, Porter, Sawyer, Burke, Mangan—6,761 votes.

For Grimes—Schaerer, Duffy (Frank), Grimes, Macfarlane, Zaring, Guerin, Fyfe, O'Brien (J. R.), Devline, Shamp, Morton, Fitzpatrick, Sullivan (T. J.), Campbell, Finan, Lowe, Mackey, Brown (J. G.), Brown (Ed.), Flood, McGrau, Wendelken, Cohen (Wm.), O'Shea (C. P.), Triplett, Madden, Cosgrove, Smith (J. T.), Brown (Morris), Hess, Shaver, Lavery (J. A.) Hepp, Dowler—3,118 votes.

For Tveitmo—McDade, Gilthorpe, Porter, Tobin, Lovely, Walls, Lowell, Meade, Swartz, Yarnell, Canavan, Gengenbach, Tveitmo, Baum, Morris (J. J.), De Villiers, Hutchinson, Greenlaw, Sweeney, May, Schmidt, Murray (D. J.), Frazier, MacArthur, Furuseth, Penje, Westoby, White (E. A.), Fitzsimmons, Davidson, Rentelman, Leavitt, McCaslin, O'Leary, Dale, Killian, Meinert—2,002 votes.

For Sherman—Klapetzky, Noschang, Smith (G. K.), Shanessy, Slocum, Hank, Butterworth, Brockowsky, Gompers, Tracy, Wood, Barnes, Robinson, Gordon, Cook, Donnelly, Sherman, Sullivan (M. J.), Burns, Nelson, Beadle, Healy, Conroy, Kellington, Kentzell, Rickert, Hagan, Wolff, Jacoby, Morris (J. J.), Hotel and Restaurant Employees' delegation (193 votes), Machinists' delegation (156 votes), Lynch (E. J.), 64 votes, Sheet Metal Workers' delegation (77 votes), Musicians' delegation (147 votes), Wilson (James), Cain, Dold, Helle, Mulcahey (T.), Dinan, Sauer, Tanquary, Ramsay, Hart, Maloney (P.), Golden, Rosenthal, Mulcahey (D. D.), Kidd, Braunschweig, Miller (E. W.), Davidson, White (Wm.), Driscoll, Sarman, Smith (Wm. S.), Petry, Hudson (M. T.), Rentelman, Kreyling, Stewart, Bell, Alves, Pacelli, Meinert—3,476 votes.

President Gompers—No candidate having received a majority of all votes cast, another roll call will be had. The candidate receiving the lowest number of votes will drop out. The candidates

to be voted on are Spencer, Grimes and Sherman.

The second roll call resulted as follows:

For Spencer—Abernethy, Tobin, Lovely, Walls, Lowell, Meade, Kemper, Ward (E. F.), Priestersbach, Zepp, Buchanan, Hoeneck, Brady, Curren, Swartz, Yarnell, Canavan, Gengenbach, Tveitmo, Morris (Max), Cook, Donnelly, Feeney, Ketter, Hammill, Glass, Monaghan, Hayes (D. A.), Beegan, Duncan, Lyons, O'Brien (W. J.), Lillen, Smith (J. W.), Hotel and Restaurant Employees' delegation (98 votes), Sullivan (D. P.), McSorley, De Villiers, Keefe (D. J.), Barter, Joyce, Machinists' delegation (471 votes), Lynch (E. J.), 64 votes, Sheet Metal Workers' delegation (76 votes), Mitchell, Wilson (W. B.), Lewis, Ryan (W. D.), Haskins, Fahy, Dempsey, Keough, O'Neil, Metcalf, Musicians' delegation (147 votes), Bahlhorn, Sullivan (J. H.), Murphy, Spencer, Clark, McKee, Duffy (T. J.), Halles, Higgins, Mulcahey (T.), Dinan, Sauer, Mahon, Orr, Cornelius, White (E. A.), Fitzsimmons, Lennon, Keane, Lindow, Lynch (J. M.), Morrison, Hayes, Foster, Berger, Hirsch, Grant, Leavitt, Sawyer, Keefe, Timilty, Dale, Killian—7,984 votes.

For Grimes—Schaerer, Klapetzky, Noschang, Smith (Geo. K.), Shanessy, Gilthorpe, Porter, Duffy (Frank), Grimes, Macfarlane, Zaring, Guerin, O'Brien (J. R.), Devline (J. R.), Shamp, Morton, Kenenhan, Fitzpatrick, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' delegation (198 votes), Hutchinson, Greenlaw, Sweeney, May, Schmidt, Campbell, Finan, Lowe, Mackey, Brown (J. G.), Westoby, Brown (Ed.), Flood, McGrau, Wendelken, Cohen (Wm.), O'Shea (C. P.), Triplett, Jaeger, Cosgrove, Smith (J. T.), Brown (Morris), Shaver, Lavery (J. A.), Hepp, Dowler, Mangan, McCaslin—4,083 votes.

For Sherman—Slocum, McDade, Hank, Butterworth, Brockowsky, Fyfe, Gompers, Tracy, Wood, Barnes, Robinson, Gordon, Sherman, Sullivan (M. J.), Burns, Nelson, Healy, Conroy, Kellington, Kentzell, Rickert, Hagan, Wolff, Jacoby, Morris (J. J.), Hotel and Restaurant Employees' delegation (193 votes), Machinists' delegation (156 votes), Lynch (E. J.), 64 votes, Sheet Metal Workers' delegation (77 votes), Musicians' delegation (73 votes), Wilson (James), Cain, Dold, Helle, Tanquary, Ramsay, Frazier, MacArthur, Furuseth, Penje, Hart, Maloney (P.), Golden, Rosenthal, Mulcahey (D. D.), Kidd, Braunschweig, Miller (E. W.), Davidson, White (Wm.), Driscoll, Sarman, Smith (Wm. S.), Petry, Hudson (M. T.), Rentelman, Kreyling, Stewart, Bell, Alves, Pacelli, Meinert—3,204 votes.

Delegate Higgins placed in nomination for Secretary Mr. Frank Morrison. The nomination was seconded by Delegate Tveitmo.

On motion of Delegate Lynch, nominations were closed and the First Vice-President was instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the Convention

for Mr. Morrison as Secretary for the ensuing year.

Vice-President Duncan complied with the instruction, and the Chairman announced the election of Secretary Morrison.

Delegate Hirsch placed in nomination for Treasurer Mr. John B. Lennon. The nomination was seconded by Delegate Monaghan.

On motion, nominations were closed, and the Secretary was instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the Convention for Mr. Lennon for Treasurer.

The Secretary complied with the instruction, and the Chairman announced the election of Treasurer Lennon.

Each of the newly elected officers in turn was requested to address the Convention, and each responded in a few well-chosen words.

President Gompers—The Convention will now proceed to elect two fraternal delegates to the British Trades and Labor Council and one fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Council. The Convention will nominate and elect one delegate at a time.

Delegate D. D. Driscoll placed in nomination for delegate to the British Trades and Labor Congress John A. Moffitt, of the United Hatters. The nomination was seconded by Delegate Wendelken.

A motion was made and carried that the Secretary cast the unanimous vote of the Convention for Delegate Moffitt.

The Secretary complied with the instruction, and the Chairman announced the election of Delegate Moffitt.

Delegate Moffitt thanked the Convention for honoring him with the election.

Delegate Barter nominated Delegate Edmond F. Ward of the United Brewery Workmen for fraternal delegate to the British Trades and Labor Council. The nomination was seconded by Delegate Louis Kemper.

Delegate Wendelken placed in nomination for fraternal delegate to the British Trades and Labor Council James Wood of the Cigar Makers' International Union. The nomination was seconded by Delegate Grimes.

On motion nominations were closed.

The hour for adjournment having arrived, Vice-President Duncan moved that the rules be suspended and that the Convention remain in session until a vote was taken on the nominations that had been made for the second fraternal delegate to the British Trades and Labor Congress.

The motion was seconded and carried.

A motion was made and carried that when the Convention adjourned it be to convene at 8 p. m.

The Secretary announced the result of the roll call on the election of a fraternal delegate as follows:

For Ward—Schaerer, Barbers' delegation (177 votes), Abernethy, Slocum, McDade, Gilthorpe, Porter, Kemper, Ward, Priestersbach, Zepp, Hank, Butterworth, Brockowsky, Fyfe, Clerks' delegation (250 votes), Baum, Cook, Donnelly, Hammill, Monaghan, Conroy (22½ votes), Kentzell, Morris (J. J.), Duncan, O'Brien, Lillen, Smith (J. W.), Hotel and Restaurant Employees' delegation (197 votes), Sullivan (D. P.), Keefe (D. J.), Barter, Joyce, Machinists' delegation (313 votes), Mitchell, Wilson (W. B.), Lewis, Ryan (W. D.), Haskins, Fahy, Dempsey, Weber, Miller (Owen), Carey, Painters' delegation (304 votes), Murphy, Spencer, Clark, McKee, Higgins, Mulcahy (T.), Dinan, Sauer, Tanquary, Ramsay, Westoby, Hart, Maloney (P.), Fitzsimmons, Lindow, Typographical Union delegation (186 votes), Wood Workers' delegation (141 votes), Driscoll, Thomas (H. D.), Hudson (M. T.), Rentelman, Kreyling, Dowler, Timilty, Alves—696½ votes.

For Wood—Barbers' delegation (59 votes), Tobin, Lovely, Walls, Lowell, Meade, Buchanan, Hoeneck, Brady, Curran, Duffy (Frank), Grimes, Swartz, Yarnell, Macfarlane, Zaring, Guerlin, Canavan, Gengenbach, Tveitmo, Gompers, Tracy, Wood, Barnes, Clerks' delegation (250 votes), Sherman, Sullivan (M. J.), Burns, Nelson, Feeney, Ketter, Glass, Healy, Shamp, Morton, Conroy (22½ votes), Kellington, Rickert, Hagan, Wolf, Jacoby, Hayes (D. A.), Beegan, Lyons, Kenehan, Fitzpatrick, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' delegation (297 votes), McSorley, Hutchinson, Greenlaw, Sweeney, Machinists' delegation (314 votes), May, Schmidt, Downey, Pattison, Heron, Murray, Keough, O'Neill, Metcalf, Painters' delegation (303 votes), Mackey, Wilson (James), Cain, Doid, Helle, Mahon, Orr, Cornelius, Frazier, Macarthur, Furuseth, Penje, White, Lennon, Keane, Brown (E.), Flood, McGraun, Wendelken, Cohen (Wm.), Shea, Golden, Typographical Union delegation (281 votes), Wood Workers' delegation (142 votes), Davidson, Triplett, Jaeger, Cosgrove, White (Wm.), Grant, Smith (J. T.), Smith (Wm. S.), Brown (M.), Shaver, Lavery, Hepp, Wood, Leavitt, Sawyer, Stewart, Mangnan, McCaslin, Pacelli, Dale—812¾ votes.

The Convention was then adjourned until 8 o'clock.

TENTH DAY—Evening Session.

The Convention was called to order at 8 p. m., President Gompers in the Chair.

Absentees—Smith (G. K.), Aoernethy, Gilthorpe, Tobin, Lovely, Walls, Meade, Kemper, Hank, Buterworth, Curren, Yarnell, Gengenbach, Cook, Nelson, Beadle, Shamp, Bechtold, Wolff, Farrell, Mahoney, Moffitt (J. A.), Lawlor, Maher, Smith (J. W.), Hutchinson, Greenlaw, Ireland, Hamerstrom, Lynch, Heron, Ryan, Haskins, Carey, Thomas, Spencer, Duffy, Halles, Higgins, Mulcahey, Dinan, Woodward, Maloney, Flood, Fischer, McAndrews, Morgan, Davidson, Harris (W. S.), Madden, Crozier, Iglesias, Woodman, Moyer, Goodwin, Schardt, Husted, Seaward, Sarman, Smith (J. T.), Michel, Brennan, Porter, Petry, Harris (R. F.), Ward, Hudson (M. T.), Walker, Dunn (J. P.), Hudson (Fred), Dowler, Payne, O'Shea (Dennis), Morris (W. D.), Burke, McSherry, Murray, Hyde, Patterson, Dunn (M. T.), Daley, Jones, Catania, Forrest, Bailey, Hinton, Bricker, Pillsbury, Bell, Keefe (M. O.), Damozonio, Schrader, Morey, Mehnert, Dowd, Padilla.

President Gompers—Nominations are in order for fraternal delegate to the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress.

Delegate Patterson nominated James A. Lavery. The nomination was seconded by Delegate Grimes.

Vice-President Hayes nominated Frank Feeney. The nomination was seconded by Delegates Tveitmoie and Franey.

The roll call on the election of a fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Assembly resulted as follows:

For Lavery—Slocum, McDade, Duffy (Frank), Grimes, Swartz, Yarnell, Macfarlane, Zaring, Guerin, Robinson, Gordon, Baum, Steam Engineers' delegation (132 votes), Morton, Conroy, Kellington, Kentzell, Jacoby, Kenehan, Fitzpatrick, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' delegation (247 votes), Sweeney, Downey, Pattison, Heron, Mine Workers' delegation (736 votes), Molders' delegation (100 votes), Bahlhorn, Sullivan, Campbell, Finan, Lowe, Mackey, Cain, Sauer, Westoby, Fitzsimmons, Brown (Ed.), Flood, McGrau, Wendelken, Cohen (Wm.), O'Shea (C. P.), Lynch (J. M.), Morrison, Hayes (Max), Foster, Berger, Triplett, Cosgrove, White (William), Moyer, Hirsch, Shaver, Lavery, Sawyer, Mangin, Killian—5,586 votes.

For Feeney—Schaefer, Klapetsky, Noschang, Smith (Geo. K.), Shanessy, Tobin, Lovely, Walls, Lowell, Meade, Kemper, Ward (E. F.), Priestersbach, Zapp, Buchanan, Hoeneck, Brady, Brockowsky, Fyfe, Canavan, Gengenbach, Tveitmoie, Gompers, Tracy, Wood, Barnes, Clerks' delegation (376 votes), Sherman, Sullivan (M. J.), Burns, Nelson, Feeney, Steam Engineers' delegation (44 votes), Healy, Rickert, Hagan, Wolff, Hayes (D. A.), Beegan, Morris (J. J.), Duncan, Lyons, O'Brien (W. J.), Lillen, Smith (J. W.), Hotel and Restaurant Employees' delegation (247 votes), Sullivan (D. P.), McSorley, De Villiers, Keefe (D. J.), Barter, Joyce, O'Connell, Ireland, Warner, Hamerstrom, May, Schmidt, Murray, Mine Workers' delegation (1841 votes), Molders' delegation (200 votes), Weber, Miller (Owen), Carey, Wilson (James), Dold, Helle, Murphy, Spencer, Clark, McKee, Higgins, Mulcahy (Thomas), Dinan, Tanquary, Ramsay, Mahon, Orr, Cornelius, Frazier, Macarthur, Furuseth, Penje, Brown (J. G.), White (E. A.), Hart, Maloney (P.), Lennon, Keane, Lindow, Rosenthal, Mulcahy (D. D.), Kidd, Braunschweig, Miller (E. W.), Thomas (H. D.), Smith (W. S.), Hepp, Frayne, Kreyling, Dowler, Leavitt, Moffit (C. M.), Stewart, Bell, McCaslin, Alves, Dale—9,029 votes.

On motion of Delegate Lavery Delegate Feeney was declared elected unanimously.

Delegate Hess placed Pittsburg in nomination as the city for the holding of the next Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate D. J. Sullivan seconded the nomination.

Delegate Kreyling placed St. Louis, Mo., in nomination.

Delegate Lennon placed Toronto, Canada, in nomination.

J. R. O'Brien placed Niagara Falls, N. Y., in nomination.

Delegate Wiseman seconded the nomination of St. Louis.

Delegate Burns seconded the nomination of Toronto.

Delegate D. A. Hayes seconded the nomination of Pittsburg.

Delegate Swartz seconded the nomination of Pittsburg.

When the nominations were closed, on motion, it was decided that the city receiving the highest number of

votes upon the first ballot should be selected as the city for holding the next Convention.

For Pittsburgh—Schaerer, Klapetsky, Smith (G. K.), Kemper, Ward, Priest-ersbach, Zepp, Buchanan, Hoeneck, Brady, Brockowsky, Duffy (Frank), Swartz, Yarnell, Zaring, Guerin, Fyfe, Gompers, Tracy, Wood, Barnes, Cook, Donnelly (P. J.), Feeney, Ketter, Ham-mill, Glass, Monaghan, Healy, Tan-shamp, Morton, Kentzell, Jacoby, Hayes (D. A.), Beegan, Duncan, Lyons, O'Brien (W. J.), Lillien, Smith (J. W.), Kenehan, Fitzpatrick, Sullivan (D. P.), McSorley, De Villiers, Sweeney, O'Connell, Warn-er, Ireland, Hamerstrom, Downey, Pat-tison, Heron, Murray (D. J.), Mitchell, Wilson (W. B.), Lewis, Ryan (W. D.), Haskins, Fahy, Dempsey, Bahlhorn, Sullivan, Campbell, Finan, Lowe, Wil-son (James), Dold, Helle, Murphy (J. P.), Spencer, Clark, McKee, Tanquary, Ramsay, Mahon, Orr, Cornelius, Fraz-ier, Macarthur, Furuseth, Penje, West-oby, White, Hart, Maloney, (P.), Fitzsim-mons, Flood, McGraw, Wendelken, Cohen (Wm.), O'Shea (C. P.), Golden, Lynch (J. M.), Morrison, Hayes (Max), Foster, Berger, Rosenthal, Mulcahy (D. D.), Kidd, Braunschweig, Miller (E. W.), Cosgrove, Hirsch, Driscoll, Grant, Thomas (H. D.), Hess, Rentelman, Lea-vitt, Moffitt (C. M.), Stewart, McSher-ry, Bell, Mangan, O'Leary, Alves, Pa-celli, Dale, Killian—9841 votes.

For St. Louis—Shanessy, Grimes, Conroy, Brown (Edward), Jaeger, Mor-ris (J. J.), Sullivan (T. J.), Sullivan (Jere), Wharton, Reichenbacher, Wise-man, Weber, Miller (Owen), Carey, Kreyling—1230 votes.

For Toronto—Slocum, McDade, Tob-in, Lovely, Walls, Lowell, Meade, Can-avan, Gengenbach, Tveitmo, Sherman, Sullivan (M. J.), Burns, Nelson, Kel-lington, Rickert, Hagen, Wolff, Keefe (D. J.), May, Schmidt, Brown (J. G.), Lennon, Keane, Lindow, Michel, Smith (W. S.), Hepp, Wood, Sawyer, McCas-lin—2052 votes.

For Niagara Falls—Noschang, Mac-farlane, O'Brien (J. R.), Morris (Max), Devine, Robinson, Barter, Joyce, Keough, O'Neill, Metcalf—1414 votes.

For Porto Rico—Timilty—1 vote.

For New York—Brown (Morris)—1 vote.

The Committee on Resolutions contin-ued its report, as follows:

Resolution No. 108.—By Delegate D. D. Driscoll of the Central Labor Union of Boston:

WHEREAS, A difference exists between the Steam Fitters and Plumbers in many cities which is detrimental to organized labor; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the delegates repre-senting both crafts select one man each, and said two men select the third man, and each side submit their whole matter to said committee, whose decision shall be final.

The committee finds that this reso-lution is at variance with consti-

tutional law (Art. III, Section 2) and the action of the Louisville Convention (fourth full paragraph of proceedings, page 185), and therefore not properly before either this committee or the Convention.

Moved and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Driscoll spoke in support of the resolution.

Delegate Duncan raised the point of order that the question was not prop-erly before this Convention and could not be discussed.

The Chair declared the point of or-der well taken.

Report of committee concurred in.

Delegate Duncan read the following from the Constitution of the A. F. of L., and the report of the Grievance Committee adopted at the Louisville Convention in support of his point of order:

ARTICLE III.

Section 11.—No grievance shall be con-sidered by any Convention that has been decided by a previous Convention, except upon the recommendation of the Executive Council, nor shall any grievance be considered where the par-ties thereto have not previously held a conference and attempted to adjust the same themselves.

LOUISVILLE PROCEEDINGS.

Second.—When a dispute has once been decided upon by this Convention, neither party shall have the right to introduce it again for the period of three years unless it can convince the Executive Council, previous to the meeting of the annual Convention, that it has new evi-dence of an essen-tial character at its dis-posal, or that conditions have so changed that the interest of the general move-ment would be best served by the re-opening of the case. If there be suf-ficient merit in these representations, in the judgment of the Executive Council they shall recommend its further con-sideration to the Convention, or give it consideration themselves, if agreeable to the parties interested.

Third.—That the American Federation of Labor shall hereafter refuse to decide questions of jurisdiction involving Na-tional or International affiliated bodies unless by consent of the opposing inter-ests, and with the understanding that each is willing to accept the decision of the American Federation of Labor as a final settlement of the dispute.

Resolution No. 156.—By J. B. Dale of the Ship Keepers' Union No. 8970, Val-lejo, Cal.:

WHEREAS, The Ship Keepers on the Mare Island Navy Yard were, prior to August 20, 1900, compelled by the rul-

ing of those in authority, to work an average of twelve hours for a day's pay (in violation of the eight-hour law) after said 20th day of August, 1900, by a decision of the Secretary of the Navy, the hours of said Ship Keepers were reduced to eight for a day's pay, thereby confessing that when compelled to work twelve hours we worked an excess of four hours of overtime for each calendar day, and that

WHEREAS, That said Ship Keepers have made demand upon the proper authority to pay for overtime for this excess of four hours for each calendar day so worked, yet the Auditor for the Navy Department has persistently refused to audit our claim for said overtime, though the fact has been called to his attention that the claims of Ship Keepers at other navy yards have been paid for this overtime in former years; and

WHEREAS, Congressman Metcalf, on the 18th day of March, 1904, introduced a bill in the House of Representatives, Bill No. 14171, referring to the Court of Claims the claim of the Ship Keepers at Mare Island, California, to the Committee of Claims; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor at its Twenty-fourth Annual Convention now in session at Lyric Hall, San Francisco, Cal., have thoroughly investigated this claim of the Ship Keepers' Union No. 8970, A. F. of L., and being fully convinced of the justness of the same, do hereby endorse the same, and earnestly urge the Law and Legislative Committee of the A. F. of L. to use all means within their power to aid the attorneys for the Ship Keepers, Messrs. Herbert and Micon, at Washington, D. C., in the effort the said firm is making to have an equitable adjustment of the Claim of the Ship Keepers.

Committee recommends reference to the Executive Council to have the purpose of the resolution carried into effect.

Moved and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in. Agreed to.

Resolution No. 157.—By Delegates James F. Grimes of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners:

WHEREAS, In the proper embellishment of our towns and cities, by parks, monuments, ornamental buildings, boulevards and driveways, there is too frequently an utter neglect in the removal of unsanitary and unhealthful conditions in the less favored localities, and

WHEREAS, In our opinion one of the first duties of town and city governments is to make wholesome, by good drainage, paving, water supply, and correct tenement house construction, those portions of cities and towns, that are now neglected in these respects, thus imperiling the health and happiness of the working people; therefore be it

RESOLVED, In the interest of the poor and well-to-do also, town and municipal councils should give greater legislative

attention with adequate appropriations, for the removal of these evil conditions in the less favored localities, and be it further

RESOLVED, That the labor unions by supporting candidates pledged in advance, to the support of a necessary and wise ordinance, according with the foregoing principles, will materially advance the health conditions and material prosperity of the country, and those of the American Federation of Labor in this Convention assembled, recommends these principles to its affiliated National, State, District and Local bodies.

Committee recommends adoption.

The recommendation of the committee concurred in.

On the telegram to President Gompers from John W. Foster, as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19, 1904.
Samuel Gompers, care American Federation of Labor, San Francisco, Cal.:

Arbitration treaties with France, Germany, England, Mexico and other powers will be sent to Senate in December. Can you not get them endorsed by Federation.

(Signed.) JOHN W. FOSTER.

The committee recommends re-endorsement of the principle of arbitration between nations, and refer the special treaties mentioned to the Executive Council for consideration and support if found satisfactory.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

RESOLVED, That this Convention expresses its sincere appreciation of the generous hospitality and universal cordiality with which the delegates have been greeted by the citizens of California. Our thanks are especially due to the union men and women of San Francisco, to the Mayor of this city, and to the press, local and national, for the many courtesies extended us. We assure the members of the local committee of arrangements that we shall carry back from the Golden Gate abundant and pleasant memories, largely contributed to by their efforts, and that joined to our recollections of your land of fruits and flowers, of your salubrious climate and beautiful scenery, will be the grateful memory of the many kindnesses shown us by yourselves and your colleagues.

JAMES DUNCAN, Chairman,
W. D. RYAN,
J. C. BALHORN,
RICHARD D. METCALF,
ARCHIE GRANT,
DENNIS MULCAHY,
SANTIAGO IGLESIAS,
JOHN SLOCUM,
WM. COHEN,
FRANK B. MONAGHAN,
FRANK K. FOSTER, Secretary.

Moved that the report of the committee as acted upon be adopted as a whole and the committee discharged. Agreed to.

Delegate Mangan read the following communication, which on motion was ordered printed in the Proceedings:

CHICAGO, ILL., March 1, 1904.

Mr. E. N. Nockels, Secretary Chicago Federation of Labor, 155 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.:

Dear Sir and Brother:

Your favor of the 27th has been laid before the Executive Board of the United Association now in session in this city, and on motion the acting Secretary was instructed to write you in reply, stating that our organization stands ready to meet a committee from the National Association at any time or place such a meeting can be arranged.

We feel, however, that since your Chicago Federation has initiated this matter, that you should call the meeting, and we would be especially pleased if you could so arrange a meeting as to occur before the adjournment of our executive session and the departure of the Board from Chicago.

Fraternally yours,

(Signed.) WM. J. SPENCER.

Delegate Mangan also desired that it be recorded that his organization stands ready to comply with above request.

Delegate Devine for the Committee on Resolutions submitted the following:

Resolution No. 161.—By Delegate I. Jacoby of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union:

WHEREAS, Continuous attacks of organized employers have greatly embarrassed the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and have weakened a number of its locals, especially so the locals situated in Chicago, Ill., and Cleveland, Ohio, during the past year; and

WHEREAS, It is imperative for the future welfare of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union that its locals in Chicago, Ill., and Cleveland, Ohio, be placed on a better footing and receive the full support of organized labor to that end, and

WHEREAS, For the reasons aforementioned the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is unable to render its locals in Chicago, Ill., and Cleveland, Ohio, the necessary assistance required in reorganizing and strengthening the same; therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor assembled in Twenty-fourth Annual Convention in San Francisco, Cal., that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to render the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union such assistance as may be necessary and as may be agreed upon between the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the general officers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to carry out the objects herein set forth.

The committee recommends that this matter be referred to the Executive Council.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

On motion it was decided that the report of the committee, as acted upon, be adopted as a whole and the committee discharged.

Delegate Spencer for the Committee on Building Trades submitted the following report:

To the American Federation of Labor in Convention Assembled:

Your Committee on Building Trades to whom was referred that part of the Executive Council's Report dealing with the Structural Building Trades Alliance, which reads as follows:

STRUCTURAL BUILDING TRADES ALLIANCE.

An alliance of the above title was instituted during the past year. We have made inquiries regarding its aims and purposes and have had it explained to us by its Secretary, Vice-President Spencer. We are informed by him that it is not intended to be in rivalry or antagonism to the American Federation of Labor, nor to the Building Trades Sections, which we have recommended to, and which have been instituted by, many central bodies.

We are not in a position at this time to express definite judgment as to the result of the work of this alliance. Of course, we favor and encourage the closest possible co-operation between kindred trades in all industries, experience having demonstrated the good results accomplished thereby. It was for that purpose that the New Orleans Convention provided for the election of a committee on Building trades; such a committee was appointed and reported to the Boston Convention.

If an alliance of the character re-

ferred to was advisable, we are of the opinion that it should have been reported to that Convention. We are confident that the delegates to the Boston Convention would have given their assurance of sympathetic approval and co-operation to any proposition calculated to advance the interests of the building trades.

We can only express the hope that the Structural Building Trades Alliance, as formed, will so conform its work as to co-operate with, rather than divide from, the make-up and the purposes of the American Federation of Labor.

The committee begs leave to report as follows:

That the entire matter has been carefully considered by us. The objects, aims, desires, principles, preamble and methods of the Alliance have also been minutely investigated.

Despite the sounding note of alarm in the Executive Council's Report, we find that the Structural Building Trades Alliance is a friendly body, willing to encourage and maintain fraternal relations with all existing recognized Central Bodies, particularly desirous of co-operating with them, and more than pronounced in its preamble as to the absolute necessity of the centralization of all organized wage-workers.

There is nothing that we can find in its make-up that is antagonistic to the American Federation of Labor. On the contrary, we are informed that its Board of Governors are willing and desirous of meeting with the officers and Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of creating a better understanding and a closer affiliation.

Some of the objects of the Structural Building Trades Alliance are:

To avoid strikes,

To prevent internal strife and friction in the Building Trades.

To keep agreements inviolate.

To substitute arbitration in the settlement of trade disputes.

To oppose the formation of dual and rival bodies in the Building Trades.

To assist only such Unions as are affiliated with their respective National or International Unions.

To give international sympathetic support to all trades affiliated, where

the Local Boards fail in their efforts to adjust difficulties.

These objects we commend, and hope that at no distant date the Structural Building Trades Alliance may become part and parcel of the American Federation of Labor, and we further recommend that the President of the American Federation of Labor and the Executive Council use their best efforts and energies to accomplish that end.

During the past year efforts have been made in many localities to secure a closer federation of the Building Trades in order to obtain better conditions for the men employed in the building industry and to further secure the unqualified establishment of the eight hour work day.

It is to be regretted that we have not secured the co-operation of two of the most important International Unions of Building Mechanics, viz., the Brick Layers' and Masons' International Union and the Operative Plasterers, who for some reason best known to themselves continue to remain unidentified with the centralized forces of the American Labor movement. It is to be hoped, however, that through the friendly offices of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., coupled with the friendly influences of Associated Building Trades, that these two organizations will join hands with their fellow-workmen on the Building and thus complete the establishment of the American Federation of Labor in the Building Industry throughout the country.

Your committee is of the opinion that an earnest effort should be made by all affiliated organizations and subordinate Central Bodies to abolish the contract system on all public Building work, be it Municipal, County, State or National.

The evils of the contract system have been so often demonstrated and are so manifest, there is no occasion at this time to warrant comment at any great length. Aside from declaring that in the minds of your committee the day work system, under proper supervision and management will not only greatly reduce the cost of public work, but will at the same time guarantee to the

public a higher and better grade of workmanship.

We also desire to call the attention of the American Federation of Labor to the lack of suitable mechanics' lien laws or the non-enforcement of them where they have been enacted. The Building Trades especially suffer for want of suitable lien laws in various States, and we feel it incumbent to draw your attention to the necessity of instructing affiliated and subordinate bodies to urge the enactment of such laws as will give the mechanic and laborer the prior claim on liens. We feel called upon to emphasize the urgency of bending every effort in this direction, and appeal for united co-operation to protect the workingmen from designing contractors and employers.

We are called upon at this time to reiterate our belief in the necessity to secure the enactment of municipal and State ordinances for the proper protection of life and limb of the men engaged in building construction and repair work. Too often are the lives of our workmen sacrificed by the erection of cheap and improper scaffolding, without regard to the injuries often sustained.

This is a matter of more than passing moment, and your committee is of the opinion that all Central Bodies should insist upon the enactment of such precautionary measures as will safeguard the lives of our members.

And in this connection we are called upon to remind you that the Legislative Committees of the Central Bodies should stand instructed to secure the passage of a sound and practical Employers' Liability Act that will make the employer liable for injuries sustained through his carelessness or in-

difference to the reckless exposure of his workmen.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. J. SPENCER, Chairman,
HERMAN LILIEN,
O. A. TVEITMOE,
FRANK FEENEY,
E. V. HOENECK,
THOMAS J. LYONS,
GEORGE C. CAMPBELL,
W. H. SHERMAN
JOSEPH HAMMILL,
EDWARD A. WHITE,
THEODORE PAINE,
W. W. WOODWARD,
WILLIAM FYFE,
HENRY KETTER,
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

On motion, the report of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate O'Brien for the Committee on Labels submitted the following report:

Resolution No. 1.—By Delegate Owen Miller of the American Federation of Musicians:

RESOLVED, That in addition to the regular committee already provided for the President shall appoint a special committee of eleven, to be known as the "Universal Label Committee," to whom shall be referred all resolutions relating to the adoption of a universal label. The members of this committee shall comprise delegates representing trades directly interested in the use of a label; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this committee shall report before the adjournment of the Convention, ways and means for the adoption of such a universal label.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Report of committee concurred in.

The Chair then announced that the business of the Convention was concluded, and on motion the Convention was adjourned sine die.

FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary A. F. of L.

WILL J. FRENCH,
Assistant Secretary.

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LABOR OMNIA VINCIT

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

OF THE

AMERICAN
FEDERATION OF LABOR



HELD AT
PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA
NOVEMBER 13 TO 25 INCLUSIVE
1905



WASHINGTON, D. C.
THE LAW REPORTER PRINTING COMPANY
1905

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OF THE

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OF LABOR

1906

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DELEGATES

TO THE

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate.	Name and address of delegates.
Asbestos Workers, National Association of.....	1	8	Clifford G. Rice, 3200 Boquet st., Pittsburg, Pa.
Bakery and Confectionery Workers.....	3	40	Emil Schaefer, 1155 Mission st., San Francisco, Cal.
		40	Rudolf Schirra, 809 N. Sixth st., Philadelphia, Pa.
		40	A. A. Myrup, 215 N. Morgan st., Chicago, Ill.
		57	W. E. Klapetzky, Box 976, Los Angeles, Cal.
		57	Frank X. Noschang, Box 397, Albany, N. Y.
Barbers' International Union.....	4	57	James C. Shanessy, 603 Burlington Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
		56	Geo. K. Smith, 1072 E. Sixteenth st., Oakland, Cal.
Bill Posters and Billers.....	1	14	Geo. W. Lowry, Bijou Theater, Pittsburg, Pa.
Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of.....	2	50	J. W. Kline, 570-585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
		50	P. H. Cummins, 42 McDowell st., Amsterdam, N. Y.
Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders..	1	134	George F. Dunn, 314 Portsmouth Bldg., Kansas City, Kan.
		64	Collis Lovely, 434 Albany Bldg., Boston, Mass.
Boot and Shoe Workers.....	5	64	Chas. L. Baine, 431 Albany Bldg., Boston, Mass.
		64	Arthur J. Whaley, 122 Glenwood st., Rochester, N. Y.
		64	Emmet T. Walls, Box 409, Brockton, Mass.
		64	George Bury, 517 Metts st., Cincinnati, Ohio.
		85	Louis Kemper, Odd Fellows' Temple, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Brewery Workmen, International Union of United.....	4	85	August Priestersbach, Odd Fellows' Temple, Cincinnati, Ohio.
		85	Fred Zepp, 538 1/2 Pearl st., Cleveland, Ohio.
		85	Edmund F. Ward, 1117 Columbus ave., Boston, Mass.
Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers...	2	21	Chas. Hank. Room 12, 151 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.
		20	Frank Butterworth, 711 Preston st., Philadelphia, Pa.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers...	3	34	John T. Butler, 116 E. North st., Buffalo, N. Y.
		33	O. H. Hill, 431 E. Forty-seventh st., Chicago, Ill.
		33	H. W. Legleitner, 1612 Roland st., S. S., Pittsburg, Pa.
		205	Frank Duffy, Box 187, Indianapolis, Ind.
		205	James F. Grimes, 1012 McKinney st., Houston, Tex.
		205	William B. MacFarlane, 286 Potomac ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Carpenters, United Brotherhood of.....	7	205	A. M. Swartz, 1411 Sandusky st., Allegheny City, Pa.
		204	Wm. D. Huber, Box 187, Indianapolis, Ind.
		204	John Zaring, General Delivery, Los Angeles, Cal.
		204	Samuel Yarnell, Douglas, Ariz.
Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society.....	1	48	A. C. Sanders, 167 Church st., Toronto, Can.
Carriage and Wagon Workers' International.....	1	32	Peter Damm, 536 E. Eighty-ninth st., New York City.
Carvers' Association, Wood.....	1	16	John S. Henry, 122 1/2 Third ave., New York City.

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate.	Name and address of delegates.
Car Workers, International Association of.....	1	50	P. F. Richardson, 856 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill.
Cement Workers, American Brotherhood of.....	1	86	Hugh Falvey, 8101 Benson st., Chicago, Ill.
		104	Samuel Gompers, 423 G st. N. W., Washington, D. C.
Cigarmakers' International Union.....	4	104	Thos. F. Tracy, 11 Appleton st., Boston, Mass.
		108	James Wood, 1816 Walnut st., Cincinnati, Ohio.
		108	J. Mahlon Barnes, Boylston Bldg., 200 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill.
		100	John R. O'Brien, 81½ W. Eagle st., Buffalo, N. Y.
Clerks' International Protective Association, Retail.....	5	100	Max Morris, Box 1581, Denver, Colo.
		100	Herman Robinson, 25 Third ave., New York City.
		100	A. B. Loebeberg, 47 E. Main st., Decatur, Ill.
		100	D. F. Manning, 423 G. st. N. W. Washington, D. C.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers.....	1	26	Max Zuckerman, 319-221 Seventh st., New York City.
Commercial Telegraphers' Union.....	1	20	Michael J. Reidy, Thomas Park, Boston, Mass.
Coopers' International Union.....	2	28	Patrick J. Donnelly, 14 Bickford ave., Boston, Mass.
		28	Henry Bablitz, 2820 Union ave., Chicago, Ill.
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	3	70	F. J. McNulty, Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C.
		70	Wm. E. Kennedy, 1256 New Jersey ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.
		70	Stephen Fay, 2180 Gresham st., Chicago, Ill.
Elevator Constructors, International Union of.....	1	22	Frank Feeney, 819 Pierce st., Philadelphia Pa.
Engineers, International Union of Steam.....	3	50	R. A. McKee, 222-3 Masonic Temple, Peoria, Ill.
		58	P. C. Winn, 1668 N. Sawyer ave., Chicago, Ill.
		58	J. W. Wood, City Hall, St. Louis, Mo.
Firemen, International Brotherhood of Stationary.....	3	41	Timothy Healy, 193 Bowery, New York City.
		41	C. L. Shamp, 2502 N. Eighteenth st., Omaha, Neb.
Flour and Cereal Mill Employees.....	1	40	J. W. Morton, 70 N. Paulina st., Chicago, Ill.
Freight Handlers and Warehousemen	1	9	A. E. Kellington, 406 Corn Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.
		84	J. Flannery, care J. J. Flynn, 210 S. Halstead st., Chicago, Ill.
Garment Workers, United.....	4	80	Thos. A. Rickert, 206 La Salle st., Chicago, Ill.
		80	Robert Noren, 206 La Salle st., Chicago, Ill.
		80	M. J. Chambers, care Rooms 116-117 Bible House, New York City.
Garment Workers, Ladies.....	1	79	Victor Altman, 820 Clinton st., Buffalo, N. Y.
Glass Bottle Blowers.....	2	18	B. Schleinger, 25 Third ave., New York City.
		85	D. A. Hayes, 830 Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Glass Snappers.....	1	35	Harry Jenkins, 451 Bluff st., Alton, Ill.
		12	James J. Towey, Kane, Pa.
Granite Cutters.....	3	35	James Duncan, Hancock Bldg., Quincy, Mass.
		34	Thos. J. Lyons, Vinal Haven, Me.
		34	William J. O'Brien, 411 E. Fifty-seventh st., New York City.
Grinders, Pocket Knife Blade.....	1	2	Thomas Lockwood, Walden, N. Y.
		29	John A. Moffitt, 11 Waverly Place, New York City.
Hatters, United.....	3	23	James P. Maher, 11 Waverly Place, New York City.
		23	Frank P. Shalvoy, 11 Waverly Place, New York City.
Hod Carriers and Building Laborers...	2	24	Herman Lillen, 6688 Evans ave., Chicago, Ill.
		23	H. A. Stemburgh, Rooms 81-82 Weltung Block, Syracuse, N. Y.
Horseshoers, Intl. Union of.....	2	21	Roady Kennehan, 1548 Wasee st., Denver, Colo.
		21	John Fitzpatrick, 3421 Parnell ave., Chicago, Ill.

DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

v

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate.	Name and address of delegates.
Hotel and Restaurant Employees.....	4	97 97 97 96	T. J. Sullivan, 82 Franklin ave., Hartford, Conn. Jere L. Sullivan, Commercial Tribune Bldg., Cincinnati, O. W. H. Foster, 217 No. Water st., Decatur, Ill. Thos. S. Farrell, 242 Champlain st., Cleveland, O.
Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers.....	1	100	John Pierce, Pittsburg, Pa.
Jewelry Workers, International.....	1	7	George Brady, Box 447, Providence, R. I.
Lathers, Wood, Wire, and Metal.....	2	22 21	Wm. McSorley, 518 Superior Bldg., Cleveland, O. Wm. C. Davio, 83 Prospect St., Cleveland, O.
Laundry Workers, Shirt, Waist and L. U.....	1	46	Mrs. Mae Keough, 19 Oregon ave., Chicago, Ill.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods.....	1	40	E. J. Baker, 28 Fountain ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Leather Workers, Amalgamated.....	1	10 96	John Roach, Box 414, Newark, N. J. Daniel J. Keefe, Elks' Temple Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
Longshoremen's International Union..	5	96 96 95 95	Henry C. Barter, Elks' Temple Bldg., Detroit, Mich. Thos. Harrison, 2119 Annunciation st., New Orleans, La. Cornelius Wild, 71 Main st., Buffalo, N. Y. James Walsh, 620 Second ave. east, Duluth, Minn.
Machine Printers and Color Mixers.....	1	4	Wm. N. Drinkwater, care Hotel Brighton, New Brighton, Pa.
Machinists, International Association of.....	4	122 121 121 121	James O'Connell, 406 McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C. J. J. Creamer, 619 China st., Richmond, Va. Geo. H. Warner, Room 208, 128 Liberty st., New York City. Arthur E. Ireland, 1929 University ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Maintenance of Way Employees.....	2	60 59	John T. Wilson, Benoist Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. C. Boyle, Benoist Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
Marble Workers.....	1	19	J. S. Carder, 38 Cleveland ave., Rutland, Vt.
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen...	2	81 81	M. Donnelly, 985 W. Fifty-fourth Place, Chicago, Ill. H. L. Eichelberger, 25 Third ave., New York City.
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, and Brass Workers.....	1	108	A. B. Grout, Germania Bank Bldg., New York City.
Metal Workers, Sheet.....	3	44 48 48	P. J. Downey, 325 Nelson Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. Hugh Frayne, Box 447, Scranton, Pa. Jos. F. Connolly, 1631 Seventeenth st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mine Managers and Assistants.....	1	2	David Ross, care Wm. Scalfie, 1600 E. Cook st., Springfield, Ill.
Mine Workers, United.....	7	375 374 374 374 374 374 374	John Mitchell, 1101 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. W. B. Wilson, 1101 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. T. L. Lewis, 1101 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. W. D. Ryan, Marine Bank Bldg., Springfield, Ill. John Fahy, Exchange Hotel, Shamokin, Pa. John T. Dempsey, 407 Pauli Bldg., Scranton, Pa. Patrick Dolan, 426 Diamond st., Pittsburg, Pa.
Molders' Union, Iron.....	4	75 75 75 75	Jos. F. Valentine, Box 699, Cincinnati, Ohio. M. J. Keough, 38 James st., Green Island, N. Y. John P. Frey, Box 699, Cincinnati, Ohio. Alex. R. Mitchell, 49 Hallowell st., Westmount, Montreal, Quebec.

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate.	Name and address of delegates.
Musicians, American Federation of.....	4	77 77 77 109 109 108	Joseph N. Weber, 1344 Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio. Owen Miller, 3535 Pine st., St. Louis, Mo. Eugene A. Johnson, 177 E. One hundred and second street, New York City. David A. Carey, 95 Markham st., Toronto, Can. J. C. Bahlhorn, Drawer 199, Lafayette, Ind. Archy Grant, 378 Elk st., Buffalo, N. Y. Jacob Tazelaar, Room 45, 3 E. Seventeenth st., New York City.
Painters and Decorators.....	5	108 108 108	Harry F. Sheehan, 927 Mission st., San Francisco, Cal. Frank Curran, care Drawer 199, Lafayette, Ind. John M. Stoughton, Ft. Edward, N. Y.
Paper Makers.....	1	50	James Wilson, 25 Third ave., New York City.
Pattern Makers' League.....	1	86	Harry McCloskey, 580 Gates st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Pavers and Hammermen.....	1	10	James G. Cain, 1 Beekman st., New York City.
Photo-Engravers' Union.....	1	22	Chas. Doid, 849 N. Irving ave., Chicago, Ill.
Piano and Organ Workers.....	1	90	Edward L. Jordan, Ballston, Va.
Plate Printers' Union.....	1	11 50	Wm. J. Spencer, The Dayton Arcade, Dayton, Ohio.
Plumbers, Gas, and Steam Fitters.....	3	50 50 50	E. W. Leonard, 720 Eastern ave., Schenectady, N. Y. John R. Alpine, 111 H st., So. Boston, Mass. Thomas J. Duffy, Box 50, E. Liverpool, Ohio.
Potters, Operative.....	2	28 28	Harry Hallie, 318 N. Market st., Kokomo, Ind.
Print Cutters' Association.....	1	4 48	Ernest J. Dix, 1934 Moore st., Philadelphia, Pa. Marlin P. Higgins, 35 Washington st., Charlestown, Mass.
Printing Pressmen.....	4	48 42 42 42	John A. Powell, 562 Lowell st., Pittsburg, Pa. William Steshla, 6711 Kelly st., Pittsburg, Pa. Thomas A. Means, Box 579, Pittsburg, Pa.
Quarryworkers.....	1	38 50	P. F. McCarthy, Scampini Bldg., Barre, Vt. L. W. Quick, Star Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
Railroad Telegraphers.....	3	50 50 50	D. G. Ramsay, 1005 Unity Bldg., Chicago, Ill. L. K. Marr, 1702 No. Fifty-second st., Philadelphia, Pa.
Railway Employees, Street and Electric..	3	100 100 100	W. D. Mahon, 45 Hodges Bldg., Detroit, Mich. David J. Reid, 26 Cornelia Court, Chicago, Ill. Wm. B. Fitzgerald, 356 Fourth st., Troy, N. Y.
Seamen's Union, International.....	4	49 49 48 48	William Penje, 122 N. Desplaines st., Chicago, Ill. Andrew Furuseth, cor. East and Mission sts., San Francisco, Cal. Walter MacArthur, cor. East and Mission sts., San Francisco, Cal. C. J. Harrington, 46 Stuart st., San Francisco, Cal.
Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers.....	1	24	Hugh Kirk, 235 Fulton st., Elizabeth, N. J.
State and Tile Roofers' Union.....	1	6	Louis Merriman, care P. M. Mulverhill, 104 Grant st., Pittsburg, Pa.
Stage Employees, Theatrical.....	2	26 27	Lee M. Hart, 552-555 E. State st., Chicago, Ill. Philip Kelly, 1513 Broadway, New York City.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union.	1	28 40 40 46	James J. Freel, 1899 Eighty-fifth st., Brooklyn, N. Y. John E. Lennon, Box 597, Bloomington, Ill. Edward McKeever, Chicago, Ill. Martin J. Noonan, 305½ Church st., Nashville, Tenn.
Tailors, Journeymen.....	4	40 131 131 131	Gust. Soderberg, 104 E. Randolph st., Chicago, Ill. Cornelius P. Shea, 147 Market st., Indianapolis, Ind. C. J. Thompson, 109 W. Twelfth st., Ft. Worth, Texas.
Teamsters, International Brotherhood of.....	6	131 130 130 180	Emmet T. Flood, 302 W. Congress st., Chicago, Ill. Michael O'Donnell, care of Team Drivers' Union, 185 Causway st., Boston, Mass. Harry J. Wendelken, 919 Thompson st., Philadelphia, Pa. John Dody, care of Truck Drivers' Union, 274 E. Madison st., Chicago, Ill.

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate.	Name and address of delegates.
Textile Workers, United.....	2	{ 50 53	John Golden, 222 Corval st., Fall River, Mass. Michael White, 80 Fourth st., Dover, N. H.
Tile Layers and Helpers, Ceramic, Mosaic, and Encaustic.....	1	14	Thos. J. Williams, 536 Graham st., Pittsburg, Pa.
Tin Plate Workers.....	1	14	Geo. Powell, Reddy Block, Wheeling, W. Va.
Tobacco Workers.....	2	{ 27 27	John J. Tierney, 1902 Fisher ave., Louisville, Ky. Anthony McAndrews, 440 Pioneer st., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Typographical Union, International...	5	{ 94 94 94 98 98	James M. Lynch, Newton Claypool Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Frank Morrison, 423 G st., N. W., Washington, D. C. M. S. Hayes, 193 Champlain st., Cleveland, Ohio. Frank K. Foster, 118 Elliot st., Boston, Mass. Victor L. Berger, 614 State st., Milwaukee, Wis.
Upholsterers' International Union.....	1	28	Anton J. Engel, 28 Greenwood Terrace Chicago, Ill.
Wood Workers, Amalgamated.....	4	{ 50 50 50 50	Thos. I. Kidd, 2170 Gladys ave., Chicago, Ill. D. D. Mulcahy, 161 Magnolia st., Detroit, Mich. Richard Braunschweig, 1519 Milwaukee ave., Chicago, Ill. Edward W. Miller, 581 W. Chicago ave., Chicago, Ill.
Alabama Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Ed. Flynn, Pratt City, Ala.
Arkansas Federation of Labor.....	1	1	S. F. Brackney, Ft. Smith, Ark.
California Federation of Labor.....	1	1	H. M. Alexander, care of "Town Talk," Second st., San Francisco, Cal.
Connecticut Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Stephen Charters, Ansonia, Conn.
Florida State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	J. A. Roberts, Box 48, Ybor City Station, Tampa, Fla.
Georgia Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Wm. S. Wier, 14½ N. Forsyth st., Atlanta, Ga.
Illinois Federation of Labor.....	1	1	A. J. Dean, 104 E. Randolph st., Chicago, Ill.
Indian and Oklahoma Territories Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Peter Hanratty, Box 195, So. McAlester, I. T.
Iowa Federation of Labor.....	1	1	George F. Tucker, Lyons F. O., Clinton, Ia.
Kentucky Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Chas. Peetz, 418 Second st., Louisville, Ky.
Maine State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Philip J. Byrne, Maine Hotel, Auburn, Me.
Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Francis J. Clarke, 145 Nilsson st., Brockton, Mass.
Michigan Federation of Labor.....	1	1	David S. Jones, 100 Champlain st., Detroit, Mich.
Missouri State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	E. T. Behrens, 1200 E. Third st., Sedalia, Mo.
New Jersey State Federation of Labor...	1	1	John T. Cogrove, 14 Willow st., Newark, N. J.
New York State Federation of Labor...	1	1	M. J. Watkins, 900 N. Tioga st., Ithaca, N. Y.
North Carolina Federation of Labor...	1	1	W. E. Faison, Raleigh, N. C.
Ohio Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Fred B. Hobby, 242 Champlain ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	James E. Jones.
Texas Federation of Labor.....	1	1	W. T. Wall, 2120 Kane st., Houston, Tex.
Virginia State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	W. A. Davis, Box 511, Norfolk, Va.
West Virginia Federation of Labor.....	1	1	M. Mahoney.
Akron (Ohio) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	F. A. Miller, Akron, Ohio.
Allentown (Pa.) Central Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	Fred C. Fatzinger, 534 Tilghman st., Allentown, Pa.
Atlanta (Ga.) Federation of Trades.....	1	1	Dennis Lindsay, 4½ W. Forsyth st., Atlanta, Ga.
Augusta, Hallowell, and Gardiner (Me.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	William J. Skehan, 325 Water st., Augusta, Me.
Bellefonte (Ill.) Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	James Conroy, 1028 Franklin ave., Belleville, Ill.
Boston (Mass.) Central Labor Union...	1	1	Philip H. Sweet, 8 Leverett st., Boston, Mass.
Bridgeport (Conn.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Geo. B. Coddington, Box 616, Bridgeport, Conn.
Birmingham (Ala.) Trades Council.....	1	1	Arch McMillivray, 2116 Fifth ave., Birmingham, Ala.

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate.	Name and address of delegates.
Buffalo (N. Y.) Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	John J. Joyce, 154 Sandusky, st., Buffalo, N. Y.
Chicago (Ill.) Federation of Labor.....	1	1	A. Johannsen, 5935 Sophia st., Austin, Ill.
Chicago Heights (Ill.) Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	John Willaner, Chicago Road 1, Chicago, Heights, Ill.
Cincinnati (Ohio) Central Labor Council.....	1	1	Frank L. Rist, 1307 Vine st., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cleveland (Cuyahoga County), Ohio United Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	H. D. Thomas, 422-26 Superior st., Cleveland, Ohio.
Clinton, Lyons (Ia.), and Fulton (Ill.) Labor Congress.....	1	1	George C. Campbell, 708 S. Seventh st., Lyons, Iowa.
Conneaut (Ohio) Central Labor Union Connellsville (Pa.) Central Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	Geo. H. Shoop, 537 Liberty st., Conneaut, Ohio.
Coshocton (Ohio) Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	M. O. Hopwood, Connellsville, Pa.
Cumberland (Md.) Trades Council.....	1	1	Edwin P. Miller, 742 Elm st., Coshocton, Ohio.
Davenport (Ia.) Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	Chas. O. Roemer, 6 S. Mechanic st., Cumberland, Md.
Decatur (Ill.) Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	Henry H. Boettger, 1522 W. Locust st., Davenport, Ia.
Denison (Tex.) Labor Trades Council..	1	1	Eugene Linxweiler, 112 W. Prairie st., Decatur, Ill.
Denver (Colo.) Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	H. C. Fuller, 1231 Woodward st., Denison, Tex.
Detroit (Mich.) Council of Trades and Labor Unions.....	1	1	Otto F. Thum, 2303 Emerson st., Denver, Colo.
DuBois (Pa.) Central Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	David Kiely, 27 Navarre st., Detroit, Mich.
East Liverpool (Ohio) Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	G. Milton Alcorn, 18 E. Weber ave., DuBois, Pa.
East Palestine (Ohio) Trades Council... Elizabeth, N. J. (Union co.), Trades Council.....	1	1	Wm. Cope, 208 Ambrose Ave., East Liverpool, Ohio.
Fort Edward (N. Y.) Trades Assembly.....	1	1	T. J. Morron, East Palestine, Ohio.
Franklin (Pa.) Central Labor Council Hanover and McSherrystown (Pa.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Henry Zimmerman, 871 Elizabeth ave., Elizabeth, N. J.
Jamestown (N. Y.) Central Labor Council.....	1	1	James F. Fitzgerald, Fort Edward, N. Y.
Joplin (Mo.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	William J. Weiter, Franklin, Pa.
Kansas City (Mo.) Industrial Council..	1	1	Henry J. Adams, care Box 98, McSherrystown, Pa.
Lancaster (Pa.) Central Labor Union.. Lansing (Mich.) Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	Herbert S. Whiteman, Box 462, Jamestown, N. Y.
Lawrence (Mass.) Central Labor Union	1	1	Thomas J. Sheriden, 2313 Hill st., Joplin, Mo.
McKeesport (Pa.) Council of Labor.....	1	1	John T. Smith, 825 Central st., Kansas City, Mo.
Minneapolis (Minn.) Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	E. E. Greenawalt, 438 Nevin st., Lancaster, Pa.
Montreal (Can.) Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	A. M. Bower, Box 381, Lansing, Mich.
Nashville (Tenn.) Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	Robert S. Maloney, 115 Jackson st., Lawrence, Mass.
Newark (Ohio) Trades Union and Labor Council.....	1	1	Frank P. Boyd, 2101 Sylvan ave., McKeesport, Pa.
Newark, N. J., (Essex Co.), Trades Council.....	1	1	A. G. Bainbridge, care J. L. Chapman, "The Union," Minneapolis, Minn.
			A. Garlepy, 239 Hotel de Ville ave., Montreal, Can.
			A. E. Hill, care Labor Advocate, Nashville, Tenn.
			William T. Curry, Newark, Ohio.
			John H. McLean, 259 S. Tenth st., Newark, N. J.

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate.	Name and address of delegates.
New Brighton (Pa.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	H. S. Smith, cor. 18th st. and 6th ave., New Brighton, Pa.
New Castle (Pa.) Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	Thos. C. Humphrey, 7 Epworth st., New Castle, Pa.
New London (Conn.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Geo. Goss, 842 Main st., New London, Conn.
New Orleans (La.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	L. J. Obert, New Orleans, La.
New York City Central Federated Union.....	1	1	George Gaillard, care Ernest Bohm, 85 E. Fourth st., New York City.
Omaha (Neb.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Louis V. Guye, 516 No. Thirteenth st., Omaha, Neb.
Painesville (O.) Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	F. L. Milburn, Painesville, O.
Philadelphia (Pa.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	John M. Love, 232 N. Ninth st., Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg (Pa.) Central Trades Council.	1	1	C. C. Douglas, 7206 Race st., Pittsburg, Pa.
Providence (R. I.) Central Trades and Labor Union.....	1	1	Lawrence A. Grace, 224 Power st., Providence, R. I.
Salem (Ohio) Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	F. A. Haven, 106 E. Sixth st., Salem, Ohio.
Salisbury (N. C.) Central Labor Union..	1	1	G. E. Brookshaw, Box 228, Salisbury, N. C.
San Francisco (Cal.) Labor Council.....	1	1	John O. Walsh, 658 Harrison st., San Francisco, Cal.
Scranton (Pa.) Central Labor Union..	1	1	Nicholas Burke, Scranton, Pa.
Seattle (Wash.) Central Labor Council	1	1	Ed. Rosenberg, Room 8, Colman Block, Seattle, Wash.
Springfield (Ill.) Federation of Labor..	1	1	J. F. Morris, Marine Bank Bldg., Springfield, Ill.
Springfield (Ohio) Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	T. J. Creager, 230 W. Jefferson st., Springfield, Ohio.
Stamford (Conn.) Central Labor Union	1	1	Frank J. Kiernan, Stamford, Conn.
Steubenville (Jefferson County), Ohio, Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	Chas. W. Brownfield, 202 S. Fourth st., Steubenville, Ohio.
St. Joseph (Mo.) Central Labor Council	1	1	C. J. Lund, 820 S. Twenty-fourth st., St. Joseph, Mo.
St. Louis (Mo.) Central Trades and Labor Union.....	1	1	Edward J. McCullen, 1565 Hogan st., St. Louis, Mo.
St. Paul (Minn.) Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	Mat Comerford, St. Paul, Minn.
Tampa (Fla.) Central Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	S. J. Gebhart, 2006 Jefferson st., Tampa, Fla.
Vineland (N. J.) Central Labor Union.	1	1	J. D. Pierce.
Waltham (Mass.) Central Labor Union	1	1	David Goldstein, 81 Worcester st., Boston, Mass.
Washington (D. C.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	N. C. Sprague, 607 E st. N. W., Washington, D. C.
Washington (Pa.) Central Trades Assembly.....	1	1	Thomas Mitchell, Washington, Pa.
Wilkes Barre (Pa.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Chas. Lavin, 71 Kidder st., Wilkes Barre, Pa.
Williamsport (Pa.) Trades Union Assembly.....	1	1	S. Herman Alter, Williamsport, Pa.
Cloth Examiners and Spongers, 11,680...	1	1	Bernard Hoskowitz, 361 Bradford st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Double Drum Holster Runners, 11,275..	1	1	James Henry Foley, 759 East One Hundred and Fiftieth st., New York City.
Drain Layers and Helpers, 10,335.....	1	1	John Cardiff, 618 W. Taylor st., Chicago, Ill.
Factory Truckers and Stock Movers, 11,744.....	1	1	E. Goldswig, 3 Odeon Theater Bldg., Dayton, Ohio.
Federal Labor, 7087.....	1	1	John Bien, Belleville, Ill.
Federal Labor, 7481.....	1	1	James H. Wright, 411 North St., Murphysboro, Ill.
Federal Labor, 10,190.....	1	1	Matt Devett, Berlin, N. H.

DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate.	Name and address of delegates.
Firemen's Protective Associat'n, 11,4	1	8	Frank G. Jones, Pittsburg, Pa.
Gas Workers, 10,038.....	1	1	Michael Flynn, 196 Blackstone st., Providence, R. I.
Grain Workers, 11,407.....	1	1	Ernest Bobm, 65 E. Fourth st., New York City.
Ice Handlers, 8467.....	1	1	Wm. H. Pulsipher, Peoria, Ill.
Newsboys' Protective, 11,566.....	1	1	Ernest Heasley, 419 Kanawha st., Charleston, W. Va.
Newspaper and Mail Deliverers, 9463...	1	9	John R. Dunna, 14 Dover st., New York, N. Y.
Rock Drillers and Tool Sharpeners 11,808.....	1	2	James J. O'Brien, 159 W. One Hundred and First st., New York.
Rockmen's Protective, 16,681.....	1	3	Tito Pacelli, 849 E. One Hundred and Fourteenth st., New York City.
Spring Fitters', 11,810.....	1	1	T. P. Farmer, 147 Forty-third st., Pittsburg, Pa.
Stenographers, Typewriters, Book-keepers and Assistants, 11,567.....	1	1	Miss Agnes Wilson, 1106 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Stenographers, Typewriters, Book-keepers and Assistants, No. 11,773.....	1	1	Joseph T. Sherier, 423 G st. N. W., Washington, D. C.
Well Drillers and Helpers, 11,952.....	1	1	E. S. Wise, Washington Boro, Pa.
British Trades Union Congress.....	2	{	Wm. Mosses, 829 Roundhay Road, Leeds, Eng.
Canadian Trades and Labor Congress	1		D. Gilmour, New Cross, Hamilton, Scotland.
Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union.....	1		William V. Todd, 5 Emmerson ave., Toronto, Ont.
Women's International Union Label League.....	1		E. A. Calvin.
Women's National Trade Union League.....	1		Mrs. Chas. Haak, Blue Island, Ill.
	1		Miss Mary McDowell, 4680 Gross Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Number of Unions.	Name.	Number of Delegates.	Number of Votes.
83	National and International.....	191	14,816
22	State.....	22	22
71	Central.....	71	71
19	Trade and Federal Labor Unions.....	19	82
5	Fraternal Organizations.....	6	8
200		309	14,444

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, A struggle is going on in all the nations of the civilized world between the oppressors and the oppressed of all countries, a struggle between the capitalist and the laborer, which grows in intensity from year to year, and will work disastrous results to the tolling millions if they are not combined for mutual protection and benefit.

It, therefore, behooves the representatives of the Trade and Labor Unions of America, in Convention assembled, to adopt such measures and disseminate such principles among the mechanics and laborers of our country as will permanently unite them to secure the recognition of the rights to which they are justly entitled.

We, therefore, declare ourselves in favor of the formation of a thorough Federation, embracing every Trade and Labor Organization in America, organized under the Trade Union system.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This Association shall be known as THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, and shall consist of such Trade and Labor Unions as shall conform to its rules and regulations.

ARTICLE II.—OBJECTS.

SECTION 1. The object of this Federation shall be the encouragement and formation of local Trade and Labor Unions, and the closer federation of such societies through the organization of Central Trade and Labor Unions in every city, and the further combination of such bodies into State, Territorial, or Provincial organizations to secure legislation in the interest of the working masses.

SEC. 2. The establishment of National and International Trade Unions, based upon a strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade, and the promotion and advancement of such bodies.

SEC. 3. An American Federation of all National and International Trade Unions, to aid and assist each other: to aid and encourage the sale of union-label goods, and to secure legislation in the interest of the working people, and influence public opinion, by peaceful and legal methods, in favor of organized labor.

SEC. 4. To aid and encourage the labor press of America.

ARTICLE III.—CONVENTION.

SECTION 1. The Convention of the Federation shall meet annually at 10 A. M., on the second Monday in November, at such place as the delegates have selected at the preceding Convention.

SEC. 2. At the opening of the Convention the President shall take the chair and call the Convention to order, and preside during its sessions.

SEC. 3. The following committees, consisting of eleven members each (except the Committee on Building Trades, which shall consist of fifteen members), shall be appointed by the President: First, Rules and Order of Business; second, Report of the President; third, Report of the Secretary; fourth, Report of the Treasurer; fifth, Resolutions; sixth, Laws; seventh, Organization; eighth, Labels; ninth, Grievances; tenth, Local or Federated Bodies; eleventh, Education; twelfth, State Organization; thirteenth, Boycotts; fourteenth, Building Trades (to which shall be referred all grievances that involve only building trades, and all other matters pertaining exclusively to the building trades).

SEC. 4. The President shall direct the chief executive officers of three National or International Unions, at least ten days previous to the holding of the Annual Convention, to appoint one delegate each from their respective delegations-elect, who shall compose an Auditing Committee. The committee shall meet at such place as the President of the American Federation of Labor may direct, and at such time prior to the Convention as the President may determine is necessary for the proper performance of their duty; and they shall audit the accounts of the Federation for the preceding twelve months, and report upon credentials immediately upon the opening of the Convention. The expense of said committee shall be paid out of the funds of the Federation.

SEC. 5. Resolutions of any character or propositions for changes in this Constitution can not be introduced in the Convention after the third day's session, except by unanimous consent.

SEC. 6. The Convention shall have power to order an executive session at any time.

SEC. 7. None other than members of a bona fide Trade Union shall be permitted to address the Convention or read papers therein, except by a two-thirds vote of the Convention.

SEC. 8. Party politics, whether they be Democratic, Republican, Socialistic, Populistic, Prohibition, or any other, shall have no place in the Conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

SEC. 9. The rules and order of business governing the preceding Convention shall be in

force from the opening of any Convention of the American Federation of Labor until new rules have been adopted by action of the Convention.

SEC. 10. A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of not less than one-fourth of the delegates attending a Convention.

SEC. 11. No grievance shall be considered by any Convention that has been decided by a previous Convention, except upon the recommendation of the Executive Council, nor shall any grievance be considered where the parties thereto have not previously held a conference and attempted to adjust the same themselves.

ARTICLE IV.—REPRESENTATION.

SECTION 1. The basis of representation in the Convention shall be: From National and International Unions, for less than four thousand members, one delegate; four thousand or more, two delegates; eight thousand or more, three delegates; sixteen thousand or more, four delegates; thirty-two thousand or more, five delegates, and so on. From Central Bodies, State Federations, Federal Labor Unions, and Local Unions having no National or International Union, one delegate; provided, however, that Local Unions and Federal Labor Unions herein referred to, located in one city, shall have the right to unite in sending a delegate to represent them unitedly. Only bona fide wage-workers who are not members of, or eligible to membership in, other Trade Unions, shall be eligible as delegates from Federal Labor Unions.

SEC. 2. The delegates shall be elected at least two weeks previous to the Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and the names of such delegates shall be forwarded to the Secretary of this body immediately after their election.

SEC. 3. Questions may be decided by division or a show of hands, but if a call of the roll is demanded by one-tenth of the delegates present each delegate shall cast one vote for every one hundred members or major fraction thereof he represents, but no City or State Federation shall be allowed more than one vote.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall prepare for use of the Convention printed poll lists, containing the number of votes the delegates from National and International Unions are entitled to, based upon the average membership during the year, from reports made to the office of the Federation not later than September 30 preceding the Annual Convention.

SEC. 5. No organization or person that has seceded, or has been suspended, or expelled, by the American Federation of Labor, or by any National or International organization connected with the Federation, shall, while under such penalty, be allowed representation or recognition in this Federation, or in any Central Body or National or International Union connected with the American Federation of Labor, under the penalty of the suspension of the body violating this section.

SEC. 6. No organization shall be entitled to representation unless such organization has applied for and obtained a certificate of affiliation at least one month prior to the Convention, and no person shall be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

ARTICLE V.—OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of the Federation shall consist of a President, eight Vice-Pres-

idents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, to be elected by the Convention on the last day of the session, and these officers shall be the Executive Council.

SEC. 2. The President and Secretary shall be members of the succeeding Convention in case they are not delegates, but without vote.

SEC. 3. All elective officers shall be members of a local organization connected with the American Federation of Labor.

SEC. 4. The terms of the officers of the American Federation of Labor shall expire on the first day of January succeeding the Convention.

SEC. 5. The President and Secretary shall engage suitable offices in the same building at Washington, D. C., for the transaction of the business of the organization.

SEC. 6. All books and financial accounts shall, at all times be open to the inspection of the President and Executive Council.

ARTICLE VI.—DUTIES OF PRESIDENT.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at the Annual Convention; to exercise supervision of the Federation throughout its jurisdiction; to sign all official documents, and to travel, with the consent of the Executive Council, whenever required, in the interest of the Federation.

SEC. 2. The President shall submit to the Secretary, at the end of each month, an itemized account of all moneys, traveling and incidental, expended by him in the interest of the Federation, and shall report his acts and doings to the Annual Convention of the Federation.

SEC. 3. The President, if not a delegate, shall have the casting vote in case of a tie, but shall not vote at other times. He shall be required to devote all his time to the interest of the Federation.

SEC. 4. The President shall call meetings of the Executive Council, when necessary, and shall preside over their deliberations, and shall receive for his services such sum as the Annual Convention may determine, payable weekly.

SEC. 5. In case of a vacancy in the office of President by death, resignation, or other cause, the Secretary shall perform the duties of the President until his successor is elected. In that event it shall be the duty of the Secretary to issue, within six days from the date of vacancy, a call for a meeting of the Executive Council at headquarters for the purpose of electing a President to fill said vacancy.

ARTICLE VII.—DUTIES OF SECRETARY.

SECTION 1. The duties of the Secretary shall be to take charge of all books, papers, and effects of the general office; to conduct the correspondence pertaining to his office; to furnish the elective officers with the necessary stationery; to convene and act as Secretary at the Annual Convention, and to furnish to the Committee on Credentials at the Convention a statement of the financial standing of each affiliated body; to forward on March 1st and September 1st of each year, to the secretaries of all affiliated organizations a list of the names and addresses of secretaries and organizers.

SEC. 2. The Secretary shall keep all letters, documents, accounts, etc., in such manner as the Annual Convention may direct; he shall receive and collect all moneys due the Federation, and pay them to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor; provided, that he may retain in his hands a sum not exceeding \$2,000 for current expenses, which money shall be

paid out only on the approval of the President.

SEC. 3. The Secretary shall submit to the Auditing Committee, for their inspection, vouchers for all moneys expended; close all accounts of the Federation on September 30 of each year, and all moneys received or disbursed after such date shall not be reported in the general balance account of the ensuing Convention. He shall publish a financial report monthly in the "*American Federationist*," and send one copy to each affiliated body, and such additional number of copies as may be ordered and paid for by any organization connected with the Federation.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall give a bond of \$2,000 for the faithful performance of his duties, and for his services he shall receive such sum as the Annual Convention may determine, payable weekly.

SEC. 5. The Secretary shall issue stamps to Local and Federal Labor Unions, which shall be used by such unions with which to receipt for members' dues.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of each International, National, Local Trade and Federal Labor Union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to furnish to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor a copy of all official reports issued by such affiliated organizations, containing a statement of their membership in good standing, and to furnish such additional statistical data as may be called for by the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor as may be in the possession of the respective unions.

ARTICLE VIII.—DUTIES OF TREASURER.

SECTION 1. The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of all moneys, property, and security of the Federation delivered to him by the Secretary. He shall deposit all moneys belonging to the Federation in bank or banks, in the name of the American Federation of Labor as Treasurer, and before any moneys thus deposited can be drawn each check shall be signed by him as Treasurer.

SEC. 2. The Treasurer shall pay, through the Secretary, all warrants regularly drawn on him, signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary, as required by this Constitution and none others.

SEC. 3. The Treasurer shall submit to the Annual Convention a complete statement of all receipts and disbursements during his term of office, and at the expiration of his term of office he shall deliver up to his successor all moneys, securities, books, and papers of the Federation under his control; and for the faithful performance of his duties he shall give a bond in such sum as the Executive Council may determine. The annual salary of the Treasurer shall be \$200.

ARTICLE IX.—EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Executive Council to watch legislative measures directly affecting the interests of working people, and to initiate whenever necessary, such legislative action as the Convention may direct.

SEC. 2. The Executive Council shall use every possible means to organize new National or International Trade or Labor Unions, and to organize Local Trade and Labor Unions, and connect them with the Federation until such time as there is a sufficient number to form a National or International Union, when it shall be the duty of the President of the Federation to see that such organization is formed.

SEC. 3. When a National or International Union has been formed the President shall

notify all Local Unions of that trade to affiliate with such National or International Union, and unless said notification be complied with within three months their charters shall be revoked.

SEC. 4. The Executive Council shall also prepare and present to the Convention, in printed form, a concise statement of the details leading up to approved and pending boycotts (and all matters of interest to the Convention), and no indorsement for a boycott shall be considered by the Convention except it has been so reported by the Executive Council.

SEC. 5. While we recognize the right of each trade to manage its own affairs, it shall be the duty of the Executive Council to secure the unification of all labor organizations, so far as to assist each other in any trade dispute.

SEC. 6. Whenever the revenue of the Federation shall warrant such action, the Executive Council shall authorize the sending out of Trade Union speakers from place to place in the interests of the Federation.

SEC. 7. The remuneration for loss of time by members of the Executive Council or speakers engaged by them shall be \$4 per day and traveling and hotel expenses.

SEC. 8. The Executive Council shall have power to make rules to govern matters not in conflict with this Constitution, or the constitution of affiliated unions, and shall report accordingly to the Federation.

SEC. 9. In the event of a vacancy of any member of the Executive Council, other than that of the President, by reason of death, resignation, or other cause, the President shall make such vacancy known to the Executive Council, and shall call for nominations. The names of all nominees shall be submitted to the Executive Council, and it shall require a majority vote of the Executive Council to elect. Upon each unsuccessful balloting the name of the candidate receiving the lowest number of votes shall be dropped.

SEC. 10. All Local Trade Unions and Federal Labor Unions holding charters direct from the American Federation of Labor desiring the assistance of the American Federation of Labor in trade disputes, shall submit to the President of the American Federation of Labor for approval by the Executive Council a full statement of the grievance before a strike occurs. Unions violating this section shall forfeit all claims upon the American Federation of Labor or affiliated organizations for support.

SEC. 11. No charter shall be granted by the American Federation of Labor to any National, International, Trade, or Federal Labor Union without a positive and clear definition of the trade jurisdiction claimed by the applicant, and the charter shall not be granted if the jurisdiction claimed is a trespass on the jurisdiction of existing affiliated unions, without the written consent of such unions; and it is further provided, that should any of the members of such National, International, Trade, or Federal Labor Union work at any other vocation, trade, or profession, they shall join the union of such vocation, trade, or profession, provided such are organized and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

ARTICLE X.—ASSESSMENT.

SECTION 1. The Executive Council shall have power to declare a levy of one cent per member per week on all affiliated unions for a period not exceeding ten weeks in any one year, to assist in the support of an affiliated organization engaged in a protracted strike or lockout.

SEC. 2. Any Union, International, National, or Local, failing to pay within sixty days the levies declared in accordance with section 1, shall be deprived of representation in Convention of the American Federation of Labor and in City Central Bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

ARTICLE XI.—REVENUE.

SECTION 1. The revenue of the Federation shall be derived from a per capita tax to be paid upon the full paid-up membership of all affiliated bodies, as follows: From International or National Trade Unions, a per capita tax of one-half of one cent per member per month; from Local Trade Unions and Federal Unions, ten cents per member per month, five cents of which must be set aside to be used only in case of strike or lockout; Local Unions, the majority of whose members are less than eighteen (18) years of age, two cents per member per month; from Central and State bodies, \$10 per year, payable quarterly.

SEC. 2. Delegates shall not be entitled to a seat in the Annual Convention unless the tax of their organization, as provided for in section 1 of this Article, has been paid in full to September 30 preceding the Convention.

SEC. 3. Any organization affiliated with this Federation not paying its per capita tax on or before the 15th of each month shall be notified of the fact by the Secretary of the Federation, and if at the end of three months it is still in arrears it shall become suspended from membership in the Federation, and can be reinstated only by a vote of the Convention when such arrearages are paid in full, as provided in section 2 of this Article.

ARTICLE XII.—LOCAL CENTRAL BODIES.

SECTION 1. No Central Labor Union, or any other central body of delegates, shall admit to or retain in their councils delegates from any local organization that owes its allegiance to any other body, National or International, hostile to any affiliated organization, or that has been suspended or expelled by, or not connected with, a National or International organization of their trade herein affiliated, under penalty of having their charter revoked for violation of their charter, subject to appeal to the next Convention.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of all National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to instruct their Local Unions to join chartered Central Labor Bodies and State Federations in their vicinity where such exist. Similar instructions shall be given by the American Federation of Labor to all Trade and Federal Labor Unions under its jurisdiction.

SEC. 3. Where there are one or more Local Unions in any city belonging to any National or International Union affiliated with this Federation, they may organize a Trades Assembly or Central Labor Union, or join such body if already in existence.

SEC. 4. The Executive Council and Local Central Labor Unions shall use all possible means to organize and connect as Local Unions to National or International Unions the organizations in their vicinity; to aid the formation of National or International Unions where none exist, and to organize Federal Labor Unions where the number of craftsmen precludes any other form of organization.

SEC. 5. No Central Labor Union, or other central body of delegates, shall have the authority or power to order any organization, affiliated with such Central Labor Union, or other central labor body, on a strike, where

such organization has a National organization, until the proper authorities of such National or International organization have been consulted and agreed to such action.

SEC. 6. Separate charters may be issued to Central Labor Unions, Local Unions, or Federal Labor Unions, composed exclusively of colored members, where, in the judgment of the Executive Council, it appears advisable and to the best interest of the Trade Union movement to do so.

SEC. 7. No Central Labor Union, or other central body of delegates, shall have authority or power to originate a boycott, nor shall such bodies indorse and order the placing of the name of any person, firm, or corporation on an unfair list until the Local Union desiring the same has, before declaring the boycott, submitted the matter in dispute to the Central Body for investigation, and the best endeavors on its part to effect an amicable settlement. Violation of this section shall forfeit charter.

SEC. 8. No Central Body affiliated with the American Federation of Labor shall reject credentials presented by a duly elected or appointed delegation of a Local Union, chartered by a National or an International Union having affiliation with the American Federation of Labor; provided, however, that upon written charges signed by at least three delegates, any delegate of an affiliated Union may, upon conviction after a fair trial, be expelled or suspended. Action of the Central Body, under this section, shall be subject to appeal to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor; and no delegation representing Local Unions affiliated, as herein described, shall be suspended or expelled until like action is taken.

ARTICLE XIII.—DEFENSE FUND FOR LOCAL TRADE AND FEDERAL LABOR UNIONS.

SECTION 1. The money of the defense fund shall be drawn only to sustain strikes or lockouts of Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions, when such strikes or lockouts are authorized, indorsed, and conducted in conformity with the following provisions of this article.

SEC. 2. In the event of a disagreement between a Local Union and an employer which, in the opinion of the Local Union, may result in a strike, such Union shall notify the President of the American Federation of Labor, who shall investigate, or cause an investigation to be made, of the disagreement, and endeavor to adjust the difficulty. If his efforts should prove futile, he shall take such steps as he may deem necessary in notifying the Executive Council, and the majority of said Council shall decide that a strike is necessary, such Union shall be authorized to order a strike, but that it be imperatively ordered that no strike or lockout shall be deemed legal, or moneys expended from the defense fund on that account, unless the strike or lockout shall have been authorized and approved by the President and Executive Council.

SEC. 3. When a strike has been authorized and approved by the President and Executive Council, the president of the Local Union interested shall, within twenty-four hours, call a meeting of said Union, of which every member shall be regularly notified, to take action thereon, and no member shall vote on such question unless he is in good standing. Should three-fourths of the members present decide, by secret ballot, on a strike, the president of the Local Union shall immediately notify the President of the American Federation of Labor of the cause of the matter in dispute; what the wages, hours, and condi-

tions of labor then are; what advances, if any are sought; what reductions are offered, if any; state the number employed and unemployed; the state of trade generally in the locality; and the number of persons involved, union and non-union. Also the number of members who would become entitled to the benefits herein provided should the application be authorized and approved.

SEC. 4. No Local shall be entitled to benefit from the defense fund unless it has been in continuous good standing for one year; and no member shall be entitled to benefit from said defense fund unless he has been a member in good standing in the American Federation of Labor for at least one year.

SEC. 5. When a strike has been inaugurated under the provisions of sections 2 and 3, the American Federation of Labor shall pay to the bonded officer of the Union involved, or his order, for a period of six weeks, an amount equal to four (\$4) dollars per week for each member. Each Local Union shall require their treasurer to give proper bond for the safe keeping and disbursement of all funds of the Local. No benefit shall be paid for the first two weeks of the strike. The Executive Council shall have the power to authorize the payment of strike benefits for an additional period.

SEC. 6. No member of a Local Union on strike shall be entitled to weekly benefits unless he reports daily to the proper officer of the Local Union while the strike continues, and no member who shall receive a week's work, three days to be a week, shall receive benefits. Any member refusing other work while on strike (providing said work is not in conflict with labor's interests) shall not be entitled to any benefits.

SEC. 7. Any Union inaugurating a strike without the approval of the Executive Council shall not receive benefits on account of said strike.

SEC. 8. In case of lockout the Executive Council shall have power to pay benefits if, upon investigation, it is found that the Local Union whose members are involved did not by their action or demands provoke the lockout by their employer.

SEC. 9. During the continuance of a strike, the executive board of the Local Union shall make weekly reports to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, showing the amount of money distributed for benefits, and to whom paid, furnishing individual receipts to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor from all members to whom such benefits have been paid, and all other facts that may be required.

SEC. 10. Before a strike shall be declared off, a special meeting of the Union shall be called for that purpose, and it shall require a majority vote of all members present to decide the question either way.

SEC. 11. In the event of the defense fund becoming dangerously low through protracted strike or lockout, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor shall have the power to levy an assessment of ten cents on each member of Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions, assessments to be restricted to not more than five per year; and further, that there shall always be a surplus of five thousand (\$5,000) dollars in the defense fund.

SEC. 12. That no Local shall be entitled to any of the benefits of the defense fund unless it requires its members to pay not less than fifty (50) cents per month.

SEC. 13. That the Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions set aside for the maintenance of a local defense fund not less than five cents a month from each member.

ARTICLE XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION 1. Certificates of affiliation shall be granted by the President of the Federation, by and with the consent of the Executive Council, to all National and International Unions and local bodies affiliated with this Federation.

SEC. 2. Seven wage-workers of good character, following any trade or calling, who are favorable to Trade Unions, whose trade or calling is not organized, and are not members of any body affiliated with this Federation, who will subscribe to this Constitution, shall have the power to form a local body to be known as a "Federal Labor Union," and they shall hold regular meetings for the purpose of strengthening and advancing the Trade Union movement, and shall have power to make their own rules in conformity with this Constitution, and shall be granted a local certificate by the President of this Federation; provided, the request for a certificate be indorsed by the nearest Local or National Trade Union officials connected with this Federation. The President of the American Federation of Labor shall have authority to appoint any person who is a member of any affiliated union to audit the accounts of such Federal Trade or Labor Unions as the President of the American Federation of Labor may direct and report the result thereof to the President of the American Federation of Labor. The books and accounts of each Federal Trade and Labor Union shall be at all times open to the inspection of auditors appointed under this section.

SEC. 3. The certificate fee for affiliated bodies shall be five (\$5) dollars, payable to the Secretary of the Federation, and the fee shall accompany the application.

SEC. 4. The American Federation of Labor shall refer all applications for certificates of affiliation from Local Unions or Federal Labor Unions from a vicinity where a chartered Central Labor Union exists to that body for investigation and approval.

SEC. 5. Certificates of affiliation shall not be granted by State Federations of Labor. That power is vested solely in the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the executive officers of National and International Unions affiliated therewith.

SEC. 6. Not more than three Federal Labor Unions shall be chartered in any one city. No Federal Labor Union shall be recognized as affiliated if its membership consists of a majority of active members of Trade Unions.

SEC. 7. Fraternal delegates attending the Convention of the American Federation of Labor shall be entitled to all the rights of delegates from Central Bodies.

ARTICLE XV.—AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution can be amended or altered only at a regular session of the Convention, and to do so it shall require a two-thirds vote.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
—OF THE—
American Federation of Labor,
1905.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

FIRST DAY—Morning Session.

OLD CITY HALL,

Pittsburg, Pa.,
November 13, 1905.

Pursuant to law the regular meeting of the twenty-fifth annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, President Gompers called the Convention to order at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Old City Hall, Pittsburg, Pa.

A band composed of members of Local Union No. 60 of the American Federation of Musicians played "Poet and Peasant" overture and "My Maryland," and were heartily applauded by the delegates and visitors.

President Gompers introduced Mr. J. K. Robinson, of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and B. I. L. of A.

Mr. Robinson said: I should like to have Mr. Joseph Weber, of the American Federation of Musicians, come forward. Mr. President and Mr. Weber, I have been selected to perform a duty this morning which gives me infinite pleasure. As the representative in part of the local business agents and organizers and the members of Local No. 60 of the American Federation of Musicians, I have been selected to perform this pleasant duty. We all recognize the fact that on coming into the world the song of the baby strikes a chord in the hearts of the parents that nothing else can do, and that even in our moments of intense anger we can

be soothed by the melodious strains of music. There is, therefore, nothing so appropriate to aid in bringing into life this twenty-fifth annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor as a welcome by musicians who are members of the American Federation of Musicians.

I have been requested to present to Mr. Joseph Weber, of the American Federation of Musicians, this floral emblem. I hope, Mr. Weber, you will receive it in the way it has been tendered, as a gift from the trade unionists of Pittsburg.

Mr. Weber: In a convention of my own organization I am never at a loss for something to say; but now I am so taken by surprise that I can think of nothing to say except to thank you and ask to be allowed to present this token of your kindness to the American Federation of Labor Convention.

It is not many years since musicians were not looked upon generally as wage earners; now they are, if last not least. In the movement, and whenever the musician is called upon to come to the aid of his fellow workers, you will find him in the front ranks every time.

President Gompers: Mr. C. C. Douglas, President of the Iron City Trades Council, the central labor organization body of Pittsburg, will address you.

Mr. Douglas: Mr. President. Delegates and Visitors: In behalf of the organized workers of Allegheny County and Pittsburg it gives me great pleasure to welcome you to this, the twenty-

fifth annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and to welcome you to our State, our city and our homes. Our city is not one beautiful with roses or famous for historical points, but it is known throughout the world to be the workshop of the Keystone State. This is a city of which it can be said that the hammer mark of its mechanics is given preference in every city in the world. Our chief industry in Pittsburg and the places surrounding it is the manufacture of iron and steel. We must not be unmindful of the fact, however, that we possess in this city mechanics as well as millionaires; but if rich or poor, if wage earner or manufacturer, you will find in this city as loyal and as hospitable citizens as you have found in any city you have ever convened in. For twenty-five years this organization has traveled from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, and has now come back to the Mother City, a full grown man, fully developed in power, intelligence and honor. That is acknowledged throughout the world by all thinking people. Notwithstanding the fact that, with the exception of the Building Trades, which are second to none in the City of Pittsburg, you may find other cities better organized than we are, we intend to go on with the work until it is thoroughly organized. You must remember that in this city we have received many knocks and bruises, which have, however, only stimulated us to renewed efforts to advance the labor movement and make Pittsburg the banner organized city of the world.

We hope your stay in this city will be of great benefit to those you represent, and that it will also be of benefit to the City of Pittsburg and to the great labor movement of the world. We hope when you leave the city you will carry to your homes and to your native lands fond recollections of your stay in Pittsburg, and that you will carry home a good impression of the Smoky City we so dearly love.

I again bid you welcome to our city. Stay as long as you can, and may the All-Seeing One who has a watchful eye over us every day, be with you in your deliberations in this Convention in behalf of the great labor movement of the world.

At the close of Mr. Douglas's address the band played "America" and "Everybody Works But Father," and was heartily applauded by the Convention.

President Gompers: I now have the honor of presenting to you the Hon. James B. Drew, who will address you as the representative of Mayor Hays, who is unable to be with us this morning.

Mr. Drew—Mr. Chairman and ladies and gentlemen of the Convention, you are welcome to the City of Pittsburg. His Honor, the Mayor, who could not

be here in person, has authorized me to extend to you a hearty welcome and give you the freedom of the city.

You have come from every corner of the Republic, from the North, South, East and West, to deliberate and enact laws to govern 3,000,000 workmen. I take it that never before on this continent was there a convention of organized labor in which so many hundreds of thousands of men were represented. There are more men represented here to-day than there were people in the United States of America at the time of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. There never was an army marshaled on any field which contained in numbers more than a small percentage of the membership of your great organization. Alexander, Hannibal, Caesar and Napoleon conquered their worlds and they never had in their armies either the might or the right of the American Federation of Labor. (Applause.)

How fitting and proper it is that the greatest body of organized labor in the world should bring its convention to the greatest industrial city on earth. It matters not what may be said in praise of other cities, it cannot be truthfully said that any city in the world compares with Pittsburg as an industrial center. We have here more than 5,000 shops, mills and factories, and they give employment to more than 500,000 men. The great coal fields, of which Pittsburg is the center, give up 35,000,000 tons of coal each year, and it is estimated that they will continue to do so for 700 years to come. The tonnage of the Pittsburg district is greater than the combined tonnage of New York, Chicago and Philadelphia. Last year it took 2,500,000 cars to remove the enormous burden of traffic. The Pittsburg district has a greater production of iron and steel, plate glass, tumblers, tin plate, petroleum, steel cars, air brakes and electrical machinery, window glass and table ware, steel and wrought iron pipe, coal and coke, corks, white lead, lumber and firebrick and clay than any other district in the world.

Our armor plate protects the navies of the world, our structural iron spans many streams in India, our steel rails have made possible the splendid railways of Japan and Russia, our coal and oil light up many a dreary home in every corner of the earth.

Nowhere else within a like area is to be found more wealth in manufactures, more establishments, more improved machinery, a higher rate of wages, a more intelligent army of workmen, more happy school children, more contentment, more concentrated American happiness than in the Pittsburg district.

You delegates represent many thousands of labor unions. I am an ardent advocate of trades unions.

They struck from the limbs of labor the chains of ignorance and misery. They have delivered the little child from the cruel jaws of that inhuman monster,

the child-labor factory, and given her to the schoolroom. They are rapidly putting an end to the disease-breeding sweatshops and the slums of our cities. They have demanded and compelled the introduction of safety appliances on our railroads and in our shops. They are winning shorter hours of labor for the men and making happier homes for the women, and giving to the children healthy minds and sound bodies.

The labor union stands for order, intelligence, prosperity and Christian brotherhood. It has lifted the workman to a higher place than he ever knew and has made of him a factor in the upbuilding of civilization. The trades union needs no apologists. Its enemies are the common enemies of justice and humanity.

All the improvements that labor has gained during the past quarter of a century, such as reduced hours of labor, higher wages, better living and working conditions, and higher education, culture and refinement, are directly traceable to organized workers and to no other source. It is largely due to the constancy and militancy of organized labor, its readiness to strike blow for blow if necessary, that whatever liberties the American people possess in this age of grinding competition and trust encroachment have been preserved by the struggles and sacrifices of organized men and women in the ranks of labor.

The labor union is the greatest moral force of the age. It has done more good for a greater number of people than anything done on this continent since Washington and our forefathers founded in liberty this Imperial Republic. (Applause.)

We are very proud to have you with us. You men are the heroes of organized labor; with your union card and union label, and your annual Convention, year after year, you go forward from victory to victory for the good of us all and the upbuilding of the race.

Mr. President, you are very welcome to the City of Pittsburg. I present to you the key of our great gate. (Applause.)

Mr. Drew presented to President Gompers a large key decorated with the Pittsburg colors.

President Gompers—Mr. Drew, permit me to express the keenest appreciation of your kind words of welcome, and, more than all, of your splendid tribute to the efforts of organized labor. We are accustomed to have cordial and hearty greetings and welcomes extended to us, but I think I am safe within the limits of truth when I say that at no time in a speech of welcome to a Convention of the American Federation of Labor, or to any other organized body of workmen, has there been such an epitome of truth and philosophy and sound economy combined in so short a speech. In brief, it summed up the activities and the achievements of the labor movement to which, to the fullest limit of our humble abilities, we

contribute our efforts. In the old past, in the days when men of labor bore their burdens and their yokes, it was an awful time, and from then to now is a wonderful stride in human progress. I can do no better to illustrate my conception of the old time than to relate the story of two boys, one of whom had an apple, and it was suggested that he divide it with his playmate. After a while he reported to his father, who asked him if he had divided the apple. He said he had, and his father asked him how he had divided it. He said: "I gave him the best part of the apple." "Well, what did you give him?" asked his father. "I gave him the seeds." And that, in the past, was typical of what the men of labor received from the industrial apple—the seeds. After all, however, by proper nurture, the seeds have proven the best part of the apple; they have taken root in the hearts and minds of the workers who are growing thousands of industrial apples and are now securing a larger share, not of the best part of the apple—the seeds—but something more substantial from the apple itself.

And so the seeds of industry are spreading, so the seeds of intelligence, so the seeds of discontent with wrongful conditions are spreading among the people of our country, and the organized workers give it expression. Surely we have a labor problem, surely we have labor troubles. I might from memory quote here with a great deal of propriety the President of the United States, who a few weeks ago said: "Of course we must expect labor troubles; of course there is a labor problem; there will be, and must necessarily be, where there is labor to do. There is no labor trouble or labor problem where there is no labor to do."

We cannot expect to emerge from the dim, dark past into an enlightened present or into a still more enlightened future without paying in travail and work and application. It is the organized labor movement that is the conservator of the peace of the country, notwithstanding our great industrial development (Applause). We aim to do our level best in the interests of our fellows, and, although we are primarily interested with those who associate themselves with us in our movement, yet there is not one act that we can perform, there is not one expression we can make, not one movement we can inaugurate for the improvement of our members but must have an uplifting effect upon every workman, regardless of whether he is a member or a non-member of our unions. And we shall aim to do our best to the fullest limit of whatever ability we possess.

In this City of Pittsburg, where the American Federation of Labor was founded, there occurred a great, historic incident, of which I shall speak in my formal report. It is a great satisfaction and gratification to find this altered feeling towards us; this change from indifference to friendliness and frater-

nity. Pittsburg, smoky! Yes, and so long as you are dependent upon coal for your fuel it will be smoky. Lord bless the smoke of Pittsburg! While in Porto Rico, in the early part of the year, I found almost continuous sunshine on the island, only darkened by the end of the day. I was speaking to our friend, Iglesias, when he showed me a specimen of coal that had been found there. Although I am not much of a judge of what constitutes coal, I could see there wasn't much hope for Porto Rico from that sort of stuff. I asked him how he would like to have the sun of Porto Rico obscured for a while by some of the smoke of Pittsburg, and he felt so exultant at the thought that he almost prayed for it. Yes, this smoke of Pittsburg, coming from the coal, whose flames light up the heavens, speaks of the great throbbing hearts of its men and women, and shows its splendid development. And the workmen of Pittsburg—well, the workmen of Pittsburg—the men who produce the wealth of the city, need not apologize for the smoke and soot. Hats off to the men who produce the wealth of the world!

I want to assure you, Mr. Drew, that you have not only presented us with the key to the city, but it is a key that has opened our hearts to you in the eloquent and manifestly sincere address of welcome you have extended to us. In behalf of this Convention and the American Federation of Labor I want to assure you that you have our gratitude, our appreciation and our well wishes.

This Convention will now come to order for the transaction of business that may come before it. The first business will be the report of the Committee on Credentials.

Delegate F. J. McNulty, for the Committee on Credentials, read the following report:

PITTSBURG, PA..

November 13, 1905.

To the Officers and Members of the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Gentlemen: Your Committee on Credentials beg leave to report that they have examined the credentials of 311 delegates, representing 81 International and National Unions, 23 State Branches, 73 Central Bodies, 26 Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions, and 4 Fraternal Delegates, and recommend the following delegates be seated:

Asbestos Workers of America, National Association of Heat, Frost and General Insulators. Clifford G. Rice, 3 votes.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America. Emil Schaefer, Rudolf Schirra, A. A. Myrup, 120 votes.

Barbers' International Union, Journeymen. W. E. Klapetzky, Frank X. Nos-

chang, James C. Shanessy, George K. Smith, 227 votes.

Bill Posters and Billers of America, National Alliance. George W. Lowery, 14 votes.

Blacksmiths International Brotherhood of. J. W. Kline, P. H. Cummins, 100 votes.

Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders of America, Brotherhood of. George F. Dunn, 134 votes.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. Collis Lovely, Charles L. Baine, Arthur J. Whaley, Emmet T. Walls, George Bury, 320 votes.

Brewery Workmen, International Union of United. Louis Kemper, August Priestertsbach, Fred Zepp, Edmund F. Ward, 340 votes.

Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance, International. Charles Hank, Frank Butterworth, 41 votes.

Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of. Frank Duffy, James F. Grimes, William B. MacFarlane, A. M. Swartz, William D. Huber, John Zaring, Samuel Yarnell, 1,432 votes.

Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of. A. C. Sanders, 48 votes.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, International. Peter Damm, 82 votes.

Carvers' Association of North America, International Wood. John S. Henry, 16 votes.

Cement Workers, American Brotherhood of. Hugh Falvey, 36 votes.

Cigarmakers' International Union. Samuel Gompers, Thomas F. Tracy, James Wood, H. Mahlon Barnes, 414 votes.

Clerks' International Protective Association, Retail. John R. O'Brien, Max Morris, Herman Robinson, A. B. Loebenberg, D. F. Manning, 600 votes.

Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America. Michael J. Reidy, 20 votes.

Coopers' International Union of North America. Patrick J. Donnelly, Henry Babilitz, 56 votes.

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of. F. J. McNulty, Wm. E. Kennedy, Stephen Fay, 210 votes.

Elevator Constructors, International Union of. Frank Feeney, 22 votes.

Engineers, International Union of Steam. R. A. McKee, P. C. Winn, of W. Wood, 175 votes.

Firemen, International Brotherhood of Stationary. Timothy Healy, C. L. Shamp, J. W. Morton, 122 votes.

Flour and Cereal Mill Employees, International Union of. A. E. Kellington, 9 votes.

Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada. D. A. Hayes, Harry Jenkins, 70 votes.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America. The James Duncan, Thomas J. Lyons, William J. O'Brien, 103 votes.

Grinders' and Finishers' National Union, Pocket Knife Blade. Thomas Lockwood, 2 votes.

Hatters of North America, United. John A. Moffitt, James P. Maher, Frank P. Shalvoy, 85 votes.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union of America, International. Herman Lillien, H. A. Stemburgh, 47 votes.

Horse Shoers of United States and Canada. International Union of Journeymen. Rody Kenehan, John Fitzpatrick, 42 votes.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America. T. J. Sullivan, Jere L. Sullivan, W. H. Foster, Thomas S. Farrell, 387 votes.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. Amalgamated Association. John Pierce, 100 votes.

Lathers. International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal. Wm. McSorley, Wm. C. Davio, 48 votes.

Laundry Workers' International Union, Shirt, Waist and. Mrs. Mae Keough, 46 votes.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods, United Brotherhood of. E. J. Baker, 40 votes.

Leather Workers' Union of America, Amalgamated. John Roach, 10 votes.

Longshoremen's Association. International. Daniel J. Keefe, Henry C. Barter, Thomas Harrison, Cornelius Wild, James Walsh, 478 votes.

Machine Printers and Color Mixers of the United States. National Association of. Wm. N. Drinkwater, 4 votes.

Machinists. International Association of. James O'Connell, J. J. Creamer, George H. Warner, Arthur E. Ireland, 485 votes.

Maintenance of Way Employees, International Brotherhood of. John T. Wilson, C. Boyle, 119 votes.

Marble Workers, International Association. J. S. Carder, 19 votes.

Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, Amalgamated. Homer D. Call, H. L. Elcheberger, 62 votes.

Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet. Hugh Frayne, Joseph F. Connolly, P. J. Downey, 130 votes.

Mine Workers of America, United. John Mitchell, W. B. Wilson, T. L. Lewis, W. D. Ryan, John Fahy, John T. Dempsey, Patrick Dolan, 2,619 votes.

Molders' Union of North America, Iron. Joseph F. Valentine, M. J. Keough, John P. Frey, Alexander R. Mitchell, 300 votes.

Musicians. American Federation of. Joseph N. Weber, Owen Miller, Eugene A. Johnson, David A. Carey, 308 votes.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of. J. C. Bahlhorn, Archy Grant, Jacob Tazelaar,

Harry F. Sheehan, Frank Curran, 542 votes.

Pattern Makers' League of North America. James Wilson, 36 votes.

Pavers and Rammermen, International Union of. Harry McCloskey, 10 votes.

Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, International. James G. Cain, 22 votes.

Piano and Organ Workers' Union of America, International. Charles Dold, 90 votes.

Plate Printers' Union of North America, International Steel and Copper. Edward L. Jordan, 11 votes.

Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of United States and Canada, United Association of. Wm. J. Spencer, 150 votes.

Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative. Thomas J. Duffy, Harry Halles, 56 votes.

Print Cutters' Association of America, National. Ernest J. Dix, 4 votes.

Printing Pressmen's Union, International. Martin P. Higgins, John A. Powell, William Steahle, Thomas A. Means, 170 votes.

Quarry Workers' International Union of North America. P. F. McCarthy, 36 votes.

Railroad Telegraphers, Order of. L. W. Quick, D. G. Ramsay, L. K. Marr, 150 votes.

Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric. W. D. Mahon, David J. Reid, Wm. B. Fitzgerald, 300 votes.

Seamen's Union, International, of America. William Penje, Andrew Furuseth, Walter MacArthur, C. J. Harrington, 195 votes.

Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers of America, National Union of. Hugh Kirk, 24 votes.

Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America, International. Louis Merriam, 6 votes.

Stage Employees' International Alliance, Theatrical. Lee M. Hart, Philip Kelly, 55 votes.

Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union of North America, International. James J. Freel, 28 votes.

Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen. John B. Lennon, Martin J. Noonan, Gust Soderberg, 160 votes.

Teamsters, International Brotherhood of. Emmet T. Flood, S. J. Thompson, Michael O'Donnell, Harry J. Wendelken, John Doody, 783 votes.

Textile Workers of America, United. John Golden, Michael White, Albert Hibbert, 100 votes.

Tile Layers' and Helpers' Union, International Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic. Thomas J. Williams, 14 votes.

Tin Plate Workers' Protective Asso-

ciation of America, International. Geo. Powell, 14 votes.

Tobacco Workers' International Union. John J. Tierney, Anthony McAndrews, 54 votes.

Typographical Union, International. James M. Lynch, Frank Morrison, M. S. Hayes, Frank K. Foster, Victor L. Berger, 467 votes.

Upholsterers' International Union of North America. Anton J. Engel, 28 votes.

Wood Workers' International Union of America, Amalgamated. D. D. Mulcahy, Thomas I. Kidd, Richard Braunschweig, Edward W. Miller, 200 votes.

Alabama Federation of Labor. Ed. Flynn, 1 vote.

Arkansas Federation of Labor. S. F. Brackney, 1 vote.

California Federation of Labor. H. M. Alexander, 1 vote.

Connecticut Federation of Labor. Stephen Charters, 1 vote.

Florida State Federation of Labor. J. A. Roberts, 1 vote.

Georgia Federation of Labor. William S. Wier, 1 vote.

Illinois Federation of Labor. A. J. Dean, 1 vote.

Indian and Oklahoma Territories Federation of Labor. Peter Hanraty, 1 vote.

Indiana State Federation of Labor. Edgar A. Perkins, 1 vote.

Iowa Federation of Labor. George F. Tucker, 1 vote.

Kentucky Federation of Labor. Chas. Peetz, 1 vote.

Maine State Federation of Labor. Philip J. Byrne, 1 vote.

Massachusetts State Federation of Labor. Francis J. Clarke, 1 vote.

Michigan Federation of Labor. David S. Jones, 1 vote.

Missouri State Federation of Labor. E. T. Behrens, 1 vote.

New Jersey State Federation of Labor. John T. Cosgrove, 1 vote.

New York State Federation of Labor. M. J. Watkins, 1 vote.

North Carolina Federation of Labor. William E. Falson, 1 vote.

Ohio Federation of Labor. Fred B. Hobby, 1 vote.

Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor. James E. Jones, 1 vote.

Texas Federation of Labor. W. T. Wall, 1 vote.

Virginia State Federation of Labor. W. A. Davis, 1 vote.

West Virginia State Federation of Labor. Mike Mahoney, 1 vote.

Akron (O.) Central Labor Union. Fred A. Miller, 1 vote.

Allentown (Pa.) Central Trades and Labor Council. Fred C. Fatzinger, 1 vote.

Atlanta (Ga.) Federation of Trades. Dennis Lindsey, 1 vote.

Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner (Me.) Central Labor Union. William J. Skehan, 1 vote.

Belleville (Ill.) Trades and Labor Assembly. James Conroy, 1 vote.

Boston (Mass.) Central Labor Union. Philip H. Sweet, 1 vote.

Birmingham (Ala.) Trades Council. Arch McGillivray, 1 vote.

Bridgeport (Conn.) Central Labor Union. George B. Coddington, 1 vote.

Buffalo (N. Y.) Trades and Labor Council. John J. Joyce, 1 vote.

Chicago (Ill.) Federation of Labor. A. Johannsen, 1 vote.

Chicago Heights (Ill.) Trades and Labor Assembly. John Willaner, 1 vote.

Cincinnati (O.) Central Labor Council. Frank L. Rist, 1 vote.

Cleveland (Ohio) United Trades and Labor Council. H. D. Thomas, 1 vote.

Clinton, Lyons (Iowa) and Fulton (Ill.) Labor Congress. George C. Campbell, 1 vote.

Conneaut (Ohio) Central Labor Union. George H. Shoop, 1 vote.

Coshocton (Ohio) Trades and Labor Council. Edwin P. Miller, 1 vote.

Cumberland (Md.) Trades Council. Charles O. Roemer, 1 vote.

Davenport (Iowa) Trades and Labor Assembly. Harry H. Boettger, 1 vote.

Denison (Tex.) Labor Trades Council. H. C. Fuller, 1 vote.

Denver (Colo.) Trades and Labor Assembly. Otto F. Thum, 1 vote.

Decatur (Ill.) Trades and Labor Assembly. Eugene Linxweiler, 1 vote.

Dubois (Pa.) Central Trades and Labor Council. G. Milton Alcorn, 1 vote.

East Liverpool (Ohio) Trades and Labor Council. Wm. Cope, 1 vote.

Elizabeth (N. J.) Trades Council. Henry Zimmerman, 1 vote.

Fort Worth (Tex.) Trades Assembly. C. W. Woodman, 1 vote.

Franklin (Pa.) Central Labor Union. William J. Welter, 1 vote.

Hanover and McSherrystown (Pa.) Central Labor Union. Henry J. Adams, 1 vote.

Jamestown (N. Y.) Central Labor Council. Herbert S. Whiteman, 1 vote.

Joplin (Mo.) Central Labor Union. Thomas J. Sheriden, 1 vote.

Kansas City (Mo.) Industrial Council. John T. Smith, 1 vote.

Lancaster (Pa.) Central Labor Union. E. E. Greenawalt, 1 vote.

Lansing (Mich.) Trades and Labor Council. A. M. Bower, 1 vote.

Minneapolis (Minn.) Trades and Labor Assembly. A. G. Bainbridge, 1 vote.

Montreal (Can.) Trades and Labor Council. A. Garlepy, 1 vote.

- Newark (N. J.) Trades Council. John H. McLean, 1 vote.
- New Brighton (Pa.) Central Labor Union. H. S. Smith, 1 vote.
- New Castle (Pa.) Trades and Labor Assembly. Thomas C. Humphrey, 1 vote.
- New London (Conn.) Central Labor Union. George Goss, 1 vote.
- New Orleans (La.) Central Labor Union. L. J. Obert, 1 vote.
- New York (N. Y.) Central Federated Union. George O. Gaillard, 1 vote.
- Omaha (Neb.) Central Labor Union. Louis V. Guye, 1 vote.
- Painesville (Ohio) Trades and Labor Council. F. L. Milburn, 1 vote.
- Philadelphia (Pa.) Central Labor Union. John M. Love, 1 vote.
- Pittsburg (Pa.) Central Trades Council. C. C. Douglas, 1 vote.
- Providence (R. I.) Central Trades and Labor Union. Lawrence A. Grace, 1 vote.
- Salem (Ohio) Trades and Labor Assembly. F. A. Haven, 1 vote.
- Salisbury (N. C.) Central Labor Union. C. E. Brookshaw, 1 vote.
- San Francisco (Calif.) Labor Council. John O. Walsh, 1 vote.
- Scranton (Pa.) Central Labor Union. Nicholas Burke, 1 vote.
- Seattle (Wash.) Central Labor Council. Ed. Rosenberg, 1 vote.
- Springfield (Ill.) Federation of Labor. J. F. Morris, 1 vote.
- Springfield (Ohio) Trades and Labor Assembly. T. J. Creager, 1 vote.
- Stamford (Conn.) Central Labor Union. T. J. Kiernan, 1 vote.
- Steubenville (Ohio) Trades and Labor Assembly. Chas. W. Brownfield, 1 vote.
- St. Joseph (Mo.) Central Labor Council. C. J. Lund, 1 vote.
- St. Louis, (Mo.) Central Trades and Labor Union. Edward J. McCullen, 1 vote.
- Tampa (Fla.) Central Trades and Labor Assembly. S. J. Gebhart, 1 vote.
- Vineland (N. J.) Central Labor Union. J. D. Pierce, 1 vote.
- York (Pa.) Federation of Trades Union. John L. Rodier, 1 vote.
- Waltham (Mass.) Central Labor Union. David Goldstein, 1 vote.
- Washington (D. C.) Central Labor Union. N. C. Sprague, 1 vote.
- Washington (Pa.) Central Trades Assembly. Thomas Mitchell, 1 vote.
- Wilkesbarre (Pa.) Central Labor Union. Charles Lavin, 1 vote.
- Williamsport (Pa.) Trades Union Assembly. S. Herman Alter, 1 vote.
- Cloth Examiners and Spongers' Union. No. 11880. Bernard Hoskowitz, 1 vote.
- Double Drum Holster Runners, No. 11275. James Henry Foley, 1 vote.
- Factory Truckers and Stock Movers, No. 11744. E. Goldzwilg, 1 vote.
- Federal Labor Union, No. 7087. John Bien, 1 vote.
- Federal Labor Union, No. 7481. James H. Wright, 1 vote.
- Federal Labor Union, No. 10190. Matthew Devett, 1 vote.
- Federal Labor Union No. 11620. T. C. Frazier, 1 vote.
- Federal Labor Union, No. 11651. John L. Baldwin, 1 vote.
- Federal Labor Union, No. 11672. John Sheffield, 1 vote.
- Firemen's Protective Association, No. 11431. Frank G. Jones, 3 votes.
- Gas Workers' Union, No. 10036. Michael Flynn, 1 vote.
- Grain Workers' Union, No. 11407. Ernst Bohm, 1 vote.
- Ice Handlers' Union, No. 5467. William H. Pulsipher, 1 vote.
- Laborers' Protective Union, No. 11888. William Rittthamel, 1 vote.
- Lobster Fishermen's Union, No. 11881. C. H. Ring, 1 vote.
- Machine Hands' Union, No. 11933. Albert Van Dyke, 1 vote.
- Newsboys' Protective Union, No. 11566. Ernest Heasley, 1 vote.
- Newspaper and Mail Deliverers, No. 9463. John R. Dunne, 9 votes.
- Rock Drillers and Tool Sharpeners, No. 11806. James J. O'Brien, 2 votes.
- Spring Fitters' Union, No. 11810. T. P. Farmer, 1 vote.
- Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistant's Union, No. 11597. Miss Agnes Wilson, 1 vote.
- Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistant's Union, No. 11773. Joseph T. Sherier, 1 vote.
- Well Drillers and Helpers' Union, No. 11962. E. S. Wise, 1 vote.
- British Trades Union Congress. William Mosses, D. Gilmour, 2 votes.
- Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. William V. Todd, 1 vote.
- Women's International Union Label League. Mrs Charles Hank.
- The following delegates represent organizations that have not complied with Section 2, Article XI, of the Constitution, and we recommend that they be not seated until such time as the organizations have been placed in good standing with the A. F. of L.:
- Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of. John T. Butler, O. H. Hill, H. W. Legleitner. Owe for Textile Workers' Assessment.
- Car Workers, International Association of. P. F. Richardson. Owe Textile Workers' assessment.
- Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United. Max Zuckerman. Owe for September, 1905.

Garment Workers of America, United. Thomas A. Rickert, Robert Noren, M. J. Chambers, Victor Altman. Owe Textile Workers' assessment.

Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies. B. Schlesinger. Owe for September, 1905.

Glass Snappers' National Protective Association of America, Window. James J. Towey. Owe Textile Workers' assessment.

Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union of North America. A. B. Grout. Owe for September, 1905, and assessment.

Mine Managers and Assistants' Mutual Aid Association, National. David Ross. Owe February, 1905, and assessment.

Paper Makers of America, United Brotherhood of. John M. Stoughton. Owe Textile Workers' assessment.

Detroit (Mich.) Council of Trades and Labor Unions. David Kleiy. Owe for August, 1905.

Port Edward (N. Y.) Trades Assembly. James F. Fitzgerald. Owe for September, 1905.

Houston (Texas) Labor Council. W. T. Wall. Owe for June, 1905.

Lawrence (Mass.) Central Labor Union. Robert S. Maloney. Owe balance of July, August and September, 1905.

McKeesport (Pa.) Council of Labor. Frank P. Boyd. Owe for September, 1905.

Newark (Ohio.) Trades Union and Labor Council. William T. Curry. Owe for August, 1905.

St. Paul (Minn.) Trades and Labor Assembly. Mat Comerford. Owe for July, 1905.

Baggage Messengers and Transferers' Union, No. 10167. Charles M. Moffitt. Assessment not paid.

Drain Layers and Helpers' Union, No. 10335. John Cardiff. Owe assessment.

Rockmen's Protective Union, No. 10631. Tito Pacelli. Owe assessment.

The credentials of John Leonard and John R. Alpine, of the United Association of Plumbers, have been protested on the ground that they are not the regularly elected delegates of the United Association.

A protest was received from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners against the seating of Mr. John J. Joyce as delegate from the United Trades and Labor Council of Erie County, N. Y., until said Council complies with Section 5, Article 7 of the Constitution of the A. F. of L., which reads as follows:

"No organization or person that has seceded, or has been suspended, or expelled, by the American Federation of Labor, or by any National or International organization connected with the Federation shall, while under such penalty, be allowed representation or recognition in this Federation, or in any Cen-

tral Body or International Union connected with the American Federation of Labor, under the penalty of the suspension of the body violating this section."

It is alleged in the protest that Local No. 132, of Buffalo, N. Y., a subordinate union of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, refused to abide by the laws of the Buffalo District Council, with which they were affiliated, and also refused to obey the instructions of General President Huber, and surrendered their charter on August 5 last, claiming that they would go it alone and independent of any national or international organization. It is further alleged that they procured a charter under the laws of the State of New York, and are affiliated with the United Trades and Labor Council of Erie County, N. Y., and are known as Woodworkers' Protective Union No. 1. It is further alleged that the Millwrights' Union No. 1, which is also affiliated with the United Trades and Labor Council of Erie County, N. Y., consists of fined and suspended members of the United Brotherhood, also in violation of the above section.

Your committee is of the opinion that the delegate should not be refused a seat, but we do recommend that this Convention instruct the Executive Council to insist upon the Buffalo Trades and Labor Council enforcing Section 5, Article 4 of the Constitution, if on investigation the facts are found to be true, as alleged.

A protest has been received from P. H. Cummins, First Vice President of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, by instructions of his international against the seating of the delegate from the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union, averring that that organization is initiating blacksmiths and helpers, jurisdiction over whom has been conceded by the American Federation of Labor to the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, and at several points have attempted to take members into their organization who are affiliated with the Brotherhood of Blacksmiths by intimidation and other means. Your committee was of the opinion that this is a matter for adjustment between the two organizations, with the co-operation of the American Federation of Labor, and so recommended the seating of the delegate of the Carriage and Wagon Workers, but recommend that the grievance submitted to the Credential Committee by the Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers be referred to the Grievance Committee, when appointed, with instructions to endeavor to bring about an adjustment satisfactory to both organizations.

Respectfully submitted,

F. J. McNULTY,
G. SODERBERG,
J. C. SHANESSY,
Credential Committee.

It was moved by Delegate James O'Connell that that part of the report of the committee which recommended the seating of delegates from organizations whose dues and assessments were paid, and delegates against whose seating no protest has been made, be adopted. (Seconded.)

The motion was adopted by the unanimous vote of the Convention.

Secretary McNulty read a list of the delegates from organizations in arrears for per capita tax and the Textile Workers' assessment.

Vice President Duncan—I move that this matter be left with the Committee on Credentials and the Secretary until the organizations named as being indebted for per capita tax or assessments can appear before the committee. (Seconded.)

Treasurer Lennon—While I am not familiar with the conditions of all the organizations whose delegates are not seated by the report of the committee, I have sufficient information in some cases to know that payment at this time is absolutely impossible. It seems to me, in view of the fact that these organizations have sent delegates here at considerable expense, and in view of the fact that they are willing to pay as soon as possible, it would be well to allow them to give the Federation notes, payable in a reasonable time, to cover the taxes and assessments due.

I move as an amendment that the Secretary and the Committee on Credentials, in acting upon the credentials that have been declined for non-payment of per capita tax or assessments, be authorized to accept notes satisfactory to them for the payment of the same in the near future. (Seconded.)

Vice President Duncan—I shall have no objection to the amendment offered by Treasurer Lennon if it is offered later on, but to offer it now is an invitation to those who have not paid to tender a note instead of the money. After the Secretary and the committee have met the representatives of these organizations and have received the money from as many of them as can pay, they might then come back to this Convention and report who has paid and who has not, I take it the good

sense of this Convention and the fraternal feelings of the delegates will lead them to do what is right. I hope the matter will be allowed to go to the Secretary and the committee before this Convention deals with it.

Treasurer Lennon asked permission to withdraw his amendment. There being no objections, the Chairman stated that the amendment would be withdrawn.

The motion offered by Vice President Duncan was then voted on and carried.

Secretary McNulty then read the list of the delegates against whom protests had been filed, and also the recommendations of the Committee on Credentials.

Delegate Mahon—I move that all protests be left in the hands of the Committee on Credentials, and that the committee be given further time to report on them.

President Gompers—In some of these cases the committee has made recommendations.

Delegate Barrington—I move that the two bona fide delegates named by the Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, John Leonard and John R. Alpine, be seated in this Convention. The protest against them has been offered by an organization not represented in this Convention, except through its national organization.

Secretary McNulty—This protest was handed to the committee but thirty minutes before the Convention was called to order. It was impossible for us to call the parties before us without holding up the Convention. We intend to call all the parties before us, and then we will make a recommendation.

The motion offered by Delegate Mahon was seconded and carried.

Delegate Huber—I move that the recommendation of the committee in regard to the protest of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners against the seating of John J. Joyce be concurred in.

The motion was seconded by Delegate Duffy and carried.

Delegate Cummins—I have been instructed by our Convention to enter a protest here against the seating of delegates from the Carriage and Wagon

Workers' International Union. If this is about to take the same course as the previous protest, I wish to say that if the delegates are seated it will be over our protest. If they are seated now and the Grievance Committee takes that matter up it will be difficult to unseat them.

I move that they be seated under our protest, so that later on, when this matter comes before the Convention, we can take action.

On motion the report of the Committee on Credentials on the protest offered by Delegate Cummings was concurred in.

President Gompers—The chair desires to make the announcement that Mr. David Wright, of the International Typographical Union Local No. 7, has been appointed Assistant Secretary; Mr. N. S. Glass, of the Local Union of Sheet Metal Workers, Sergeant at Arms, and Thomas F. Flynn, of the Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders, Messenger and Assistant Sergeant at Arms, subject to the ratification of the Convention.

The appointments were ratified by the Convention.

The Convention was then adjourned to meet at 2 P. M.

FIRST DAY—Afternoon Session.

The Convention was called to order at 2 P. M., President Gompers in the chair.

First Vice President Duncan was called to the chair during the reading of President Gompers' annual report. During the reading of the report, President Gompers was frequently interrupted by applause from the delegates.

Secretary Morrison and Treasurer Lennon read their annual reports, which were listened to with interest by the delegates.

Secretary Morrison read the following list of committees appointed by the President:

Committee on Rules and Order of Business — John Golden, Roady Kenahan, Thomas S. Farrell, J. W. Wood, C. J. Harrington, John M. Stoughton, Thomas J. Duffy, H. J. Wendelken, John J. Tierney, Wm. C. Davis, Philip J. Byrne.

Committee on Report of President—Andrew Furuseth Collis Lovely, Thomas F. Tracy, James A. Creamer, John P. Frey, John S. Henry, James Wilson, George F. Dunn, Frank K. Foster, P. H. Sweet, John R. O'Brien.

Committee on Report of Secretary—Jere L. Sullivan, R. A. McKee, George F. Tucker, Charles Doid, George K. Smith, P. H. Cummins, Arthur J. Whaley, Charles Hank, Fred Zepp, A. M. Swartz, Hugh Falrey

Committee on Report of Treasurer—Lee M. Hart, John Fahy, Cornelius Wild, C. L. Shamp, L. K. Marr, Harry F. Sheehan, Michael White, James Freel, John Dudy, E. J. Dix, V. L. Berger.

Committee on Resolutions — James Duncan, W. D. Ryan, D. D. Mulcahy, James F. Grimes, Frank L. Rist, D. A. Cary, James Wood, A. B. Loebenberg, Patrick J. Donnelly, Wm. E. Kennedy, A. E. Kellington.

Committee on Laws—John B. Lennon, Jas. M. Lynch, D. A. Hayes, Max Morris, A. J. Engel, Wm. B. Wilson, E. W. Miller, Alex. R. Mitchell, S. J. Thompson, Wm. Penje, Archy Grant.

Committee on Organization — John Mitchell, J. W. Kline, A. Priestersbach, Samuel Yarnell, John Fitzpatrick, P. C. Winn, J. W. Morton, Eugene Linxweiler, T. J. Sullivan, Thomas Harrison, James F. Connelly.

Committee on Labels—Walter MacArthur, James P. Maher, Max Hayes, J. M. Barnes, George Bury, Louis Kemper, Emmet T. Walls, Wm. Steshle, Rudolph Schirra, Herman Robinson, Henry Babitz.

Committee on Grievances — James O'Connell, Charles L. Balne, Wm. J. O'Brien, John Moffitt, Homer D. Call, Joseph N. Weber, Edward L. Jordan, Henry Jenkins, David J. Reid, John A. Powell, Albert Hibbert.

Committee on Local and Federated Bodies—Martin P. Higgins, Thomas L. Lewis, Edgar A. Perkins, Norman C. Sprague, Wm. B. Fitzgerald, A. O. Hill, L. W. Quick, A. Garripley, C. W. Woodman, H. D. Thomas, A. Johannsen.

Committee on Education—Thomas I. Kidd, W. D. Mahon, D. G. Ramsay, Frank X. Noschang, Thomas S. Farrell, Edmund F. Ward, D. C. Biggs, Robert S. Maloney, Wm. McFarland, James G. Cain, Stephen Chartres.

Committee on State Organization—Daniel J. Keefe, W. E. Klapetzky, Ed J. McCullen, C. C. Douglas, Emil Schaerer, George F. Tucker, John O. Walsh, E. E. Greenewalt, M. J. Noonan, Michael O'Donnell, Philip Kelly.

Committee on Boycotts—Joseph Valentine, Owen Miller, Henry C. Barter, Mrs. Mae Keough, W. H. Drinkwater, Jacob Tazelaar, H. L. Eichelberger, Hugh Frayne, Harry McCloskey, E. W. Leonard, T. A. Means.

Committee on Building Trades—William J. Spencer, Frank Duffy, J. C. Balhorn, Thomas J. Williams, Stephen Fay, Frank Feency, Thomas H. Lyons, H. W. Leggettner, J. S. Carder, Herman Lillian, Louis Merriman, P. F. McCarthy, Frank Butterworth, A. C. Sanders, Wm. McSorley.

Secretary Morrison read the following telegram:

San Francisco, Nov. 12.

Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor, Convention Hall, Pittsburg, Pa.:

California Building Trades Council sends hearty greetings and congratulations to the American Federation of Labor upon its twenty-fifth anniversary. Long life and increased power for the advancement of the world workers.

R. H. McCARTHY,
Central President.
A. TVEITMOE,
General Secretary.

After the distribution of Convention badges provided by the local committee, the Convention was adjourned to 9 A. M. Tuesday, November 14th.

The following are the reports of the President, Secretary and Treasurer:

PRESIDENT GOMPERS' REPORT.

PITTSBURG, PA., November 13, 1905.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Twenty-Fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

FELLOW TRADE UNIONISTS: In this great historic city, where in 1831 was laid the groundwork of our great Federation, fellow delegates and friends, representatives of the organized workers of America, I bid you welcome. Turning back our mental gaze to these years of work, and pain, and travail, the hardships endured, the sacrifices made, and the burdens borne, the advantages secured, the proud position attained, despite the lukewarmness of friends and the antagonism of foes, must cause us the deepest gratification and the keenest pride.

Here was made the effort to bring into some general, comprehensive form of organization or federation the fragmentary branches of what then constituted the isolated and divergent factions of the labor movement of America. All of those then assembled were not friends or advocates of federation. Indeed, some there were who prayed, hoped, and worked for its failure. No tongue can tell, no pen portray, the hardships borne and the sacrifices made by the few men who devoted their energies and abilities to uphold, maintain, and work for its success. Lest we forget, I may be pardoned if I mention the names of William H. Foster, Robert Howard, Samuel Leffingwell, Lyman A. Brant, and a few others, to whom the merest appreciation compels me to pay the meed of honor and praise due them for securing for that effort the veriest recognition and type of a federated trade union movement.

The mere statement that there were 114 delegates at the Pittsburg convention when our Federation was formed, and that there were but 17 delegates at the succeeding convention at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1882, will convey to all the conditions of the labor movement which then obtained. But be it said that at least those 17 men there assembled were true trade unionists and friends of federation, and unhampered they proceeded to their task.

It is not my purpose here to become reminiscent of historic events in the labor movement of that day. The fact of our meeting in great industrial Pittsburg impelled me to recall what I have, for we are now in the home of our friends and our fellow trade unionists. Their hearts now beat in unison, their hopes and aspirations are one, with the great movement of the workers of our entire continent, upon the broad platform and under that benign banner of the American Federation of Labor, our Federation whose watchword is "Onward and Upward," whose hopes and work are for humanity, whose incentive is *labor omnia vincit*.

As times goes on, more and more is expected from the deliberations and results of our work; heavier and greater become the responsibilities which rest upon us; more and more do the toiling masses look to you, yearning and praying that their hopes for relief, for right, and for justice may be fully realized.

The labor movement represents in concrete form the discontent of the masses of labor with the unjust burdens they are compelled to bear; and though we must all be more concerned in those who participate with us in the duties and responsibilities of our movement, as well as the advantages accruing from our associated effort, yet we dare not and do not fail to appreciate our duty to our fellow workers, even though they manifest indifference to their own welfare and the welfare of their fellows.

To the American Federation of Labor is conceded the hegemony of the American labor movement. We must prove true to our trust, true to the confidence, the hope, and the good will reposed in us.

With pride and love for our own land, we may yet assume for ourselves the declaration that the world is our country; to do good, our religion.

From my experience of the growing intelligence and intense, faithful devotion of the men of previous conventions of our Federation, I am justified in expressing the conviction that the delegates to this convention will prove themselves equal to every requirement, and at the close of our proceedings shall have earned and deserved well from their fellows now and hereafter.

Custom and law provide that your president shall submit to you a report of his work, the standing and condition of our movement, the progress which has been made, and such other matters which may be deemed to affect labor in all its phases. How insufficient such a report

necessarily must be, and how utterly inadequate is this one which I shall submit to you, I am as fully conscious as anyone can be. In this report I have, however, endeavored to present to you a fair reflex of the labor movement of our continent, its work, its achievements, and its aims, and have made such recommendations as, after mature deliberation and the best judgment of which I am capable, I feel should receive your careful consideration and action.

OUR FEDERATION, ITS COMPONENT PARTS AND MISSION.

From October 1, 1904, to September 30, 1905, we issued from the American Federation of Labor the following charters:

International Unions.....	3
State Federations.....	1
Central Labor Unions.....	67
Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions.....	218
Total.....	289

Two of these international unions were organized by us during the past year from formerly affiliated chartered local unions. Several other international unions became amalgamated with their kindred trades. At the end of this fiscal year, September 30, 1905, there were affiliated to the American Federation of Labor:

International Unions.....	*118
State Federations.....	88
Central Labor Unions.....	599
Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions.....	1,046
Total.....	1,798

My last report stated that "we shall no doubt be confronted with the keenest opposition in the near future." This prediction has been fully verified. Despite the more general understanding that the trade union organization of the working people is essentially necessary to them and is of general advantage to all our people in the great work for the betterment of their material, moral, and social condition, yet we can not but deplore the fact that ignorant, vicious, and bitter antagonism has been leveled against our humanizing movement by a number of so-called employers' associations and citizens' alliances. These men, for their own immediate and temporary greed of gain, associate themselves in organization for the purpose of depriving workmen of that right and benefit.

We should all devote ourselves more thoroughly than ever before to organizing the yet unorganized workers, and endeavor to bring them within the beneficent fold of union labor and organized effort.

We should aim to bring the unaffiliated organizations within the sphere of influence of our Federation, the best general organization or federated effort that has ever existed on our continent; our Federation which, instituted in this city in 1881, has continued its uninterrupted path, progress, advancement, and success to this day; our Federation, which has not only helped to organize so large a number of our fellow workers into unions; which has not only secured economic and material improvement in their condition, but has obtained legislative and administrative action, national, state, and municipal; our Federation, which has sown the seed of unity, fraternity, and solidarity, by and through which the workers have a better sense of their duty to help them bear each other's burdens: to realize that in the advancement of their brothers' good they themselves are largely interested and advanced for their own good. We are proud, too, of the fact of having so nurtured and cultivated the general public mind that it has a better and higher conception of the rights and interests of the toilers.

The movement of labor as expressed and typified by our trade unions and by the American Federation of Labor, is constructive, not destructive, in character and achievement. It aims and works to build up character and manhood, and instills a higher conception of the duty of man to man. It proclaims as a cardinal principle, and acts upon it, that in this world of ours man can not live for himself alone, but that in fact and in truth it is the duty of man to be his brother's keeper and helpmeet. To make man, woman, and child more noble, beautiful, and expectant of brighter and better days to come; to work on and give their effort to the attainment of these high ideals, so that today may be better than the day that has gone before, that tomorrow, tomorrow and tomorrow's tomorrow may each witness the inauguration of a better day—in a word, to continually make life better worth living, is the work and the mission of our ennobling trade union movement, the American Federation of Labor.

*These 118 international unions consist of, approximately, 27,000 local unions of their respective trades and callings.

STATE AND CENTRAL BODIES.

In their respective localities our local central labor unions, assemblies, and federations are accomplishing a vast amount of good in the interests of labor and the people generally. These local central bodies are, to their respective local jurisdictions, what our American Federation of Labor is to all America, a parliament of the wage-earners, where the needs of the hour and the work and hopes of the morrow are recounted and formulated; where the best methods are devised for making the burdens of the toilers lighter, their homes and lives better, and for the uplift of the common weal. And this is equally true of our state federations. Recognizing this fact, our constitution makes it the duty of the officers of all international unions to instruct their delegates to become attached to chartered central labor bodies and state federations where such exist. While this is very generally enforced, yet there are numerous causes for complaint by both local and state bodies. In such instances compliance with the policy and the law should be more than a mere perfunctory performance. International union officers should insist upon compliance, thus giving the opportunity to their respective local unions to receive from and contribute toward the mutual advantages that must necessarily accrue. So far as concerns the directly affiliated local unions and federal labor unions, a failure to comply with instructions to become attached to central or state bodies should subject them to a revocation of their charters. If such locals fail to appreciate their duty and prefer severance and isolation, a period of complete isolation would soon convince them of the folly of such a course.

At the same time it may not be amiss to call attention that here and there a central body, by the pursuit of a course wholly repugnant and foreign to the interests, the policy, and the purposes of the trade union movement, may shape its course to its own declamation.

In connection with this subject, it is recommended that our local central labor bodies should adopt a constitutional provision specifically setting forth the time when adjournment of the meeting must take place, and also that no special meeting of the body shall be held within twenty-four hours from the time of any regular meeting. Such a provision would relieve them of the complaint sometimes indulged in, whether justified or not, that meetings are sometimes prolonged far beyond a seemly hour, when a large number of members or delegates are forced by circumstances to leave the meeting room, and at which time, it is alleged, some of the most important legislation is transacted.

A provision of the character suggested in the laws of our central bodies would go far to remove such cause of complaint, if it exists, and in any event would prove generally and wholly helpful and advantageous.

DIRECTLY AFFILIATED LOCAL UNIONS.

The local trade unions and federal labor unions directly affiliated have been given every attention and assistance. As is known, they come directly under the administration of our office, and, so far as their trade disputes are concerned, they require the immediate attention of your president. It is true that we have not expended a large sum from our defense fund for strikes and lockouts, but this is no indication of the number of disputes and contentions which have arisen, and which were approved and endorsed, thus entitling the members to benefits from the defense fund, but which have been averted and adjusted without the necessity of strike, and yet the rights and interests of the men fully safeguarded.

It is a fact worthy of statement and repetition that the establishment of the defense fund and its availability to be concentrated at any given point to sustain our men in the defense and promotion of their rights and interests, has had a wholesome influence to secure them, without the necessity of resort to a strike.

Employers have learned to hesitate to provoke a strike, conscious of the fact that their workmen are organized and have the resources to maintain themselves, or to be maintained by the Federation's defense fund. This fact in itself should be a valuable lesson to all our unions, local, national, and international.

As already stated we have chartered two international unions from formerly directly affiliated local unions. Then, again, quite a large number of other local trade unions were directed to become affiliated with and transferred to international unions of kindred trades. Federal labor unions have done splendid work also in organizing where there are too few to organize a trade union, and wherever it has been shown to be advantageous to the workmen therein, they have been transferred to a local trade union. Federal labor unions largely partake of the character of a recruiting station for the trade union movement, and they have been helpful to their own members as well as to all labor.

We are much concerned in and are devoting the larger part of our energies to the organization of our fellow workers. In that effort we expended the sum of \$61,004.29 during the past year, exclusive of printed matter, postage, and other expenditures involved in that work.

With us it has not been the question so much of the issuance of charters as that when a charter is issued it shall be an insignia of potency and ability to protect and promote the interests and well-being of the men themselves and of all labor. An organization of labor, brought into existence lacking some degree of assurance of inherent strength and permanency and which is likely to be swept out of existence by the first and merest wave of opposition, would better not be instituted. Such an effort is calculated to arouse the antagonism of employers who thereafter cruelly and mercilessly attack the previously temporarily organized, but then unorganized workers, and in their individual capacity, impose upon them worse conditions than theretofore they were required to endure. It is in recognition of these facts, demonstrated by the history of the labor movement, that we established our international unions for the better and more common protection; and that we have in view the interests of the local trade unions and federal labor unions in their affiliation to the American Federation of Labor with its defense fund to safeguard them.

LABOR MOVEMENT IN CANADA.

The condition of the labor movement of the Dominion of Canada is constantly growing and becoming of a more satisfactory character, not only to our movement in the United States, but to the workers of the Dominion themselves. Its officers are pleased to note the steady advancement which has been made despite the fact that they have the same contention and opposition to meet as confront us. They also have similar problems confronting them such as citizens' alliances, employers' associations. In the recent past they had in addition thereto an element which advocated a labor movement isolated from that of the rest of the American continent. The officers of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress call attention to the fact that this movement is now practically confined to but one person who finds time to tour the Dominion as an agent for the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The officers confidently expect that in the near future this division will be entirely eliminated by reason of the growing intelligence of the workmen, who, in the beginning, attempted to enroll themselves in such an isolated body, but who have become convinced of its folly and have joined the international trade union movement.

I can do no better than to quote a part of a statement from Secretary Draper. It will give a more adequate idea of the attitude of the Canadian labor movement. He says:

"In view of the active consolidation and aggressiveness of organized capital everywhere, every possible effort should be put forth to secure harmony and unity of action in the ranks of organized labor, for in proportion to the extent that these characteristics prevail and are recognized, so will be the strength and effectiveness of the international trade union labor movement on the North American continent."

It should be stated that, apart from continuing the assistance by finances and organizers, it has been my purpose to be further helpful in every way within my power to the better organization and success of the workers of Canada, and to establish firmly beyond the power of opponents the unity and identity of our entire movement.

To cement further the bonds of fraternity and brotherhood between the organized workers of Canada and those of the remainder of the continent, we interchange fraternal delegates, and we welcome most heartily among us Mr. William V. Todd, who occupies that distinguished position to this convention and who is with us now.

PORTO RICAN LABOR SITUATION.

Some improvement has come to a number of workmen in Porto Rico. Particularly is this true of a number of those working on the sugar plantations. This is due to a strike inaugurated, resulting in an increase in wages of more than 15 per cent. Though this may seem a large advance, yet when the wages heretofore paid is known, it can have no comparative importance when such an advance is considered as applying to the wages of our workmen in the United States proper. That a forward movement has been made may, however, be viewed with satisfaction. We hope that with application and persistency more and better organization will be brought into existence and by every assistance which we may be enabled to render them, that they may emerge from their too long continued poverty and enervated condition to greater material advancement with its attendant economic, social, and moral influences and advantages.

That we may realize the impoverished condition of Porto Rico's workmen, it may be related that when the American Federation of Labor declared that in the construction of the Panama Canal America's workmen should be employed, I had interviews with Secretary of War Taft and Governor Winthrop, with a view to the employment of Porto Ricans of whom so large a number were and still are unemployed. Governor Winthrop approved the suggestion and recommended it to Secretary Taft. Mr. Taft assured me that the proposition met with his hearty approval, and that he would cause an investigation to be made with a view of carrying it into effect. Inasmuch

as nothing had been done in this direction for quite a period of time, I wrote a letter to the Secretary to ascertain the cause thereof. To my utter astonishment I received from him the following letter:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON.

October 12, 1905.

MY DEAR SIR:

I looked into the matter of the employment of Porto Ricans and found that so many of them were afflicted with anemia of a contagious character that we could not very well run the risk of employing them on the canal.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) WM. H. TAFT.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, Esq.,
President, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.

When I returned from Porto Rico and reported to our people the poverty and hunger from which I observed the people there are suffering, interested parties, desirous of hiding the true state of affairs existing among the people on the island, undertook to discredit my statements; and yet, more than a year and a half later, we have it from the highest official sources, definitely declared, that after due investigation and examination, so large a portion of Porto Rican workmen are so enervated from hunger, for anemia is but another name for paucity of blood, occasioned by a lack of sufficient and nourishing food, that they can not be considered in the employment upon a great public undertaking. Indeed, a sad commentary upon the benevolence of our assimilation.

Desirous of aiding our fellow workmen of Porto Rico, so that they may be in a better position to protect themselves, the work of organization has been continued and increased, and it is recommended that this work be continued; that every other assistance within our power be rendered the working people and all the people of the island.

In connection with this subject of Porto Rico's people, it should be stated that a petition was practically unanimously adopted at a general assembly of duly-accredited representatives, and that this petition will be presented to our Federal Congress. The main features of that petition are for a larger share of self-government and a fairer recognition of the principle that Porto Ricans be placed upon a more nearly equal plane with all other Americans; that the insular government become more of a self-government, in full sympathy with and under control of our American government; that as largely as possible the appointive administrative officers may be Porto Ricans or those who have made Porto Rico their permanent home; who are Americans in all things, and yet interested in and sympathetic with the Porto Rican people; who understand them and their needs. I am strongly convinced that we should give their earnest, respectful petition our hearty endorsement and support.

OUR MOVEMENT EXTENDED.

On the continent of America our labor movement is expanding and extending to all, its beneficent influences. We have not only our international trade unions, with their nearly twenty-seven thousand local trade unions, but we also have our state, dominion, insular, and territorial federations, our 601 central labor unions, trades assemblies, and local federations. Our limits are no longer from Maine to California, from the Lakes to the Gulf, but we include the whole of the United States, Canada, Hawaii, Cuba, Porto Rico, Mexico, the Philippines, and British Columbia. It is superfluous here to refer to the vast advantages secured by our international unions for the members of their respective crafts and callings—they have been more than thrice told. They will bear telling again and again, and it is strongly urged that our international unions, as a further illustration of the greater possibilities for good in the future by trade union unity under the banner of international trade unionism, should gather the material and data so that they may put their achievements before the world and demonstrate to the indifferent and to the scoffers and the unthinking, as well as to the friends, the vast good already accomplished.

INDUSTRIAL STAGNATION AVERTED.

When we met in Boston two years ago the old-school political economists and thinkers foresaw a cloud threatening the industrial horizon. Basing their premise upon existing conditions and the pursuit of policies of the past, they foretold that an industrial reaction, stagnation, or crisis was then impending. They assumed that employers would be "compelled" to reduce wages, and advised labor to accept the situation and thus, as they urged, "help to tide over the unhappy period."

They who reasoned thus reckoned without their hosts. They did not consider the advance position which labor would take, but ignored it as an equation in the determination of their wage-cutting policy. They could not see that it would act as a check to prevent the diminution of labor's consuming power.

Labor's declaration and action have been demonstrated to be the wiser plan. It proved that it is better to resist the inauguration of a period of industrial stagnation and thereby prevent it, than to blindly accept it and then try to devise a means to emerge from it. By organized labor's attitude we have maintained a better parity between production and consumption.

The unprecedented and firm stand taken by the representatives of the hosts of labor at the Boston convention in declaring that wage reductions would be resisted and the very general adoption of that policy by our fellow workers, saved the day, and beyond peradventure of a doubt, prevented an industrial crisis with all its attendant suffering, poverty, and misery.

The service which the Boston convention of the American Federation of Labor rendered to the working people, to the employers, aye, to all the people of our country, is not yet fully appreciated, and to it has not yet been given the encomium of wisdom, foresight, courage, honor, and the benefit to man. Consistency and persistency on our part, coupled with time, will accord to our fellow unionists the high distinction and credit to which they are so justly entitled.

In my report to the San Francisco convention last year attention was called to the advantages resulting from our previous year's declaration of policy, and it was indicated that we were then not yet "out of the woods;" that the advice and watchword should go forth from that convention to the toilers of our country to resist by every honorable and lawful means at their command, any and every attempt to reduce wages. Firmly and boldly and wisely the San Francisco convention reiterated and emphasized the declaration of organized labor's policy and polity, and it affords me the keenest gratification to record the fact that at no time in the history of our country have the people been more generally employed at gainful occupations and in the production of wealth or have been larger consumers of their products than at this hour and this day.

Recently, one of the great magnates of high finance in our country predicted that in a few years from now we shall witness a financial and industrial panic unparalleled in the history of the United States. This forecast was unquestionably predicated upon the power which finance formerly wielded in industrial affairs, and based upon the policy of the former omnipotent power of financiers, and greedy, short-sighted, antagonistic employers, and entirely ignored the working men, the wealth-producers, in their organized capacity, as a new and potent factor.

If the hosts of organized labor persistently pursue the policy of resistance to wage cutting; if we shall continue to press onward our movement to become continually larger sharers in the product of our labor; if we but prove true to ourselves and to each other, we shall continually gain the confidence, the respect, and co-operation of the fairer-minded and more intelligent employers, confound the old conceptions of political economy, establish a new philosophy of life, labor, industry, and humanity, put to rout the seers of calamity, and prove their predictions to be false prophecies.

LABOR, INDUSTRY, FINANCE.

Already it is discerned that finance has been largely dethroned from its all-controlling power over labor and industry. Up to a decade ago, if exposures had been made as have been made in the recent past, of speculation as well as speculation and of the corrupting influences of "high finance," a financial panic, involving an industrial crisis and stagnation, with all its attendant evils, would undoubtedly have been inevitable.

The time is happily passing when purely speculative finance can hold the dominating power to endow or undo industry. With more compact organization of labor, with more enlightened employers, finance is taking and will take its proper place and perform its proper functions, that of serving the purpose of real industry and trade, of being a real measure of value, a medium of exchange. Thus the relative position of importance is being transposed, and industry and commerce are coming to control and regulate finance.

It is labor and industry which create values, money included. In finance, as in all things, the created thing should never be greater than its creator. The Frankenstein, the power of finance which the people in the past created, has been given its proper limitations and power, and with intelligence it will no longer threaten death or destruction to those who gave it the breath of life.

LABOR'S KEY TO GROWTH, PERMANENCY, AND SUCCESS.

Again I feel it incumbent upon me to impress upon the minds of trade unionists the necessity of making the unions of greater benefit and advantage to workmen, not only in the direct effort to maintain and advance their material condition in the matter of wages, hours, and conditions of employment, but also by providing a system of benefits for the membership and protecting them in all their vicissitudes of life, and to provide these, the necessity of establishing the payment of higher dues in the unions.

There is no good reason why our unions should not, apart from their protective, trade, and

labor features, become the guarantee to our members for the payment of benefits by reason of illness, unemployment, loss of tools, superannuation, traveling, death, etc., etc.

Surely, recent investigations have demonstrated beyond question how largely the wage earners of our country are mulcted by excessive premiums paid to so-called insurance companies and societies. Our unions, by their very economy of administration, by their experience, as well as by their mutual interests, do, and can, give greater returns for dues paid than any other institution on earth.

As against the objection of some who assert that these features are not the functions of unions, is the answer that the functions of the trade union movement in the interests of the working people are without limit.

As against the aspersions of opponents, we fearlessly assert, and can easily demonstrate, that, man for man, or association for association, the officers and the great rank and file in our movement, are as honorable, high-minded, faithful, and honest as any of our critics or opponents, either in their individual or associated life.

As against any notion that the accumulation of large funds for the payment of benefits as well as for protective features would prove temptations to dishonesty, the unions which have already established these features manifestly disprove.

It may appear paradoxical, but it is nevertheless true, that there has been less dishonesty or maladministration in unions having accumulated large funds than in those in which large funds have been conspicuous by their absence.

Unions having the foresight and wisdom to provide themselves with accumulated funds have also devised systems to check and prevent dishonesty. There appears to be no good reason for a union with small funds to devise such protection and checks. Paupers do not find it necessary to provide themselves with burglar-proof safes.

Nor need we fear court decisions or suits at law mulcting our organizations and endangering the security of our funds, despite the flagrant decisions rendered within the recent past. Substantial funds once accumulated for provident as well as protective features, will compel better and higher regard for their sanctity by both the public and the bench. And if perchance through perverse interpretation of existing law the funds of a union may be attacked, as was evidenced in the famous Taft-Vale decision of the British courts, it would undoubtedly result in our country as in Great Britain in so changing the law as to curtail the power of the judges to wantonly attach the funds of organized labor.

The advocacy of the accumulation of funds, the establishment of benefit features, and the necessity of higher dues in order to insure the payment of such benefits, will, of course, lay us open again to the taunt of trade union opponents that we establish "dues-paying" institutions; but the failure of any of our unions to render every financial assistance requisite, and for which the members in their organization have neither paid nor contributed, is taken advantage of by these self-same opponents, exaggerated, flung in our faces as a taunt of trade union ineffectiveness.

Organized wage-earners are not averse to the payment of reasonably higher dues to their unions, providing they can be guaranteed and feel assured that their interests as workmen will not only be protected and promoted, but that they may lean upon their fellow workmen in union to stand by them in all the ills of life; lean upon them and receive their support, not as a charity doled out to them, but as a right received and toward which they themselves have contributed. The failure of a union to be of such substantial support to the workmen, is to them sufficient cause to lose faith and confidence in organized effort.

It is a notable fact that unions which make least provision for benefits are those which suffer most through reduced membership resulting from either a trade decline or the loss of a strike, are the last to recover, and consequently the least effective in protecting the interests of their craftsmen.

Unions adopting these benefit features should be admonished in the beginning against making such large promises which they may possibly be unable to fulfill. Nothing can contribute so much to the loss of the workers' confidence in a union as its failure to fulfill its promises. Almost any other association may close or suspend the payment of benefits to its members; a union, never. Time and experience may demonstrate that the union is able to pay higher benefits than promised in the beginning, when the change can then be made.

It is gratifying to be enabled to state that much progress has been made by our international unions in the establishment of general beneficial features, the accumulation of funds, and the requirement of the payment of higher dues by their membership; but the advance is not satisfactory; it is not general; it is the duty of all to make it so, and thus insure the success, permanency, and continuity of our movement, make it of constant increasing advantage to our fellow workers, and a still greater benefit to all mankind.

INTERNATIONAL PROGRESS AND BROTHERHOOD OF LABOR.

Nor can we be indifferent to the movement and the struggles of the peoples of all countries for justice and for right. Throughout the world the leavening process for the disenfranchisement of man goes on. In countries where the natural rights of man are respected, we find the great trade union movement gradually yet surely making for the economic, political, and social uplift. In all the world there is an awakening among men to assert and achieve the divine right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. As coming events cast their shadows before, so is that movement the forerunner of the doom of tyranny and autocracy in all forms.

The centuries of tyranny and debasement endured in czar-ridden Russia are making way for a better time. It is indeed a commentary which all trade union opponents may take to themselves that when all else failed to accomplish any tangible result for the people's rights, the much-abused, little-understood strike—the strike of the Russian workmen—achieved in short order, not only large material improvements in their condition, but political reform and regeneration.

Due to the bona fide labor movement of the world, we are living in the time when there is disappearing, and soon will be eliminated, the last vestige of that type "the man with the hoe," and taking his place is the intelligent worker, standing erect, looking his fellow man in the face, demanding for himself, and according to all, the full rights of disenfranchised manhood. In no country have the workers done more than those of Great Britain and our own; and to cement further the bond of unity and fraternity and jointly to be helpful to our fellow workers of the world, the labor parliament of Great Britain—the British trade unions in their congress—send their ambassadors of peace to this convention of the American Federation of Labor in the persons of Mr. William Moses and Mr. David Gilmour. We extend to them a thousand welcomes.

It has been my pleasure to correspond with the officers of the trade union movement of all countries and to hold conferences with those who may have come here. It is gratifying to know and to be able to report to you that the trade union movement is growing in numbers, power, and influence for good in almost the entire civilized world. Corresponding with the secretary of the Trade Union Generalkommission (the Executive Council) of Germany, in response to the suggestion made for our fraternal delegates to visit the general trade union convention of that country, I called his attention that that was practically impossible, due to the fact that the dates of the British Trade Union Congress and the German were so widely apart that both the time and expense involved forbade even its consideration. He has recently advised me that his last convention changed its date of meeting so as to bring it within the range of practicability for the delegates to attend both the British and the German Trade Union Congresses. The latter congress is held biennially.

Whether it be immediately practical for the interchange of fraternal delegates is a question to be determined. Of its desirability there can be no question. Much depends upon opportunity and means. Sooner or later there must be a closer affiliation with the organized workers the world over, and certainly the interchange of fraternal delegates will contribute much to its attainment.

It is exceedingly gratifying to find that our American trade unions are, to a greater number, adopting the proposition of accepting for membership, without initiation fee, workmen who come from foreign countries with clear cards issued by bona fide trade unions. This principle should become general and reciprocal. It will do more than all else to establish the brotherhood and solidarity of the toilers everywhere. We should encourage this practice to the fullest of our opportunities and abilities.

LABOR AND INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

True to our traditions as well as to our feelings for humanity, we all deplored the terrible war in the far east, and expressed our earnest hope that peace might come between the contending nations. Our sense of right and justice, our feeling of humanity, are outraged at the awful consequences of modern warfare, whereby hundreds of thousands of men are maimed for life or slaughtered. Our feelings are not lessened by the knowledge that the great sum total of men so destroyed or made useless comes from the ranks of the masses, the workers, and that thereafter the burdens and consequences of debts, and taxes to pay them, are drawn from the wealth produced by the toilers.

As we are not loth to place the blame of responsibility upon those who are indifferent or antagonistic to the cause of labor, to the cause of humanity, so, I am sure, we are in hearty accord with the sentiment of gratitude and keen sense of appreciation for the act of the President of the United States, who found the heart of the world akin to him in bringing to an end the frightful carnage and war between Russia and Japan.

May we not look forward to the time, have we not the right to hope, that, all other means

falling, the wage-earners of the world will be so thoroughly organized, and will understand their interests and their rights so well, that they will refuse to permit themselves to be arrayed against their brother workmen of another country for the purpose of serving the machinations of tyrants, whether political or commercial?

Organized labor stands for peace, industrial as well as international, carping critics to the contrary notwithstanding. We want international peace. All mankind yearns for it; humanity demands it.

In our day there is no reason why international disputes should not be adjusted by a policy of conciliation and arbitration. We should and shall throw the weight of our influence in the effort to establish these means to avoid armed conflict, but if those in autocratic power wantonly seek to plunge their people into war, then the voice of the masses must be heard in emphatic and determining protest.

ENMITY, WHERE FRIENDSHIP AND SYMPATHY SHOULD ABOUND.

It is my duty to report to you that another effort has been made to destroy the trade union movement and the American Federation of Labor. You and the other officers of our international unions and of the American Federation of Labor may be unaware of it; you may not know, you may not feel the effect, but as surely and solemnly as any act could be promulgated, the international unions, the trade union movement, and the American Federation of Labor were legislated out of existence at Chicago in June of this year.

The natural organization of the wage-earners; the historic development of associated effort of the toiling masses; the work of years and years; the only concentrated movement of the working people of our time that has brought the toiling masses out of the slough of misery and despair; the organization that forms the only barrier for their protection against modern greed and avarice, and which has placed us in the splendid position of vantage we now enjoy—the trade unions—these have been decried and denounced by men who, hiding their villany and hypocrisy under the cloak of friendship for labor, bombastically declared and now boast that our unions must be disrupted, divided, and destroyed.

And what the reason? Because the American trade union movement declines to permit itself to become committed to a speculative, theoretical doctrine; declines the domination of our movement by fantastical doctrinaires; declines to be made a tail to the kite of a political party, the head and front of which are out of touch and out of real sympathy with the struggles, the hopes, the real aspirations of the toiling masses in their effort to attain practical, tangible results in a rational and natural movement.

And what the purpose? That in the destruction of the only genuinely protective organization of the working people they may become abjectly powerless, either to protect or promote their economic interests. The fool hope is entertained that in their desperation the impoverished workmen will inaugurate a physical force revolution and confiscate all property. In another way it is a repetition of the appeal and advice to the workers to "be content with their lot" here and now, and postpone their effort for material improvement to the sweet bye and bye of the hereafter. Quite apart from the consideration of either the unsoundness or impracticability of their philosophy and doctrines, the whole history of man testifies to this one fact, that the more impoverished a people are, or become, the less capable and the less inclined are they to defend their interests and their rights; the less qualified are they to conceive them, defend them, or, if necessary, contend and fight for them.

There are but two hypotheses upon which can be explained the conduct of those who endeavor to engineer the scheme of trade union disruption; one, that they are incompetent derelicts on the industrial sea, a constant menace to the trade union crafts; or, second, that they are in league with the worst elements of antagonistic capitalism to render as effective service as they can to try and confuse, diffuse, pervert, and make trade union activity the least possibly effective.

Some years ago we declared it superfluous and unnecessary to defend the trade union movement. Time has proven this a mistaken course. Men under all circumstances must defend the faith that is in them, the cause which they espouse, and particularly is this true of the trade union movement, which has aroused bitter, relentless, and ignorant antagonism, and has been assailed on every hand by sordid greed, by the driftwood of professionalism, and the scuttling of pirates and buccaneers. Fortunately, the trade union movement of our country, though by no means as fully developed as we may hope for, is sufficiently well established and fortified, has earned and deserved the confidence and good will of our fellow workers, has done so much for the material, moral, and social advancement of the toiling masses, is so thoroughly respected by all the people generally, that it can look with disdain and defiance at the pronouncements of

antagonism uttered, whether by the Parrys, the Posts, or by the palpably false political prophets and propagandists.

It is because of the well-known fact that one may do more injury than ten can do good, and that it is easier to demolish than to construct, that attention is called to this last declaration and effort made at Chicago. It is but a repetition of numerous others gone before, and shows the attitude and betrayal of labor's interests by some of those who, under the garb of sympathy for the toilers, aim a blow at the very life of labor's citadel, the trade union movement. Though the effort prove abortive, it discloses the intent. This matter is referred to here for the further purpose, not only that the facts may be known, but that all our fellow unionists and fellow workers may more clearly understand our movement and the purposes of our opponents; that the faith and the confidence of the wage-earners may be strengthened, to the end that advance, progress, and success may attend us all in the great work for the uplift of the entire human family.

The trade union movement, which has been assailed as no other institution on earth, which has withstood capitalistic opposition as well as governmental tyranny, which has grown great and strong numerically and is an important influence for good; the trade union movement, which has increased wages, shortened hours of labor, and made conditions of employment far superior to those which have obtained in any period in the history of man; our movement, which has compelled a better conception and a more enlightened public opinion regarding the wrongs from which labor has suffered and the rights to which the toilers are entitled; that movement which has given our fellow-workers the opportunity, the right, and the power to stand erect and look the whole world in the face and declare themselves men, with all the attributes of manhood; the labor movement, which has taken millions of children from the factory and workshop, the mill and the mine, and placed them in the home, the school room, and upon the playground; that movement which has done so much and whose mission it is to accomplish more in the interests of the workers and of the human family—that movement can not and will not be successfully assailed or its existence seriously threatened. It has a high purpose and mission to fulfill, which, beyond peradventure of a doubt, will triumph.

THE EXPERIENCE OF AN "INDUSTRIAL" ORGANIZATION.

It will be remembered that a few years ago a number of our federal labor unions and laborers' unions, induced by misrepresentations of a few lacking the knowledge of the trade union movement, left the American Federation of Labor and organized what they termed an international laborers' union, with the avowed purpose of bringing into that organization all the laborers of the country, regardless of their occupation or the industry in which they were employed. How utterly absurd were their claim and position they then could not know. If their policy could have been brought to any degree of fruition, it would have all the sooner brought about its own destruction. It was a poor imitation of the old and now defunct "Knights of Labor." It would have prevented the organization, which we have accomplished, of a large number of international unions of the so-called unskilled trades and unskilled laborers. The idea entertained by its promoters was so-called industrialism, industrialism carried to its logical conclusion.

It has been the purpose of the American Federation of Labor to encourage, first, organization of workmen into trade unions; second, to bring about international unions of such trades, crafts, and callings, and then to bring about co-operation and amalgamation of kindred trades. Along these lines much good has been accomplished, until we today see the great structure of the organized labor movement of America.

The officers of this international laborers' union at the time of its formation made application for charter, which certainly could not be granted without stultification and general injury to all workmen and the intelligent and orderly growth and development of our movement. We could not grant a charter, or encourage the formation of an organization that would not only destroy itself, but others with it. Its claim to jurisdiction practically covered all callings.

Recently I had correspondence and extensive conference with the new officers of that organization, who recognized the mistake made in its early history and make-up, and the desire was expressed for a common-sense organization, based upon the recognition of true trade union law, policy, and principles. It was frankly admitted that even in the institution of that "industrial" organization, industrialism, as understood both by the founders of that organization and as understood by some recent advocates, is fallacious, injurious, and reactionary. I am in a position to entertain the hope that our fellow workers in that organization will under its new administrative officers work toward a closer unity with the trade union movement, the American Federation of Labor, and efforts to its complete fulfillment should be continued.

AMALGAMATING INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

The International Electrotype Plate Makers' Union has been in existence for a number of years. Early in the year it made application for charter to the American Federation of Labor. Inasmuch as the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union is in existence, covering the major portion of its own trade, as well as the electrotype plate making, and because that organization has been effective in protecting and promoting the interests of the craft, as well as because of the inadvisability of encouraging organizations to remain apart which could be more effective when united or amalgamated, the application for charter was not approved nor the charter issued. Efforts were made to bring about the amalgamation of the International Electrotype Plate Makers' Union with the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, and it is a source of gratification to be enabled to report that that effort has been successful.

A similar course was pursued with an application made by a number of copper-smiths' unions throughout the country, who formed an international union and applied for charter. In preference to issuing it, they were persuaded to become, and now are, a part of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Union. ✓

This has been and will continue to be the policy of the American Federation of Labor. Not by force, which usually arouses repulsion, but by intelligent persuasion and helpfulness, we bring about unity and amalgamation among kindred trade organizations under the banner of one international union, for the common good of all.

JURISDICTION DISPUTES—TRADE UNION LAW.

The question of jurisdiction can not be said to have been largely or effectively improved. True, many questions of this character have been adjusted, either by conference or by a more conciliatory policy being pursued by representatives of organizations in interest, and others again by arbitration and decisions rendered. It has been clearly shown that where moderation and a conciliatory policy have obtained, it has not been difficult to eliminate the cause of contention and the organizations thereby to cooperate to their mutual advantage. In the main, however, contentions have not abated, nor have decisions been respected or complied with. In view of the fact that the Executive Council will report to you in detail on this subject, and as I have extensively dealt with this question in my reports to former conventions, it is unnecessary in this report to dwell upon it at length.

It may not be amiss to call attention to a feature in jurisdiction controversies which is so close akin to other phases of human life that it is an ill wind that blows no good. None will dispute the fact that with you I deeply deplore the jurisdiction controversies, and particularly when they assume an acute and often bitter antagonistic attitude; but that they have developed a high order of intelligence in discussion among our unionists, keen perception in industrial jurisprudence, is a fact which all observers must admit. That these acquirements and attainments will be of vast advantage in the administration and judgment of industrial affairs, no thinker dare gainsay.

One further comment and suggestion must necessarily be stated, that hurtful in any way in which jurisdiction disputes may prove to the workmen of contending organizations, we should and must do everything within our power to prevent fair-minded employers, desirous of living in agreement with organized labor, from being made the subject and scapegoat of the hostility of either the one or the other of the contending organizations.

It is true that here and there employers have endeavored to play one organization against another, and by pretended friendship refuse to deal with either. By this piece of cupidity they become a detriment not only to organized labor, but to their competitors in trade. But in any event, the fair-minded employer who desires to live in accord with organized labor should not be compelled to suffer the consequences of injury due to jurisdiction disputes between organizations, and so far as the other type of employer is concerned, the opportunity should not be afforded him to take advantage of such a dispute by which he can shirk and place the blame upon any of our unions. It is trade union law and policy that fair employers desirous of living upon terms of amity with organized labor should not be made to suffer from inter-trade union disputes.

THE UNION SHOP DEMAND JUST.

We sometimes still hear the demagogic claim put forth by organized labor's opponents that the union shop, with its agreement with employers, is improper and unjust. Our opponents pretend that they stand for the liberty and the rights of workmen. That, as a rule, "open shop" declarations were accompanied or immediately followed by wage reductions or the imposition of poorer conditions upon employes, is a fact patent to all who have given the subject thought and investigation.

is it not a novel position for the worst antagonists to labor's interests to assume that they are the advocates and defenders of the rights and the liberties of workmen? The mere statement of such a position demonstrates its hypocrisy and absurdity.

Organized labor's insistence upon and work for, not the "closed shop," as our opponents term it, but the union shop, in agreement with employers, mutually entered into for the advantage of both and the maintenance of industrial peace with equity and justice for both, is to the economic, social and moral advancement of all our people.

The union shop, in agreement with employers, is the application of the principle that those who enjoy the benefits and advantages resulting from an agreement shall also equally bear the moral and financial responsibilities involved.

In my reports to previous conventions and in editorials in our official magazine, I have often dealt with this subject definitely and fully. Our Federation has approached this question intelligently and manfully. There should be no recession from our logical and just position. It should be reiterated and emphasized. At the same time we should direct our effort still further and better to organize our fellow wage-earners; to instill in them the principles of duty well done—the principles of fraternity, solidarity, and justice—to make our organizations of still greater benefit to them than is even now the case, and that by reason of greater advantages the unions will be more deserving of their good-will, respect, and confidence. Thus will the still lingering opposition to the union shop be eliminated from the field of industrial controversy.

EIGHT HOUR WORKDAY.

There is no field of action upon which if we concentrate our greatest activity there will result so great advantages to all, with the least possible injury to any, as the movement to reduce the hours of daily labor, the establishment of a normal workday of eight hours.

From the inception of our Federation we have voiced the demand of labor for a shorter workday. In 1884 we called upon and urged all labor to endeavor to establish the eight hour workday, if possible, by agreement with the employers. We have been helpful to many crafts in establishing the eight hour day; the hours of toil for all have been reduced.

With the wonderful improvement in machinery and the application of steam and electric power, our workers are producing wealth surpassing even the imagination, much less the expectation, of a decade or two ago.

Living in a land fertile and bountiful as ours, with its ingenious and industrious people, there can not be any good reason assigned why in our day the toilers should be expected or required to give to labor more than eight hours in a day.

It is untrue to say, as our opponents assert, that wealth production would diminish with the enforcement of eight hours as a normal working day. In the report of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to the House Committee on Labor is incorporated testimony of employers who for a series of years had tested the practicability of the eight hour day. In no instance where a fair test has been given do employers vary in their favorable attestation of its economy, wisdom, and practicability.

In the construction of the battleship Connecticut under the eight hour plan, and the battleship Louisiana on the ten hour basis, the advantage has been to the former. In the industries in which the eight hour day has been introduced, it has resulted in the greater productivity of labor per man, per day, per year. This has not only been demonstrated in our own country, but in every other wherever it has been introduced. In truth, it is easily demonstrable that a reduction of the hours of labor to eight does not decrease production, but on the contrary increases it; that the power of consumption and use of the products of labor are thereby increased; which in turn will give to industry and production a greater impetus than they can receive in any other way. It out rivals by far the other markets of the world, to which so much attention has been given Opportunity for leisure and rest after a normal day's work develops a higher physical, intelligent, and moral manhood and makes for the social welfare.

It is strongly urged upon all fellow-unionists, fellow workers, and friends everywhere to concentrate and devote their energies to the movement for the establishment of the eight hour workday.

I recommend that the general introduction of the eight hour workday be made the chief subject for general discussion in our unions, central bodies, national and international conventions; that employers be approached with a view of their agreement thereto, and should that fail, that preparation in the meantime and thereafter be made to enforce the eight hour day by the demand of the workers. It is our bounden duty by every means within our power to be helpful to our fellow workers in its enforcement.

PRINTERS' EIGHT HOUR MOVEMENT.

The International Typographical Union is in the midst of a great contest to establish the eight hour workday in the book and job offices of the trade, it having achieved the seven-hour workday in practically all newspaper offices where machine composition obtains. The International Typographical Union sought to avoid the strike in which it is now engaged by every honorable means at its command. It has been provoked and anticipated by four months, owing to the autocratic attitude assumed by the employers in that trade associated under the title of the United Typothetæ of America.

It is sometimes urged against our movement that we take an unfair advantage of employers not giving them ample time and opportunity so to arrange their affairs that they may be in a position to grant the reasonable demands of organized labor. Surely, in this instance, no such pretense can be offered, for in August, 1902, the International Typographical Union, at its convention, declared for the eight hour workday to be introduced "at as early a day as practical." The membership was asked to make no contract beyond October 1, 1905, requiring them to work more than eight hours per day. The officers were directed to bring the matter before the employers' association "to the end that the eight hour day may be put into operation without friction."

Subsequent conventions of the International Typographical Union declared, and repeated the declaration, its earnest purpose to introduce the eight hour day January 1, 1906, and this by agreement with the employers.

At its last convention the organization appointed a committee which by instruction appeared before the convention of the employers' association. That committee was treated with scant courtesy, and the overtures for a peaceful introduction of the eight hour day contemptuously repudiated.

Then carrying out their plan of campaign, the employing printers in the book and job trade began an attack upon printers' unions in several parts of the country. The hope was entertained that by attacking a union here and there and in advance of the time set, January 1, 1906, the International Typographical Union would be unprepared to meet the employers. Realizing the danger of these tactics if allowed to be carried out without any counter move, the officers in charge called upon the membership that wherever it was not in violation of existing agreements the printers in the book and job trade working longer than eight hours should demand from their employers an agreement to introduce that system at once, or not later than January 1, 1906. This resulted in a number of employers agreeing to the eight hour day immediately, or for its enforcement upon the date named. In a larger number of establishments strikes were inaugurated. Since then the reports from the officers show large successes, many accessions to their ranks, and the eight hour day enforced in many of those offices. There are still several thousand of their members, with unbroken ranks, manfully contending for the eight hour day.

At our last convention this matter received considerable attention, and it was the unanimous decision that every possible assistance, financial and moral, be pledged and given to the International Typographical Union in its effort, and, if necessary, contest, to enforce the eight hour day. It was my pleasurable duty to attend the convention of the International Typographical Union, and to convey your fraternal greetings and proffered assistance; to confer with its officers as to the best means by which we can all be helpful in this splendid movement; this movement which can but result in great advantage, not only to the printers, but to all who toil, to all our people.

In the report which the Executive Council will submit to you, part of which many of you have already been advised, will be communicated to you the support we have already given and propose to give to the International Typographical Union in its movement for the inauguration of that potential force for the uplift of man—the eight hour workday.

The printers have already largely gained the day; they can and must be crowned with absolute victory, and it becomes our solemn and binding duty to help them achieve it.

FALL RIVER TEXTILE WORKERS.

For years the textile workers with drooping heads and heavy hearts looked forward to each recurring season with its prospective reductions in wages. In their unfortunate position they had almost come to accept wage reductions complacently and without protest. Taking courage from our Boston convention declaration, they resisted to the fullest a reduction of wages offered them in Fall River. How heroically they contended, few now know. How advantageously resulted the sacrifices they then made is only now manifest. It is true that they were unable to ward off successfully the reduction, but the strike ended by agreement and the ranks of the organized textile workers of Fall River were maintained.

It could but set our hearts aglow when report reached us that the Fall River textile workers have within the past few weeks demanded and secured an increase of 9 per cent in their wages.

Of course, the result in itself is not so substantial as to cause exultation, but it is the beginning of the end for all time of the poverty and misery in the textile workers' past, and is the turn in the road to their better day; yet it can not be but gratifying to us all who participated in the San Francisco convention and who witnessed that scene which made strong men weep, when the solidarity and fraternity of labor were manifested, and the substantial contribution voted to the striking textile operatives. The splendid financial aid rendered was timely, magnificent, but more than all, the united hopes and sentiments of the representatives of America's hosts of labor went out to our brothers and sisters of toil then heroically struggling in Fall River. It encouraged and enthused them to still more strenuous effort, and inspired them with that hope whose partial fruition has just been achieved.

THE UNION LABEL.

The issuance of a label by our unions is at once a declaration of our earnest desire to serve all our people best, and a guarantee that the article it adorns is the product of labor under the most sanitary and comparatively fairer conditions than otherwise obtained. It is an appeal to the sympathy and the co-operation of our fellows to be helpful in the work for material, moral, and social improvement of all our people. In no more tangible way can a sympathetic public render effective service to their brothers and sisters of toil than by demanding the union label. There is no duty which our fellow workers, and particularly our fellow unionists, should more cordially and consistently adhere to than the demand for the union label and the union card. Because of the good it does and can do, because of its effectiveness as a potent factor in our life's work as individuals and in our organized capacity, we should, in our national conventions, international unions, state, central, and local bodies, propagate the work of creating a healthier and more general demand and insistence for the insignia of honest, sanitary, and fair conditions of labor, the union label.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARIES, UNION LABEL LEAGUES.

The Woman's International Union Label League was, I regret to say, less active during the past year than heretofore. This, no doubt, was due to internal dissensions, by which the work has been neutralized. I have endeavored to adjust differences, but have only partially succeeded.

It would be wise to authorize a representative of the American Federation of Labor either to visit one of the meetings of the executive board or to call a meeting thereof at some convenient time and place, and there and then effect a complete understanding and restore harmony, or to take such other action as will best serve the purpose of this organization.

Recognizing the valuable aid of the wives, daughters, sisters, and friends of union men in being organized into auxiliary bodies and union label leagues in every city and town throughout the country, we should organize and aid and encourage these organizations to the fullest. Wherever such auxiliary bodies or women's label leagues have been formed they have proven of inestimable advantage in furthering the work of organization among wage-earners, and have materially contributed toward improvement in labor conditions.

WOMAN WORKERS ORGANIZED AND ORGANIZING.

You will be much gratified to know that during the past year there was formed an international league for the organization of women into trade unions, and that its work has been attended with considerable success. It has been not only my duty, but a pleasure, to aid its officers and members in the furtherance of that work. True, many of its officers are not wage-earners, but are women and men who, anxious to help their sisters of labor, realize that that assistance can best be rendered by organization where they may be in the better position to help themselves.

It is additionally gratifying to know that the advice given has been faithfully adhered to; that is, that this work of organizing the women toilers of our country should be carried on, not as a mere fad, a fancy or a whim, nor to have that movement diverted from its real purpose, but that it shall be purely and truly a movement in co-operation with the American Federation of Labor for the organization into trade unions of the women wage-earners of America.

If more men and women, imbued with a desire to help the workers, men and women, out of the mire and misery of poverty and its attendant evil influences and tendencies, were to devote some of their consideration to be helpful in the organization of the wage earners, both men and women, into trade unions, that in them and through them they may materially, morally, and socially improve themselves and their surroundings, more practical and tangible results for the betterment of all would be attested and recorded than in the provision for either missionaries abroad or for books for the workless or overworked workers here.

Though known to us, it is not generally understood, that in our movement we accord fair and equal treatment to all wage-earners in any trade, craft or calling, and that membership is accorded in our unions to women upon an exact, equal and impartial footing with men. Some of our unions, as an inducement for women to join them, make both the initiation and dues less than those required of men. This is cited, not as an evidence of wisdom, for of this there is some doubt; for in unions we assert and stand for the principle of absolute equality of the sexes before trade union law and in trade union work, effectiveness and achievements. It is cited however, to show the trade union position upon this question; nor is it amiss to call attention to the fact that large numbers of women workers are already organized, both in mixed unions of the sexes and otherwise, and that in these unions the principle of equal pay for equal work is contended for and generally largely established.

The Woman's Trade Union League will hold its second annual convention in this city during the time that this convention will be in session, and I would recommend that every courtesy and co-operation be extended which may encourage its members in their laudable work.

TRADE UNION SCHOOLS.

Education is regarded by all as the essential to progress and success, and this fact is equally applicable to the trade union movement. Much as has been said and done regarding the trade unions and the trade union movement, it is, nevertheless, true that there is not as wide or general a knowledge and understanding of the history, the struggles, the methods, and the work of our movement as should be. The misinformation upon trade union life, activity, and purposes is still too general and profound. And to this is largely due the unfair criticism and opposition of opponents, as well as the inability of a number of our trade unionists often to defend themselves, the organizations with which they are connected, and the faith that is within them. Their confidence in and their judgment of trade union work and objects is, therefore, sometimes weakened or perverted, and they become easy victims to antagonists or sophists.

I would recommend that our central bodies establish in their respective localities trade union schools where at least the elementary principles of the trade union movement may be taught; where a correct understanding of trade union history, struggles, and achievements may be demonstrated and impressed upon students; where the conditions of the workers of the past may be made known, and what marvelous changes and improvements have been gradually yet effectively wrought in the life of labor, and where may be instilled the knowledge that only by associated efforts, the honorable performance of duty, and by constant application and persistency can labor work out its salvation day by day in the natural development and evolution toward a better life; that progress is made, not by leaps and jumps, but by the natural, the rational process of associated effort.

Coupled with such schools and as a part of their instruction, the young boys and girls of our fellow workmen would have the opportunity of coming to an understanding of the ennobling work and aspirations to which their elders are devoting their energies. With the establishment of trade union schools, leaflets, cards, tracts, elementary in their character, and books for advanced classes, could be prepared and issued from the office of the American Federation of Labor and furnished at cost.

This suggestion, if taken up with energy and intelligence by the central bodies throughout the country, will open up vast opportunities for good and be helpful to a very material extent in preparing our fellow workers to meet and overcome their antagonists and more readily fit them for the intelligent and stout advocacy of true trade unionism, the light and hope of American labor.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ROOMS AND UNION MEETINGS.

In my last report attention was called to the dearth of ample and satisfactory meeting rooms for the constantly growing organizations of the working people of our country. It was pointed out that the tendency of our union men is to have their meeting places disconnected from the saloons. The recommendation was made and adopted that the school rooms in our various localities should be utilized in the evenings for our unions. In but few places has this subject been taken up by our unions and central bodies.

The subject is again commended to your favorable consideration so that it may be impressed upon our fellow workers everywhere, and by them made a public demand, that our public school rooms, when not in use for their primary purposes, may be utilized for this good cause. Meetings of workmen in our public schoolrooms can have but one effect, that is, the improvement in the morale of all, and without detriment to an

COLORADO SITUATION—WESTERN METAL MINERS.

The Western Federation of Miners has not alone been ungrateful to the trade unions and the American Federation of Labor, but its officers have taken the position of bitter hostility toward us. From the then meagre funds the Boston convention, as an expression of good will, appropriated \$1,000, and later, by authority of the Executive Council, I drafted and issued an appeal to all the trade unions, trade unionists and friends, throughout the country, for financial assistance to be transmitted directly to Secretary Moyer.

Civil rights and constitutional guarantees were trampled under foot by the State authorities of Colorado. We felt a realizing sense that it was our duty to render every moral and financial assistance within our power, not only that the wrong, injury, and injustice complained of might be righted, but that still further action should be taken to prevent a recurrence of such infamous tyranny and invasion of the lawful and human rights of Colorado's people as was experienced by and meted out to members of the Western Federation of Miners.

Our appeal for financial aid and the financial contributions of our trade unionists were made for the specific purpose and with the clear understanding that they should be devoted particularly to the legal defense of the rights of the men to test the legal and constitutional questions involved, not only before the courts of Colorado, but, if necessary, the highest tribunal of our country, the United States Supreme Court. This purpose was plainly stated in our appeal; that it was so regarded by the officers of the Western Federation of Miners is clearly manifest by the editorial in the miners' official journal in which our appeal was republished with the caption, "American Federation of Labor to the Rescue," and also by Mr. Moyer's letter to me of October 22, 1904, published on page 81 of the official printed proceedings of our San Francisco convention.

In that letter he said: "It is our intention to carry to the highest tribunal every legal procedure that we have commenced. It seems almost impossible, however, to do anything at the present time, as everything is hinged on the coming election. I think, however, that yourself and colleagues will be satisfied with our work before we are through."

Up to this moment there is not a scintilla of evidence indicating the fulfillment of the expressed intention to carry any of the cases involved to the higher tribunals. As for the then pending election, it practically resulted as was desired—that is, Governor Peabody's elimination. The conclusion forces itself upon the dullest as well as the most discerning mind that the awful incidents which occurred in Colorado, and which should have prompted every real liberty-loving man to avail himself of every opportunity for redress and reform, instead of being used as a means for securing better conditions for the workers, were indifferently and contemptuously disregarded and allowed to pass by in manifestations of impotent shrieks of hysteria, thus not only manifesting their bitter hostility to the general cause of labor, but also to the utter detriment of the metalliferous miners, the men to defend whose interests the organization was formed.

American trade unionists and their friends have reason to complain and feel keenly disappointed that their contributions of thousands upon thousands of dollars have not only failed to be used for the purposes for which they were contributed (the important questions involved left hanging in the balance), but as asserted by many and not denied, that these funds have been perverted from their proper source and diverted to "financing" a hostile movement, a movement having for its avowed purpose the destruction of the trade unions, the organizations and men which furnished the funds. In the light of what has transpired, the last sentence quoted of Mr. Moyer's letter must appear to all as the purest irony. He says: "I think, however, that yourself and colleagues will be satisfied with our work before we are through."

We have the right to insist that the Western Federation of Miners shall prosecute, and if necessary, appeal the cases to the highest court of last resort, or give an accounting of the disposition of the moneys contributed.

The affairs of our organizations must be honestly administered and the funds devoted to the purposes for which they are paid, if we hope to maintain, and to earn to a still larger extent, the confidence and good will of our fellow workers. If, in response to appeals, our membership contributes voluntarily money for any purpose, and there be any misgivings or cause for apprehension as to the proper disposition thereof, we may soon find our appeals made in vain. From various sources complaints reach us asserting and insinuating that the funds received by the Western Federation of Miners have been perverted to other purposes than that for which they were contributed, quite apart from the instance to which I have already referred.

In the interest of our fellow workers, because of the good name of organized labor which is involved, and still further, so that no injustice may be done any organization, friendly or otherwise, I repeat, we have the right to insist upon an accounting.

In referring to the situation of the labor movement of Colorado, it may not be uninteresting to say that unity has been established in the labor movement of Denver, under the Trades and

Labor Assembly of that city; that the same condition generally prevails in the central bodies of the state, and that at its last convention three months ago the Colorado State Federation of Labor became affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, and is now in possession of its charter.

No one has the right to assume or to infer that the American Federation of Labor is hostile or unfriendly to the Western Federation of Miners or to any bona fide trade union; but when its former president declared that the Western Federation of Miners is not a trade union, and when his successor and colleagues practically make the same declarations and actually shape their course and the course of the organization to conform to it; when it is borne in mind that that organization assumes a most unwise and unfriendly attitude toward our movement, despite the fact that we have not only argued and pleaded with them, but have filled their emptied coffers with immense sums of money, have rendered them every moral and financial assistance within our power, it must cause us to pause and inquire whether there may not be some action which we are warranted in taking that will make the officers of that organization come to a realizing sense of their duties to their fellow craftsmen and to all labor.

We have nothing but the most friendly feeling for and interest in the metalliferous miners and their splendid manhood; we have nothing but the kindest and most fraternal regard for the welfare of their organization, the Western Federation of Miners; but we have the right to assert that those entrusted with its affairs shall not render impotent or dismember the metalliferous miners' organization, or make it odious to the conscience of the union men of America.

CHINESE EXCLUSION FROM ALL AMERICA.

Perhaps one of the most momentous questions which will confront the American people, and of which this convention must take cognizance and deal with earnestly, intelligently, and emphatically, is the campaign inaugurated in several quarters for what is called a modification of the law excluding Chinese from entry into the United States or its possessions. Within the past year manifest efforts have been made in this direction, particularly inaugurated and stimulated by antagonistic employers and some of their associations.

Information of an authentic character and from various sources has been communicated to our office showing that a carefully devised policy has been agreed upon and is being carried out. Labor's antagonists realize the fact that American public opinion and sentiment are fully expressed in the existing Chinese exclusion law. They also realize that if the application of the law was sought to be modified so far as it applies to our mainland, it would arouse the opposition of the American people, and the effort is therefore subtly screened by arrangement with the sugar planters of Hawaii, placing them in the position of agitating for a modification of the law so as to permit the immigration of Chinese to that island.

It is seldom that a bold front attack is made in any effort of human activity, and our opponents, through the pretense of the necessity for Chinese laborers to work upon the sugar plantations of Hawaii, entertain the belief that once the law is successfully attacked by so-called modification its entire structure may be eliminated.

An agitation involving the expenditure of vast sums of money has been set on foot by the sugar planters of Hawaii, to which our antagonists on the mainland have largely contributed, all for the purpose of impressing the people of the United States, and particularly the members of Congress, with the supposed necessity for a change in the law so as to allow the immigration of Chinese to the Sandwich Islands. Not a fraction of money has been contributed or expended by the government of Hawaii toward the immense amounts that have been and are involved in the appointment of commissions, delegations, in printing reports, and other matter involved in the propagation of thought favorable to Chinese immigration. In their desperation, the sugar planters have endeavored even to suborn some representatives of labor.

There can be no question but that Japanese immigration into Hawaii has had a most baneful influence and result; but it is a queer notion that will seek relief from the evils resulting from Japanese immigration and work by turning to the Chinese, and it shows a perverted conception of real economy, justice, and Americanism.

The information also reaches us that, in carrying out our opponents' policy, the sugar planters have sent an agent to visit various countries for the ostensible purpose of securing immigrants to work on the Hawaiian plantations. The word "ostensible" is used advisedly, for the instructions are given that few, if any, laborers are to be so secured, so that the claim may be made that no workmen can be obtained from either the United States or Europe, thereby making it appear that the only recourse is to the Chinese. A part of the plan of action is to maintain at the capitol in Washington a lobby coming from Hawaii for that purpose.

It will be remembered that for a few years a similar effort was made in the Philippines, and that the conditions were presented in such a light as to make it appear that there was a real

necessity for the admission of Chinese to those islands. Since the enactment of our present effective Chinese exclusion law and its complete application to the Philippines and the other insular possessions of, as well as the United States itself, practically a quietus has been given to that agitation and supposed demand for Chinese immigration to the Philippine Islands, but the activity of the pro-Chinese is none the less today than it was some years ago. They have simply changed their plan of campaign from the Philippines to Hawaii.

That there is no dearth of workmen in Hawaii is plainly evident from the figures contained in the census reports and from enumerations of the population made. The difficulty which presents itself is the fact that the sugar planters, when deprived by law from securing Chinese laborers, turned their attention to the Japanese and imported them by shiploads. These are now found to be undesirable and destructive to the interests of labor, business, as well as the social well-being of Hawaii, its natives and residents. No serious, honest effort has thus far been made to Caucasianize, to Americanize, Hawaii.

If Hawaii is to remain American, and there are few who now doubt that this is to be for at least some long period of time, then it must become American indeed, sharing in whatever progress and civilization are enjoyed by our people on the mainland, as well as bearing whatever burdens may thereby be entailed in the process of the attainment of a higher, our common, goal.

Today the great preponderance of Hawaiian inhabitants is Japanese and Chinese, a small number of Europeans, with a small minority of Americans. With its position in the Pacific Ocean, it is the outpost to our American continent. In its economic and political aspects it must be made the barrier to Mongolian deterioration of the people of the island itself as well as the barrier to protect America's workers, America's people, and America's civilization.

Another feature of the plan of campaign of our opponents is to make it appear that the Chinese are discriminating against the American products by a so-called boycott. That this scheme was disingenuously devised between the agents of labor's opponents here and a former representative of the Chinese government to this country and who is now in his own, for the effect it might have in influencing the judgment of our people and Congress, is now generally recognized by the well informed.

The recent announcement in China that "the boycott will be suspended until after the American Congress shall have had an opportunity to make the required changes in and modification of the Chinese exclusion law," clearly proves that the so-called boycott was declared by a few and existed in their minds alone and had no foundation in fact or enforcement, and was intended to be used as a threatening bugaboo for the weak-minded who may be led to believe that our trade with China would be injured or destroyed unless the United States does the joint bidding of our antagonistic employers, the Chinese Six Companies of the United States, and Wu Ting Fang, the Celestial artful dodger.

No one claiming to have any knowledge or experience of human affairs can seriously pretend to believe that a real boycott can be enforced at one particular period, and immediately, upon a simple assertion, be suspended or discontinued for a specific period of time. It is a fact patent to any observer that any attempt on the part of the Chinese to discriminate against American products or to cease trade relations with us would be the greatest possible detriment to themselves.

We all want the fullest and freest opportunity of trade with China, but it ought not and must not be either secured or maintained at the cost of the protection and safety of American life and American standard of civilization.

Immigration officers, having learned from experience the various devices resorted to by Chinese unlawfully coming to the United States, have been compelled to suspect many Chinese laborers who pretended to be merchants, students, and those traveling for pleasure or information. And their suspicions have generally been verified. It is because of the well-known deception practiced and detected, that it is not difficult to appreciate the fact that a faithful American official, zealous in the performance of his duty, may have erred in suspecting and apprehending some one here and there of the accepted classes. That instances of this character have been exceptional, is admitted by all; that a flagrant case of this character occurred, is unquestionably true. That it is the duty of our government to prevent its repetition, is fully admitted. It was because of a case of this character having occurred that the President issued his order last June through the Secretary of State by which immigration officers are required to accept the visa certificates by their *prima facie* declaration that the Chinese coming to the United States may be admitted.

Realizing from experience the deceptive means resorted to by the Chinese to come to the United States in violation of law, that they would take advantage of the President's order, the interpretation that they would place upon it, and also the interpretation which immigration officers will place upon that order, that they would accept it in the spirit that the law was not to

be rigidly enforced, the matter was presented to the President by Vice-President Duncan and myself. The President declared that his only purpose was to ensure fair treatment to the exempt classes coming from China; that if, after the expiration of about six months, there was any appreciable increase in Chinese laborers coming to our shores, it would be fairly evident that an improper construction had been placed upon his order, that its terms had been misconstrued and taken advantage of, and that he would then not hesitate to rescind it. He declared that, in any event, he was opposed to any change in our national policy toward Chinese immigration.

At this late day it is scarcely necessary or profitable to present the reasons for Chinese exclusion. Surely, they are not appropriate here; but we can not stand idly by and without protest permit the machinations of some who, lost to all conscious responsibility to their fellows and for an apparent immediate greed of gain, scheme to inaugurate a vicious policy which would inevitably lead to the deterioration of our race, undermine our civilization, and destroy our very lives.

We make no pretense that the exclusion of Chinese can be defended upon a high ideal, ethical ground, but we insist that it is our essential duty to maintain and preserve our physical condition and standard of life and civilization, and thus to assure us the opportunity for the development of our intellectual and moral character. Self-preservation has always been regarded as the first law of nature. It is a principle and a necessity from which we ought not and must not depart.

Surely, America's workmen have enough to contend with, have sufficient obstacles confronting them in their struggle to maintain themselves in their humanizing movement for a higher and a better life, without being required to meet the enervating, killing, underselling, and underliving competition of that nerveless, wantless people, the Chinese.

EIGHT HOUR LEGISLATION.

Report was made to the last convention relative to our eight hour bill introduced by the then Senator L. E. McComas, of Maryland, and in the House by Congressman R. R. Hitt, of Illinois; that extensive hearings were had before both committees; that the Committee on Labor of the House had, by resolution, referred a number of questions to the Department of Commerce and Labor for answer and report. It was shown that the six questions submitted were absurd and contradictory in their very terms, and absolutely unanswerable; that it was the manifest purpose of the committee to shirk its duty and shift the responsibility upon another department, and thus evade or avoid action. Though confident that the position I then took was accurate, yet frankness compels the statement that the thought was not entertained that the report of the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor would so fully verify my position.

Secretary Metcalf, of that Department, in his report to the House Committee on Labor, January 27, 1905 (document entitled, "Eight Hours for Laborers on Government Work,"), was compelled to say that except so far as the attitude of labor toward the bill is concerned, the questions propounded by the committee were not possible of intelligent answer. In connection therewith your attention is called to the editorial published on pages 144 and 145 of the *AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST* of March, 1905, and also to Secretary Metcalf's report.

It may be of interest to state that it is common gossip and has been published in some of the newspapers of the country, that the majority of the Committee on Labor of the House of Representatives was appointed with the special purpose in view of side-tracking or killing any legislation in the interests of labor. These matters have been brought to the attention of the prospective Speaker of the next House of Representatives. Protest has been entered against such a course being repeated, at the same time insisting that in its make-up this committee of the Fifty-ninth Congress be constituted of men who are wiser, fairer, and more sympathetically inclined to the consideration of legislation in the interests of labor.

To you is referred the entire subject-matter for direction as to our future course toward the eight hour bill, and that the Federal eight hour law shall be made to apply, not only to all workmen, mechanics, and laborers employed by the Government direct, but also to those employed by contractors or subcontractors who do work for or on behalf of the Federal Government.

EIGHT HOUR LAW VIOLATIONS.

Representations have been made to the President of the violations of the eight hour law; that these have been permitted by the departmental officers; that under a ruling of the Judge-Advocate-General of the army, he has declared it to be the duty of parties who think the law is violated by contractors to submit their complaints to prosecuting officers; that "it is not the duty of the Secretary of War to institute proceedings for the violations of the act of 1892."

We contend that it is the duty of the department officers to enforce the laws so far as they

apply to their respective departments, and that particularly the eight hour law makes it unlawful and punishable for such officers to "require or permit" the violation of its provisions, and, therefore, thus clearly showing that when the law has been violated, despite the fact that such officer has not required or permitted the same, it becomes his manifest duty to prosecute its violators.

The hope is entertained, and efforts to that end should be continued, that the President may see the justice and wisdom of reversing the order of the Secretary of War, based upon the Judge-Advocate's opinion, so that it will become the imperative duty of department officers to enforce the provisions of the eight hour law, and that he will issue a general order, so that hereafter the eight hour law may be generally and uniformly enforced, and that government officers shall be required to prosecute those guilty of its violation.

BAKERS' TEN HOUR WORKDAY.

Much chagrin was felt when the law of the state of New York, providing that workmen employed in bakeries shall not be employed for a longer period than ten hours in any working day, was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. That law was enacted at the demand of the bakers, organized labor, and the higher public opinion aroused upon the subject.

The law stood the test and was held as constitutional by the highest court in the state of New York. The United States Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional by the narrow margin of a vote of five to four. The minority opinion of the court declared that it is the most far-reaching decision rendered by the court in a hundred years, and that the principles upon which it is based could not and would not have been applied to any other interest.

The scathing arraignment by the minority opinions of the decision and opinion of the majority of the court is most interesting, and in the not distant future will finally undoubtedly prevail.

It is not amiss, and it is gratifying to say, that what the court declared was unconstitutional in law has been successfully maintained and achieved in fact; and the ten-hour work-day limit is enforced by the organized bakers of New York by agreement with their employers. It is no little satisfaction to be enabled to express my pride in having somewhat aided in securing this result, the court's decision to the contrary notwithstanding.

May we not venture the hope that the bakers, whose occupation is known to be so enervating, will more thoroughly organize, and by application and persistency reduce their daily hours of toil to a normal workday of eight hours? Surely, with modern appliances in the trade, long hours of labor can no longer be regarded as necessary or advantageous.

INJUNCTIONS, THEIR USE AND ABUSE.

Despite a number of hearings that were had upon our anti-injunction bill, H. R. 80, introduced in the House by Congressman Grosvenor, the Judiciary Committee failed to make a report thereon. In view of the continued use or abuse of the issuance of the writ of injunction in labor disputes, there can be no question but that it is our bounden duty to impress upon Congress the necessity of enacting a bill which shall relieve our fellow workers from the injustice which so many are compelled to endure.

Entirely apart from the unjust course pursued by the courts in issuing the injunctions of which we complain, they can not but have a baneful influence upon all our people, not only in having their lawful rights, one after the other, impaired and invaded, but because of the consequent lack of respect for the law and the courts, which bias and maladministration naturally evolve.

We can not too often repeat our position upon this subject, lest by ignorance or prejudice our attitude is distorted for vicious purposes. There can be no question but that the process of injunctions is a necessary and proper function of equity courts. Their proper application is of incalculable advantage to protect rights when there is no other remedy at law. The use of the injunction in labor disputes can not be defended upon the pretense that there is no other remedy at law for any offense which either workmen or others may commit.

If a workman should commit an offense against the law, or if an organized body be guilty of the same, there is ample provision in the police power and in the law and the courts to apprehend the wrong-doer, confront him with charges subject to trial by a jury of his peers; but workmen may be and often are enjoined from doing the things that they have a perfect, lawful right to do, and yet, when done, they may be guilty of having violated a court's injunction, and they may be, often are, summarily punished by fine or imprisonment, or both, and yet guiltless of any offense against the law.

Aye, men may be charged with an offense of which they may be entirely innocent, punished by the court with imprisonment for violation of the terms of an injunction, and yet when later confronted by a jury, be honorably acquitted. Thus, constitutional guarantees which provide

against a man's life or liberty being placed in jeopardy twice upon the same charge are flagrantly violated.

There is no act which is a lawful act that a workman may do from which he should be enjoined from doing by an injunction of a court; there is not an act, if it be an unlawful act, which a court by its injunction may enjoin for which there is not already a law with its provided penalty.

Viewed from any point, the issuance of injunctions, as we have witnessed them in our country, can not be defended in either law or morals.

There is no desire on the part of labor for extra consideration or leniency at the hands of the courts.

We neither request nor desire immunity for any wrongful or unlawful act when committed by a workman.

We have the right, however, to demand to be regarded and treated with absolute equality before the law.

We must and shall be content with nothing less.

Our worst and most bitter antagonists can not dissent from our protest against so vicious a distinction made in injunction cases in the courts by which, upon a one-sided allegation, punishment is meted out to a workman, which is never even made applicable when actions of a similar character are done by another.

This question of the court's abuse of the injunction process is in a most unsatisfactory condition, and will not be settled until settled right. It is the duty and the mission of the organized workers of America to enlighten the public mind, and to press home upon our law-making power the necessity for fairness, for justice, and for the right.

PANAMA CANAL CONSTRUCTION.

The Boston convention of the American Federation of Labor, recognizing that our government is committed to and will undertake the construction of the Panama Canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, that it is one of the most important public works ever assumed by any nation; that it is designed to be American, not only in construction, but in ownership and control, declared that there are hundreds of thousands of workmen and laborers in America adapted in every way to the class of work necessary in constructing the canal, and urged that our own people be employed thereon.

No one underestimates the difficulties involved in the construction of the Panama Canal; there can be but few who dissent from the claim that what the American people set for themselves as a task to do they will do.

With my colleagues and others I have tried to be helpful to the government and to the officers in charge, so that no unnecessary impediment be placed in their path in the performance of their work.

Investigations have been made by government commissions aided by representative trade unionists, and it has been clearly demonstrated, that before it will be possible for the actual construction work to begin, conditions more nearly conforming to civilized and healthful life must be inaugurated; that it then only will be at all practical or humane to ask, much less to obtain, workmen to go there.

Through labor's efforts the decision has been reached that the federal eight hour law applies to, and will be enforced upon, the work of building the canal. Some carping critics, wholly misconceiving the climatic conditions, have complained that the eight hour law's application will prove detrimental. Certainly, if an eight hour workday is deemed wise and economic, and all real students and practical observers are agreed that this is so, in a temperate climate, it must inevitably follow that longer hours of labor than eight in the torrid zone of Panama must be unwise, uneconomic, and inhuman, unless there be a total disregard of the health and lives of the workmen who may be employed in the construction of this great inter-oceanic canal.

Then, again, there are some who would have our government placed in the questionable and inconsistent position of regarding the canal and the canal zone as American territory, to which all other American law applies, and yet would hold that our American Chinese exclusion law does not apply. We insist that the Panama Canal and its zone can not be regarded as American in one particular and non-American in another. We are just as intensely interested as any others can be in the necessity for and the advantages that will result from the construction of the Panama Canal, but we equally insist that it shall be the result of American enterprise, American genius, and American labor.

Wholly apart from the consideration of the law excluding Chinese laborers from America, its islands and possessions, the economic, political, and social features must have a determining

influence. The experience which we in our own country had with Chinese laborers on the Pacific Coast and elsewhere forbids the thought that Chinese should be employed upon the canal.

Supporting our contention and position upon this question may be cited the awful results which the people of South Africa have experienced by reason of the importation of Chinese laborers into that country. No greater demonstration has been given of the accuracy and justification of America's policy upon the subject of the exclusion of Chinese laborers than that which is clearly shown by the testimony of competent and impartial investigators and authorities regarding the Chinese laborers brought to South Africa. In connection with this subject your attention is called to a series of letters by F. H. R. Creswell, a civil engineer of world-wide reputation who represents one of the largest companies of Great Britain and who spent several years in South Africa. These letters are now printed in pamphlet form by P. S. King & Son, of London, under the title of "The Chinese Labour Question From Within."

At a large meeting of representative trade unionists of many trades and of wide experience, held in the city of New York some months ago, which I had the honor to address, and which was followed by a general discussion of the subject concerning the construction of the Panama Canal, a number of important letters were read describing conditions existing in and along the territory of the canal strip. Thereupon a resolution was introduced, discussed, and unanimously adopted as expressive of the judgment of the men assembled. Because of the concrete, intelligent expression, and competent judgment upon this subject, the resolution is here quoted:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that if the Panama Canal Commission will provide the best possible apparatus and scientific regimen in connection with the building of the canal, American citizens can, with comparative safety, do the work. We are opposed to the introduction of coolies or other Asiatic labor in any part of our country or its possessions."

In view of the fact that many events have transpired since the last definite expression of opinion upon this subject by the organized labor movement of our country, this entire subject-matter is commended to your thoughtful consideration for such advice and action as you may deem appropriate and necessary.

LEGAL RIGHTS OF LABOR BEFORE THE COURTS.

Often requests are made to us for financial assistance to retain attorneys in defense of the rights of our fellow unionists, and still more often are appeals made for us to take charge of the legal defense to prosecute in the civil courts the rights of our fellow workers. The cases in point are mainly where trade unionists, in the exercise of their lawful rights, have been engaged in disputes with employers, and have been enjoined by injunction processes. At times we have been asked to prosecute before the courts cases of injury and death which have resulted to our fellow workmen by reason of neglect and greed of employers and their agents; and, for its salutary effect upon all other employers, to secure relief and damages under the common and statutory law for employers' liability for so-called "accidents."

In a few instances, to the extent of our financial ability, we have made contributions. In most cases, however, it has been impossible to comply. The funds contributed by our affiliated unions are so meager and infinitesimal that we find ready use for them in the work of organizing, agitating for the creation of a healthier public sentiment among all our fellow citizens in favor of the labor movement, and rendering by all means at our command the best possible assistance to our fellow workers, and this, too, upon the economic, legislative, administrative, and social field, wherever opportunity presents itself or can be created.

However, the principle involved, that is, legal defense and prosecution, civil and criminal, in order to maintain and press home the legal rights of labor before the courts, is a most important one, one which the American Federation of labor should unquestionably take in hand and systematically carry out.

No good reason can be given why we should not establish a legal department of the American Federation of Labor at its headquarters and under the general direction of its president, subject to such advice and consent as may be necessary to receive from the Executive Council.

A competent, sympathetic attorney with such assistance as may be necessary, could not only outline a general policy to be pursued in a given set of cases to be followed by our fellow unionists in their various localities, but also if sufficient funds are raised, it would permit us to retain attorneys in the locality, acting under the general policy and advice of the general department attorney, and also, if necessary, such attorney could proceed to the point where the case in question is to be heard and determined, either to lead or assist therein.

A number of associations have been organized, partaking of an insurance character, which offer to defend workmen in cases of injury or accident and in the prosecution of claims which workmen or their friends desire to prosecute before the courts, but these associations, though presumably in the interests of workmen, are organized primarily for the profits that accrue therefrom. The American Federation of Labor in assuming such a function here outlined,

and which every law of common sense demonstrates to be one of the duties of the trade union movement to perform, would conduct it entirely in the interest of workmen or their dependents, without even the suspicion or thought of profit, but with the single purpose of defending and promoting the lawful interests of our fellow workers before the courts. These insurance, so-called legal defense associations of workmen, require the payment of a considerable premium. A comparatively exceedingly small sum is all that is necessary to be paid by our organizations into the funds of the American Federation of Labor, and far more satisfactory results would thereby be accomplished.

I am fully persuaded that if the per capita tax of our affiliated international unions was increased one-half cent per member per month, so that the per capita would be one cent per month, and this increased one-half a cent, or six cents per year, was held as a separate fund, to be utilized exclusively as the legal defense fund, we would be amply capable of establishing and maintaining such a department, and thereby vastly benefit our fellow workers, as well as give a great moral impetus to the cause and the movement for which we stand.

Then, again, the department would become thoroughly systematized, labor would be in a position to obtain the best and fullest advantage of systematic and competent advice from its own legal department, by attorneys in sympathy with our movement, supervised by officers whose only thought would be for labor's welfare. Such a department in itself would prove a valuable adjunct to the organized labor movement of our continent.

This subject is commended to your earnest consideration. If you should deem the project a practical one, I would recommend that it be enacted at this convention, enforceable and established, say, six months after the close of the current year, and thus afford our affiliated organizations the fullest opportunity of conforming thereto.

TUBERCULOSIS, ITS PREVENTION AND CURE.

The San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor adopted the following:

"Whereas the ravages of tuberculosis have made frightful progress in this country, and especially among the working class; be it

"Resolved, By this twenty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, that the necessary ways, means, and steps be at once instituted to check tuberculosis, and, if possible, entirely eradicate the same."

Acting upon this declaration, immediate efforts were made to secure every possible information upon the subject. I corresponded with expert medical practitioners and representatives of associations instituted to combat and eradicate this awful plague, for the purpose of obtaining the fullest information upon this subject. I also made personal visits to some sanitariums with a view of examining into the practicability of such institutions and the results achieved or achievable by them. It is a source of gratification to be enabled to say that more than a cordial co-operation and a desire for still further co-operation and assistance were manifested by all with whom correspondence and conference have been had.

Arrangements were made by which two representatives of the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society of New York City appeared before the Executive Council members at their Scranton meeting, and the entire subject-matter was fully discussed. An invitation was extended to that association to have a delegation of three appear before and address this convention upon the subject. If practicable or deemed advisable the entire subject-matter should be referred to a special or one of the regular committees of the convention, for the purpose of further consideration and for the formulation of a report to be submitted to you for proper disposition. It is recommended that you at once designate a time for this delegation to address you, which, by agreement, will occupy one hour.

Experiments are being made in various parts of the country to test at once whether tuberculosis (consumption) can be successfully fought by open air treatment, whether it can be done with comparatively small outlay, and whether this aid can be administered without subjecting the recipient to the humiliation of feeling that he is a pauper. The humane, economical and ethical reasons for attempting to solve these questions are surely potent enough to call forth the greatest efforts.

In the first place, the white plague, enervating as it does so large a number, and dooming the hundreds of thousands to an early grave, must arouse us and our fellows to action to combat its spread, and to endeavor to prevent its infection. This subject to us is of the utmost importance; this terrible disease though colossal in its proportions, which has destroyed and is destroying the lives of thousands upon thousands of our fellow workmen, comes like the thief in the night, steals away our health and vitality, rendering us an easy and early prey to its poison touch. Particularly is this true of our wage-earners who, under modern industrial conditions, often work

long hours in unsanitary workshops and live in unsanitary homes, and because of their meagre earnings, can not secure for themselves and those dependent upon them the requisite nourishing foods so necessary as a barrier against this awful disease. No wonder that overworked men and women, their children and themselves underfed, fall an easy prey to this terrible plague.

The most expert specialists who have considered this subject have declared that the main causes for the propagation of consumption and the difficulty of its cure lie in the "over-crowding of the working classes;" that action of all associated effort, including legislation, should make for the enforcement of a larger minimum per capita air space in workshops, living rooms, schools and halls, and that these would lay the ground-work for better sanitation, ventilation, and sunlight for the prevention of tuberculosis.

We who may be free from that dread disease, and who have not had the awful experience of having some one near and dear to us torn from our sides by the ravages of tuberculosis, may possibly feel an indifference or a secondary interest in this subject; but if we are mindful at all of our own health and the lives of those of our fellows we must have a clear conception of our duty and take every action within our power to effect its eradication; otherwise, lest by our indifference or neglect, it prove a scourge devastating in character and scope.

It has been clearly proven that sanitariums located at great distances from the homes of sufferers are impractical, inadequate, and unsatisfactory. Open air or tent life in locations near to where sufferers live has been found to be adequate, economic, and advantageous.

It is gratifying to find expert testimony justifying the labor movement in its demands for a shorter workday and leisure (relaxation from labor); higher wages to supply man's wants for better and more nourishing food; better sanitation of factory and workshop, and more air space in which to work and live.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR EXHIBITS REQUESTED.

Since our exhibits at the Paris, Buffalo, and St. Louis expositions have received such high commendations from thinkers and students, and have been awarded a gold medal and grand prize, requests have been made for an exhibit by the American Federation of Labor in almost every exposition held since.

Invitations and urgent requests were received to have an exhibit in Liege, Belgium, for this year, but following so closely upon the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis it necessarily could not be accepted.

We have also received invitations to have an exhibit at the International Exposition at Tourcoing, France, as well as at the International Exposition at Milan, Italy. These two expositions will be held at one and the same time, that is, in 1906. I have written the management of both expositions of the inexpediency of our participating in them. The management of the latter has replied that it is found imperative to insist and renew the invitation, saying that "as we know that our exposition would not be complete without your taking part. The organization that you represent is far too important to be left apart, as the great struggles and conquests you have undergone will be such an example to the other organizations of the same character," and adds: "Therefore, it does not seem just, should you not appear among the other exhibitors of the United States, which will make such a howing of the conquests of social economy in your country, for the American organizations are considered the best and most important in the world."

It is quite evident that we can not have our exhibit in both Tourcoing and Milan at the same time. In both of them provision is made for the introduction of an exhibit without the payment of custom duties, and with the exception of new charts which would have to be made, our exhibit is practically now complete. Of course the expenditure involved must be taken into account. However, the entire subject-matter is referred to you for such action as you deem best to take, whether to have an exhibit at either of the expositions or not at all.

ORGANIZERS.

I esteem it an honor and a privilege to again bear testimony to the splendid service rendered to the cause of labor, the cause of humanity, by the organizers of the American Federation of Labor. In the course of years I have issued not less than ten thousand commissions to organizers for the American trade union movement. In all that time I am within the bounds of the statement of fact when I say that not a score of commissions have been revoked because of wrongdoing.

We have now 1,180 volunteer organizers, and 28 salaried organizers, directly commissioned by the American Federation of Labor. The tasks and duties of both are delicate, important, and often onerous. To attack the wrong, to espouse the cause of the weak, to defend and advocate the right under all and every circumstance which may arise, to be tactful, capable, and honest, are no

mean attributes and qualifications for any one. They are necessary for a faithful performance of the duty devolving upon the men active in the labor movement, and these must be possessed to a marked degree by the commissioned organizers of our movement. I feel it incumbent upon me to pay this merest simple tribute to the faithfulness of a host of men who are unselfishly and heroically performing so marked a duty in the interests of their fellows and for the furtherance of their material and social welfare.

THE LABOR PRESS.

The labor press gives constant evidence of its improving service to the cause of labor's interests, and a clearer perception of the attitude and position it occupies to the trade union movement. There is perceptible improvement and efficiency as time goes on. There are published now 185 official journals issued monthly or oftener by American international unions, and 179 weekly labor papers, all devoted to the defense and advocacy of labor's interests, nearly all of which are stoutly espousing the trade union movement and the American Federation of Labor. Though better support is now given to the labor press than heretofore, it is still of an unsatisfactory character. The service which the labor press renders our fellow-workers is incalculable in dollars and cents. In saying the right word at the right time to place labor's side before the world upon any given controversy or point at issue, many advantages are gained as well as the best possible showing made for the cause and the movement which, despite their nobility and grandeur yet, have too few friends and advocates. We can not too strongly urge our fellow-workers and friends to give the labor press loyal and tangible support.

AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST—ITS POLICY.

With the December issue of the *AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST* the twelfth annual volume of its issuance will have been completed. As its editor, it has always been my endeavor to make its appearance and contents a source of gratification to our entire membership. In no year of its previous existence, I firmly believe, have we had more cause for gratification, because of these, than in the now closing year.

The contributed articles, the correspondence, the organizers' and officers' reports, are continually developing into a higher order and a better character. When it is borne in mind that nearly all the contributed articles, whether of symposiums, correspondence, or otherwise, are given without compensation or honorarium, the beneficent influence the *AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST* wields, and the confidence and respect entertained for it, must at once be realized.

In the whole field of economic literature the *AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST* is conceded to occupy the highest plane. Students and thinkers the world over consult it, refer to it, and quote it as the authoritative expression of the American trade union movement, its struggles, its methods, its work, its hopes, and its aspirations.

A few months ago, through no fault of mine, it was impossible to obtain the figures upon which the chart giving the state of employment and unemployment is based, and it was omitted in one issue. Within a few days thereafter inquiries were received from numbers of people, as well as from one of the great institutions of the country, which reviews and predicts industrial conditions, solicitously asking the cause of the omission, and desiring to know whether the actual facts and figures could be communicated in another way. This will indicate that what may be sometimes regarded as an almost insignificant feature in the *AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST* is by competent authority looked upon as most important.

The publication of the monthly financial statement, giving in detail the source from which every penny is received and the purpose for which every penny is expended, while giving the opportunity to carping critics to misstate facts, yet it instills confidence among our fellow workers and commands the respect of friends and fair opponents as to the honesty of our purpose and the administration of our affairs.

Educationally, the *AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST* has been of vast value. The editorials and contributed matter are generally republished by the labor press and, to a considerable extent, by the general press here and elsewhere. It is on file and in the archives in nearly every library, university, and college of America.

To record and review the real struggles of labor, particularly the achievements of organized labor and what it has accomplished in the interests of the working people and of all the people; to keep in touch with the real feelings and thoughts of the wage-earners; to reflect, defend, and advocate their hopes and their aspirations, I have endeavored to give the best thought of which I am capable. Nor have I failed to prick the baubles and bubbles or fad and fancies of spectacular theorists who, under the pretense of friendship, undertake to do our movement its greatest injury.

And as for our open antagonists of the capitalist class and their spokesmen, I have allowed no opportunity to pass by to show how utterly out of harmony are they with the progress and success of economic, civilized life.

With a vast army of men engaged in a real struggle to enthrone justice and right, a set-back, even of the slightest significance, is sometimes encountered. While it is well to know these and to have them in mind, yet it is the height of un wisdom to exaggerate them. I conceive it to be the duty of men holding influential positions in such a great movement as ours, to encourage the great rank and file in their work and in the performance of their duty.

The masses of men can not do valiant battle in a cause in which they have no faith or confidence of victory. As there is in every great cause or battle a rallying cry to stand together and courageously fight for the right, so in the labor movement I deem it our duty to call the yet unorganized workers to the ranks of labor and unitedly and in federation, with the principles of fraternity, solidarity, and cooperation as our rallying cry, to gather the hosts of labor under the beneficent fold of the American Federation of Labor, and though gradually, yet surely, march onward and upward day by day to the highest ideals of human justice, liberty, and right. This has been the policy and the purpose I have had constantly before me as editor of the *AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST*, as president of the American Federation of Labor, as a union man, as a citizen, and as a man.

The *AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST* having been of such educational advantage to our movement, will additionally commend itself to you when you will observe in the secretary's report that it has been issued without financial cost to our Federation, and that there is for the year a balance in its favor.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report, I desire to take occasion to express my sincere appreciation and keen obligation to my colleagues of the Executive Council, to the officers and members, and the great rank and file of our movement, for their kindly support and fraternal, intelligent, sympathetic assistance and co-operation, without which, no matter who the man, no one could perform the duties or carry on the work with any degree of success.

So far as concerns my own efforts and activities in defense and advocacy of our great cause, the cause of our fellow human beings, I can merely say that it has been my aim, unsparingly, to give the best that was in me day after day and year after year so that you would have no cause for complaint, and particularly that I might always have the gratifying consciousness of having tried to perform the duties of my office to the best of my ability, to speak the word you would have me speak in the defense and advocacy of the cause of right, justice, and humanity. To that work, to espouse that cause to which I have devoted my entire life, I trust that I may be enabled to continue, whether as an officer, or as a man in the ranks.

Yours fraternally,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President, American Federation of Labor.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the Officers and Members of the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

FELLOW WORKMEN—I have the honor to submit report to you of the receipts and expenditures of the past twelve months, beginning October 1, 1904, and ending September 30, 1905.

It is with pardonable pride that I report at the close of this fiscal year, \$114,285.46 in the treasury, the high water mark in the history of the Federation. The total receipts from all sources are \$207,417.82, divided as follows: Per capita tax, \$113,978.32; supplies, \$10,054.33; AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST, \$25,726.57; assessment, \$40,285.02; defense fund, \$16,966.63, and premium on bonds, \$406.75. The expenses are \$196,170.10, as follows: From general fund, \$130,077.32; AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST, \$24,929.86; assessment, \$37,680.09; defense fund, \$3,197.18; premiums on bonds, \$285.65; leaving a balance of receipts over expenses of \$11,247.52. The receipts for the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST exceeded expenses to the amount of \$790.71. Receipts from defense fund are \$16,966.63; expenses, \$3,197.18; surplus for defense fund, \$13,769.45.

The following is a summary of the receipts and expenses for twelve months, ending September 30, 1905:

RECEIPTS.

Months.	Tax.	Supplies.	Federationist.	Assessment.	Defense fund.	Premium.
1904.						
October.....	\$16,074 35	\$947 10	\$1,518 68	.....	\$1,871 38	\$25 00
November.....	7,715 78	382 74	1,968 16	\$2,470 70	1,319 55	15 00
December.....	10,286 08	1,094 81	2,561 41	25,271 50	1,664 90	85 00
1905.						
January.....	4,840 21	1,065 82	1,790 37	4,666 08	1,321 30	61 25
February.....	8,900 46	1,037 67	1,945 47	1,270 81	1,125 85	39 25
March.....	8,510 47	1,115 13	1,845 37	528 82	1,661 80	48 75
April.....	8,656 09	725 08	1,762 21	64 01	1,871 65	30 00
May.....	6,029 18	989 15	1,557 51	2,546 58	1,485 25	54 25
June.....	11,451 68	658 82	1,254 17	6 65	1,328 45	50 25
July.....	9,067 14	684 08	1,551 12	733 76	1,280 25	11 25
August.....	8,699 44	729 21	1,806 85	964 29	1,311 05	32 50
September.....	13,968 59	676 42	6,766 25	1,773 82	1,275 40	24 25
Totals.....	\$113,978 32	\$10,054 33	\$25,726 57	\$40,285 02	\$16,966 63	\$406 75

EXPENSES.

Months.	General.	Federationist.	Assessment.	Defense fund.	Premium.
1904.					
October.....	\$12,985 23	\$1,994 30	.....	\$748 00	\$29 00
November.....	12,997 56	199 94	\$10,000 00	156 00	.....
December.....	9,656 51	3,818 10	17,038 53	.....	33 00
1905.					
January.....	10,743 91	1,080 18	2,611 57	72 00	.....
February.....	11,480 84	3,740 08	4,029 99	108 00	66 25
March.....	13,644 42	2,696 32	4,000 00	180 00	.....
April.....	9,920 12	1,398 19	.....	150 00	48 40
May.....	9,528 89	2,221 17	.....	648 00	22 00
June.....	9,818 08	1,742 39	.....	288 00	.....
July.....	10,522 20	1,974 89	.....	.....	.....
August.....	8,307 89	1,056 46	.....	595 18	87 00
September.....	10,521 72	2,627 89	.....	292 00	.....
Totals.....	\$130,077 32	\$24,929 86	\$37,680 09	\$3,197 18	\$285 65

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand October 1, 1904.....		\$108,017 94
Per capita tax.....	\$118,978 82	
Supplies.....	10,064 88	
<i>American Federationist</i>	25,728 57	
Assessment.....	40,285 02	
Defense fund.....	16,988 63	
Premium.....	406 75	
		<u>207,417 62</u>

EXPENSES.

General.....	\$180,077 82	\$810,485 56
<i>American Federationist</i>	24,929 86	
Assessment.....	87,980 09	
Defense fund.....	8,197 18	
Premium.....	285 65	
		<u>196,170 10</u>

Balance on hand, October 1, 1905..... \$114,265 46

In General Fund.....	\$19,849 06
In Defense Fund.....	94,916 40
	<u>\$114,265 46</u>

The following is the grouping under their several heads of the detailed monthly expenses:

Appropriations:

United Garment Workers of America.....	\$4,644 28
Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America.....	1,146 00
International Association of Car Workers.....	426 00
International Freight Handlers and Warehousemen.....	150 00
Texas State Federation of Labor.....	150 00
International Glove Workers' Union of America.....	100 00
New Hampshire State Federation of Labor.....	50 00
Metal Trades Council.....	25 00
Central Labor Union, Ponce, P. R.....	12 50
Laborers' Protective, No. 11417.....	2 10
Rent.....	2,100 00
Refund of charter fees and premiums on bonds, supplies returned, excess per capita tax, etc.....	96 10
Premiums:	
Bonds, local.....	812 40
Treasurer's bond.....	100 00
Fire insurance.....	45 00
Secretary's bond.....	20 00
Legal services.....	1,000 00
Newspapers and magazines.....	76 15
Stamped envelopes.....	1,027 20
Freight and express.....	868 09
Telegrams, etc.....	747 19
Supplies and printing for affiliated unions.....	6,470 09
Postage stamps.....	8,746 41
Legislative expenses.....	1,469 60
Office fixtures.....	444 55
Organizing literature and printing.....	640 25
St. Louis Exhibit (including salary of attendant).....	223 45
Expenses of fraternal delegates to Great Britain and Canada.....	950 00
Expenses entertaining fraternal delegates from Great Britain and Canada.....	418 26
San Francisco Convention:	
Printing proceedings.....	1,480 04
Badges, decorations, etc.....	863 86
Committee rooms.....	68 00
Stenographers.....	843 80
Printing and supplies.....	191 75
Rent of hall.....	400 00
Services as messenger.....	48 00
Services as assistant secretary.....	100 00
Services as sergeant-at-arms.....	48 00

Printing proceedings.....	\$1,516 06
Binding proceedings.....	140 00
Expenses secretary, trip to Pittsburg in reference to rent of hall, etc.....	30 00
Expenses secretary, attending San Francisco convention.....	311 00
Expenses president, attending San Francisco convention.....	265 95
Salary:	
President.....	3,000 00
Secretary.....	2,500 00
Treasurer.....	200 00
Clerk hire.....	9,114 14
Stenographers.....	10,744 75
Services as special agent, Pittsburg convention.....	11 00
Janitor service.....	15 00
Office supplies and printing.....	3,302 69
Printing 25,000 copies officers' reports, San Francisco convention (president's, secretary's, and treasurer's).....	672 66
Expenses:	
Executive council meetings.....	3,340 28
President.....	1,455 80
Auditing and credential committee.....	558 54
Secretary.....	120 75
Defense fund:	
Strike benefits.....	2,947 18
International Union of Building Employees of America.....	150 00
International Pavers and Rammermen.....	106 00
Assessment:	
United Textile Workers of America.....	33,680 09
United Garment Workers of America.....	2,000 00
United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of America.....	2,600 00
Organizing expenses.....	61,664 29
Printing and publishing <i>American Federationist</i>	24,323 86
Total.....	\$196,170 10

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES 1881 TO 1905.

I herewith furnish a table, giving the receipts and expenditures for the past 25 years.

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1881.....	\$174 95	\$136 20
1882.....	125 00	252 25
1883.....	690 19	352 32
1884.....	336 23	336 07
1885.....	584 03	450 58
1886.....	474 11	510 63
1887.....	1,939 82	2,074 31
1888.....	4,512 55	3,983 67
1889.....	6,838 40	6,578 33
1890.....	23,849 74	21,070 57
1891.....	17,702 36	13,190 07
1892.....	17,834 51	18,324 69
1893.....	20,864 62	21,382 36
1894.....	15,846 43	17,322 08
1895.....	13,751 75	15,612 42
1896.....	16,290 18	15,452 95
1897.....	18,639 92	14,118 83
1898.....	18,894 15	19,197 17
1899.....	36,797 13	30,596 22
1900.....	71,125 82	68,373 39
1901.....	115,220 89	118,708 39
1902.....	144,498 21	119,066 74
1903.....	247,802 96	196,015 57
1904.....	220,995 97	203,991 15
1905.....	207,417 62	196,170 10

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR HEADQUARTERS.

The following statement shows that during the twelve months ending September 30, 1905, there has been issued from headquarters an average of 852 letters, circular letters, and packages per day, as follows:

Packages of supplies forwarded by express and post.....	3,241
Packages of literature and miscellaneous supplies for organizers and others.....	14,841
Official and circular letters in two-cent envelopes.....	77,845
Circulars and circular letters in one-cent envelopes.....	164,080
	<u>259,817</u>

CHARTERS.

During the twelve months ending September 30, 1905, fees have been received for 287 charters issued to National and International, State, Central, Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions.

Of this number three were granted to the following National and International Unions:

Pocket Knife Blade Grinders and Finishers' National Union.
National Brotherhood of Woodsmen and Saw Mill Workers.
International Union of Pavers and Rammermen.

State Branches as follows: Kentucky.

City Central Bodies as follows:

Arkansas,	Fort Madison,	Minnesota,	Mahoning Co.,
Hartford,	Keokuk.	Brainerd.	Tiffin.
Midland.	Kansas,	Missouri,	Pennsylvania,
Connecticut,	Arkansas City,	Cape Girardeau,	Berwick,
Derby.	Scammon.	Moberly,	Charleroi,
Florida,	Louisiana,	Sedalia.	Danville,
Jacksonville,	Shreveport.	Nebraska,	Hazleton,
Key West.	Maine,	Beatrice.	McKeesport,
Illinois,	Madison,	New Jersey,	New Kensington,
Benton,	Rockland,	Perth Amboy.	Norristown,
Breese,	Skowhegan.	New York,	Punxsutawney,
Eldorado,	Massachusetts,	Little Falls,	Sunbury.
Litchfield,	Chicopee,	Mechanicsville,	Texas,
Mt. Vernon,	Hyde Park,	Plattsburg,	Austin,
New Athens,	Lowell,	Rome.	Bridgeport,
West Frankfort,	North Adams,	North Carolina,	El Paso,
Will County.	Quincy.	Durham,	Ennis,
Indiana,	Michigan,	Salisbury,	Sherman.
Collinsville,	Adrian,	Wilmington.	Utah,
Jasonville.	Cadillac,	Ohio,	Ogden.
Indian Territory,	Ionia,	Bucyrus,	Vermont,
Sulphur.	Marquette,	Footoria,	Barre.
Iowa,	Muskegon.		

CHARTERS ISSUED, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905.

	In- terna- tional.	State.	Central.	Trade Unions.	Federal Unions.	Total.
1897.....	8	2	18	154	85	217
1898.....	9	0	12	129	63	208
1899.....	9	1	35	303	101	449
1900.....	14	5	96	484	250	849
1901.....	7	4	123	575	207	916
1902 (eleven months).....	14	6	127	598	279	1,024
1903.....	20	3	171	743	396	1,333
1904.....	11	5	99	179	149	443
1905.....	3	1	67	143	78	287
Total.....	95	27	748	3,308	1,543	5,721

Federal Labor Unions issued.....	73
Local Trade Unions issued.....	143

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CHARTERS REVOKED, SUSPENDED, AND DISBANDED.

REVOKED—International Building Employees of America, and Federal Labor Union No. 8921, San Pedro, California. DISBANDED—Internationals, 3; Centrals, 88; Locals, 155. SUSPENDED—Internationals, 1; Centrals, 3; Locals, 228. Ordered to affiliate with International Unions, 40. Affiliated with Internationals, 19. The Allied Metal Mechanics merged with the International Association of Machinists.

MEMBERSHIP.

To more forcibly bring to the attention of the delegates the remarkable growth in the membership during the past eight years, I have prepared the following table, showing the voting strength of the affiliated unions of the American Federation of Labor for the years 1897 up to and including 1905. This table is based upon the average membership reported or paid upon to the American Federation of Labor by affiliated organizations:

Organization.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Actors' National Protective Union.....					3	5	11	11	11
Allied Metal Mech. Int.....	6	7	9	22	45	61	113	70	1
Amal. Asso. of Marine Water Tenders, etc.....							†	†	†
American Agents' Association.....	11	7	9						
Bakers and Confectioners' International.....	20	21	81	45	64	102	154	162	120
Barbers' National Union.....	22	30	40	60	116	160	208	236	227
Bill Posters.....							10	13	14
Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of.....	3	3	5	15	35	48	70	105	100
Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders.....	18	22	27	51	73	95	178	190	134
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....	125	94	43	47	88	146	297	320	320
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....		28	28	36	58	70	81	65	66
Bottle Blowers' Asso. of U. S. and Canada.....			42	42	47	59	61	66	70
Brass and Composition Metal Workers.....	7							*	*
Brewery Workmen, National Union.....	100	100	107	133	285	291	300	305	340
Brickmakers' Alliance, National.....	8	5	10	14	17	41	55	73	41
Broommakers' Union, International.....	1	1	3	4	8	9	11	11	10
Brushmakers' International Union.....								7	7
Building Employees of America, Int. Union of.....								8	*
Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated.....	16	16	18	20	28	32	45	50	48
Carpenters and Joiners, United Bro. of.....	200	200	200	200	400	800	1090	1554	1432
Carriage and Wagon Workers.....	5	5	7	13	25	31	49	55	82
Carvers' Union, International Wood.....		9	12	18	20	23	24	21	16
Car Workers, International Association of.....					10	24	128	102	50
Cement Workers.....							55	44	36
Chainmakers' National Union.....				2	4	6	6	6	6
Cigarmakers' International Union.....	269	266	270	321	339	347	383	405	414
Clocks, Order of Railway.....				5	8		†	†	†
Clerks' International Protective Asso., Retail.....	27	50	75	200	250	300	500	500	500
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, United.....						20	25	29	26
Clothingmakers, Special Order of.....						60	*	*	*
Commercial Telegraphers.....							10	20	30
Compressed Air Workers' Union, Intl.....								12	12
Coopers' International Union.....	9	15	27	38	48	57	72	71	66
Cordmakers' International Union.....	5	7	10	12	12	12		b	b
Curtain Operative, Amalgamated Lace.....	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	7
Cutting Die and Cutter Makers' International Union.....									3
Electrical Workers, International Bro.....	17	20	20	48	78	115	188	210	210
Elevator Constructors.....							81	22	22
Engineers, National Union of Steam.....	7	12	18	27	48	65	142	178	175
Engineers, Amalgamated Society of.....		19	18	18	18	19	*	*	*
Firemen, National Bro. of Coal Hoisting.....			5	7	10	8	9	*	*
Freight Handlers and Warehousemen.....			11	24	41	62	148	180	122
Flour and Cereal Mill Employees.....							48	33	34
Foundry Employees, International Bro. of.....							21	21	9
Furniture Workers of America, Intl.....								a	a
Fur Workers of the U. S. and Canada, International Association of.....									
Furnace Workers and Smelters of America.....					14	9	15	16	15
Garment Workers of America, United.....	40	43	42	74	154	243	457	457	319
Glass Workers' Union, Flint.....	78	70	75	80	72	71	**	**	**
Glass Flatteners' Asso. of N. A., Window.....		5	6	6				†	†
Glass Cutters' League of America, Window.....		8	8					†	†
Glass Workers' International Asso., Amal.....				2	8	7	20	17	17
Glass House Employees' International Asso.....							6	6	6
Glass Snappers, Window.....							9	11	12
Glove Workers.....							30	30	11
Gold Beaters' Protective Union, National.....	5	5	5			3	3	3	3
Grinders' National Union, Table Knife.....	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	3
Grinders and Finishers' National Union, Pocket Knife Blade.....									2
Granite Cutters' National Union.....	45	46	48	59	70	82	94	99	108
Hatters of North America, United.....	60	60	60	60	73	80	85	85	85
Heat, Frost, General Insulators and Asbestos Rod Carriers and Building Laborers.....							33	35	47
Horsehoofers of United States and Canada.....	20	20	20	21	23	28	44	42	42
Hotel and Restaurant Employees.....	15	25	20	43	108	191	391	494	397
Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers' Amalgamated Association.....	80	80	80	80	80	150	150	135	100
Iron Workers, Bridge and Struc., Intl. Asso.....					60	†	160	115	100
Jewelry Workers' International.....				9	9	10	24	24	7
Ladies' Garment Workers, International.....					20	21	30	22	18
Leathers, Intl. Union of, W. W. and Metal.....				6	14	23	44	59	43
Leather Workers on Horse Goods.....	1	4	10	21	32	42	48	46	40
Leather Workers of America, Amal.....					3	22	36	25	10
Longshoremen's Asso. of United States.....	50	80	130	200	250	347	400	500	473

Organization.	1897.	1898.*	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Machinists' Union of America, International..	140	100	136	225	325	355	488	557	485
Machine Printers and Color Mixers.....							4	4	4
Maintenance of Way Employees, Intl. Bro. of..						46	87	128	120
Marble Workers, International Association of..						5	12	6	19
Mattress, Spring, and Bedding Workers.....								15	15
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.....	11	10	17	32	55	84	253	344	62
Metal Workers' Intl. Asso., Amal. Sheet.....			15	29	45	66	126	158	120
Metal Polishers, Buffers, and Platers, etc.....	86	42	48	50	56	84	128	128	108
Metal Workers' International Union, United..				10	21	48	87	96	†
Mine Workers of America, United.....	140	160	400	1,010	1,891	1,854	2,178	2,577	2819
Mine Mgrs. and Assts. Mutual Aid Asso.....						4	4	4	4
Mineral Mine Workers, United.....	28	7	6	6	4	8	7	8	**
Moulders' Union of N. A., Iron.....	120	120	150	150	150	259	300	300	300
Musicians, American Federation of.....	46	60	60	62	81	97	140	220	308
Oil and Gas Well Workers' Union, Intl.....				4	5	8	4	4	4
Painters of America, Brotherhood of.....	50	48	45	280	280	348	536	667	542
Paper Box Workers, International Union of..								12	9
Papermakers, United Brotherhood of.....	1	1	1	4	18	41	107	88	60
Patternmakers' National League.....	10	13	15	22	22	23	29	87	84
Pavers and Rammermen, Intl. Union of.....								10	10
Paving Cutters' Union of U. S. A.....					1	2	9	12	12
Photo-Engravers' Union of N. A., Intl.....								17	22
Piano and Organ Workers' Union.....						57	65	90	90
Pilots' Association.....							5	*	*
Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, etc.....	40	40	40	45	87	126	154	165	180
Potters, Stoneware.....	1	1	1	1			††	††	††
Powder and High Explosive Workers.....						4	7	7	6
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.....			13	22	29	49	61	56	56
Potters' National Union of America.....	2	2						c	c
Printing Pressmen, International.....	50	56	72	91	100	119	144	160	170
Printers, Plate of U. S. A., National.....		4	4	6	7	7	9	10	11
Print Cutters.....							3	8	4
Printers, Machine Textile.....							4	4	4
Quarrymen's National Union.....	4	4					††	††	††
Quarry Workers' International.....							12	26	36
Railway Clerks.....							13	6	††
Railway Employees' Amal. Asso., Street.....	28	30	30	35	43	66	256	300	300
Railway Expressmen.....							14	8	††
Rubber Workers.....							10	2	1
Saw Smiths' Union of America.....						3	8	3	3
Seamen's Union of America, Intl.....	40	40	40	43	82	99	189	201	195
Shingle Weavers.....							13	14	16
Shipwrights, Joiners, and Calkers.....							26	34	24
Shirt, Waist, and Laundry Workers.....					21	43	80	65	65
Slate and Tile Roofers.....							5	7	6
Slate Workers.....							8	8	9
Spinnners' Association, Cotton Mule.....	24	24	21	24	27	26	25	25	22
Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers.....			20	18	15	15	*	*	*
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of N. A.....						18	21	24	28
Stove Mounters' International Union.....	7	6	6	9	13	16	16	17	15
Tackmakers.....							1	2	2
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.....	50	50	50	78	93	109	138	159	160
Teamsters, International Brotherhood of.....			17	47	94	138	320	340	783
Telegraphers, Order of Railroad.....			80	80	80	80	95	150	180
Textile Workers of A., National Union of.....	27	25	22	34	27	106	150	105	100
Theatrical Stage Employees, National.....	20	23	30	30	38	44	45	50	55
Tile Layers and Helpers, Intl. Union.....		2	3	4	7	11	14	17	14
Tin Plate Workers, International Protective.....			17	21	20	21	18	16	14
Tip Printers.....							2	2	2
Tobacco Workers' Union of America.....	41	46	41	60	43	41	53	55	54
Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' International Union of A.....				3	3	5	16	15	13
Tube Workers of United States and Canada.....						5	15	15	††
Typographical Union, International.....	264	299	310	329	365	398	435	467	467
Upholsters, International Union of.....				13	13	13	25	80	26
Watch Case Engravers, International.....				5	5	4	4	3	3
Watch Case Makers, International.....					3			d	d
Weavers, Amalgamated Association of Web.....	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	1
Wire Weavers' Protective, American.....				2	2	2	3	3	3
Wire Drawers of America, Fed. Asso. of.....	5	3	5					††	††
Woodmen and Saw Mill Workers, International Brotherhood of.....									11
Wood Workers, Amalgamated.....	83	51	66	121	151	184	273	283	300
Centrals.....	78	81	117	218	324	425	549	559	601
Locals.....	142	146	163	349	469	678	828	838	266
State Branches.....	11	10	11	16	21	27	29	32	34

* Charter revoked. † Suspended for non-payment of per capita tax. †† Disbanded.
 ** Merged with Machinists. ** Withdrawn.

CHARTERS.—Reports from the Secretaries of 99 of our 118 International Organizations furnish us with the information that there has been issued during the past year 2,106 charters; 2,359 charters surrendered—1,983 of the charters surrendered were locals of International Unions and 426 affiliated direct with the American Federation of Labor. Of the latter number 228 were suspended for non-payment of per capita tax; 59 were ordered to join newly formed International Organizations, 155 disbanded and 1 charter revoked.

STRIKES.—Full and complete reports have been received from 99 International Organizations and from a small number of local unions, which show that there were 1,157 strikes, in which there were 107,268 involved. Of that number 63,360 were benefited and 69,028 not benefited. The total cost of strikes reported on was \$2,517,391.26.

ORGANIZATIONS.		Charters issued.	Charters surrendered.	Gain in membership.	No. of strikes.	Strikes won.	Strikes promised.	Strikes pending.	Strikes lost.	Reduction in hours per day.	Increase in wages.	No. involved.	No. benefited.	No. worsted.	Donations to other unions.	Cost of strikes.
A. F. of L. local unions.....		287	426		56	32	4	5	15			2,733	2,131	126	\$3,330 49	\$10,466 38
*Actors.....		14	2		3	1	2									1,000 00
Asbestos Workers.....		130	183		40	22	5		3		25c. p. d.	6,134	3,047	600	1,800 00	54,955 00
Bakers and Confectioners.....		28	24													
Barbers.....		2	1	100	1											
Bill Posters.....		50	15		10	6	4			1	10%	10	10		450 00	2,300 00
Blacksmiths.....		8			3	2					10%	150	850	50		5,000 00
Boiler Makers.....		29	106		68	11	3	51	1	1/2 hr. a	5% b	1,327	420	275		69,331 79
Bookbinders.....		16	8		4	1	1		3			244	55	60		9,989 00
Boot and Shoe Workers.....		13	24	3,966	12	8	1	1	2			860	585	275	25,000 00	13,140 35
Brewery Workers.....		10		4,000	3	1					2%	460	80		5,000 00	64,000 00
Brick, Tile, and Terra Cotta Wks.....		13	38		4	4	1					310	310			3,025 84
Bridge and Structural Iron Wks.....		15	3		2	1	1				5%	800			1,000 00	4,500 00
Broommakers.....		4	4		5	2						246	150			
Brushmakers.....		1														
Carpenters, Brotherhood.....		186	220		200	c					5c p. hr	900			4,400 00	32,450 00
Carpenters, Amalgamated.....		8	4	260								1,400	800			43,000 00
Carriage and Wagon Workers.....		5	20		4	1	1		2	x	10%	65	65	30	140 00	1,975 00
Carvers, Wood.....		1			4	2	1		1			250	250			1,393 96
Car Workers.....		5	19		1	1						250	100		500 00	500 00
Cement Workers.....		20	2	2,000	2		2			2%					500 00	
Chainmakers.....		1	2		1										400 00	
Charmakers.....		16	11	932	71	29	3	19	20	d		3,030	2,845	201		32,388 85
Clerks.....		110	40													
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers.....		3	5		66	62			14			1,487	1,179	308	60 00	63,000 00
Commercial Telegraphers.....		26		2,000											85 50	
Compressed Air Workers.....				115							\$30,000 00					

Organizations.	Char- ters issued.	Char- ters surren- dered.	Gain in mem- ber- ship.	No. of strikes won.	Strikes com- pro- mised.	Strikes pend- ing.	Strikes lost.	Reduc- tion in hours per day.	Increase in wages.	No. in- volved.	No. ben- e- fited.	No. wors- ed.	Dona- tions to other unions.	Cost of strikes.
Coopers	11	23	130	19	3	3	12		10%	700	200		200 00	6,815 20
Curtain Operatives, Lace.	2													
*Cutting Die and Cutter Makers.	60	55		22	15	3	1	3	25%	6,000	5,000	1,000		12,000
Electrical Workers				2	1	1		7%		90				
Elevator Constructors	26	60												
Engineers, Steam	14	5	18	4	3	1			7%	725	725		478 00	
Engineers, Watch Case.	6	2		1	1					40			2,000 00	7,240 00
Firmen, Stationary	10	8	23	9	6		3		5 to 25%	500	325	175	387 00	275 00
Flour and Cereal Mill Employees.	6	9	520										2,000 00	2,350 00
Foundry Employees	6	9												
Freight Handlers	2	1	69										50 00	
Fur Workers	14	22		15	2		13			17,910	2,000	15,910		10,000 00
Garment Workers, United	10	6	826											
Garment Workers, Ladies'			500	2	2				10 to 2%	150	150		2,200 00	35,000 00
Glass Bottle Blowers	4	2		2	1		1			400	150	250		16,000 00
Glass House Employees				e	3	g	h		i	1,200	400	800		2,640 00
Glass Snappers	9	7	100							120	50	50		465 00
Glass Workers, Amalgamated	2	6	37	2	1		1			72				
Glove Workers														
*Gold Beaters									7%	2,000	2,000		1,180 00	21,851 31
Granite Cutters	17	3 k	1,500	17	15					44			18 00	3,600 00
Grinders, Pocket Knife Blade.			6	1		1							66 51	
Grinders, Table Knife.													5,600 00	12,000 00
Graters	29	62		2		2			5%	500	623	1,500	5,000 00	5,000 00
Hod Carriers	10	2	85	50	4		42		m	2,123	60		5,000 00	8,000 00
Horse Shoers	71	98		16	12		4		5%	5,308	4,500	187		6,817 39
Hotel and Restaurant Employees.														
*Iron and Steel Workers														
Jewelry Workers	42	92		33	32		1			1,800	1,700	100	580 00	2,000 00
Leathers, Workers	24	33		8	2	1	3			2,200	450	500	600 00	1,840 00
Leather Workers on Horse Goods.	1	15		13	5	1	4	1 hr. n	7,500	387	186	211	1,145 00	6,472 00
*Leather Workers, Amalgamated	3	5		4	3	1			\$2 p. w. +	50	50			500 00
*Longshoremen														
*Lunch Printers and Color Mixers.														
Machineists	98	44	2	10		1				5			905 50	275,000 00
*Maintenance of Way Employees.				50	10		9			2,000			14,000 00	
*Marble Workers	3	1												8,000 00
*Mattress, Spring and Bed. Wks.				p	q		1			800		800		
*Meat Outfitters and Butcher Wkms.	23	120		1									148 38	5,000 00
Metal Polishers	10	30		20	5	1	7	1		500	500			18,181 65
Metal Workers, Sheet	42	36		45	30		11			1,000	400	500		9,000 00
*Mine Managers										3,000	2,500			
*Mine Workers, United	103	322	4,179											959,662 30
Molders, Iron	9	9		35	12									219,246 30
Musicians	40	16	8,769											

[illegible]

a, in 7 cities; b in 11 cities; c, 98 per cent won; d, 16 per week; e, 1 general strike; f, won in 6 places; g, compromised in 4 places; h, lost in 18 places; i, 2 cents an hour for 1,000 members; k, 3 unions amalgamated with other branches; l, where the scale was changed; m, 8 locals gained from 16 to 22 and 25 per cent; n, for 287 members; o, lockout; p, 1 general strike and lockout; q, won in 1 city; r, 1 transfer and 1 amalgamated with another branch; s, for 1,200 members; t, for 1 local; u, re-employed; v, displaced; w, for piece work; x, 6 per week; y, 2 hours per week during July and August for 200 members; z, in some cases 1 and 1 others 2 hours per day; † average per member; * no report.

BENEFITS PAID TO MEMBERS BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS DURING THE PAST YEAR.

Organizations	Death benefits.	Death benefits, members' wives.	Sick benefits.	Traveling benefits.	Tool in- surance.	Unem- ployed benefits.
Bakers.....	\$990 00	\$150 00	\$4,020 07			
Barbers.....	10,425 00		36,985 54			
Bill Posters.....	1,200 00		180 00			
Book Binders.....	3,000 00					
Boot and shoe Workers.....	15,057 50		79,267 50			
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.....	15,000 00					
Carpenters, Brotherhood.....	189,045 40	24,050 00				
Carpenters, Amalgamated.....	2,250 00		8,250 84		\$8,528 52	\$18,539 92
Carvers.....	2,550 00				484 55	
Cement Workers.....				\$550 00		
Chainmakers.....				1,500 00		4,000 00
Cigarmakers.....	151,732 98		168,226 18	58,728 71		29,872 50
Clerks.....	8,300 00					
Compressed Air Workers.....	850 00		925 00	181 00		
Curtain Operatives, Lace.....	1,000 00	100				
Electrical Workers.....	13,800 00					
Elevator Constructors.....	2,109 00					
Engravers, Watch Case.....	185 00			800 00		
Flour and Cereal Mill Empl's.....						275 00
Foundry Employees.....			954 00			
Freight Handlers.....	7,000 00				400 00	
Fur Workers.....	200 00		800 00	250 00		25 00
Glass Bottle Blowers.....	44,500 00					
Glass Snappers.....	2,000 00		2,500 00	800 00		6,000 00
Granite Cutters.....	21,784 52					
Grinders, Table Knife.....	245 00		85 00			
Hatters.....	11,000 00					16,000 00
Hotel and Restaurant Empl's.....	22,700 00					
Jewelry Workers.....	1,200 00		2,000 00			465 00
Leathers.....	2,300 00					
Leather Wkrs. on Horse Goods.....	2,009 00		18,285 00			
Machinists.....	26,575 00		80,000 00			
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.....	1,100 00					4,000 00
Metal Polishers.....	8,391 80					
Metal Workers, Sheet.....	14,500 00					
Molders, Iron.....	58,800 83		175,694 50			7,897 80
Paper Box Workers.....				80 00		
Papermakers.....						200 00
Pattern Makers.....			5,790 00		769 84	
Paving Cutters.....	800 00		500 00			
Photo-Engravers.....	835 00					
Plumbers.....	7,800 00		80,000 00			
Print Cutters.....	729 00					40 00
Printing Pressmen.....	12,475 00					
Quarry Workers.....	1,400 00					
Railway Employees, Street.....	13,400 00					
Shingle Weavers.....	594 15					
Spinnors, Cotton Mule.....	8,000 00	500 00				4,000 00
Stereotypers and Electrotypers.....	1,140 00					
Stove Mounters.....	1,210 00					
Tailors.....	10,741 00					
Tile Layers.....				600 00		
Tip Printers.....						200 00
Tobacco Workers.....	650 00		7,201 50			
Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers.....	1,500 00		650 00			
Typographical Union.....	89,690 00					
Weavers, Elastic Goring.....	200 00					86 00
Weavers, Wire.....	210 00		1,059 00			
Wood Workers.....	5,775 00					
Totals.....	\$742,421 28	\$24,800	\$582,874 18	\$62,989 71	\$5,180 41	\$85,050 72

INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

- Asbestos Workers.**—Charters issued, 14; surrendered, 2. Number of strikes, 8; won, 1; compromised, 2. Number benefited, 120. Average gain in wages of about 25 cents per day. Gains in other respects: closed shops. Offers of reduction have been successfully resisted. Cost of strikes, \$1,000.
- Bakers.**—Charters issued, 180; surrendered, 188. Number of strikes, 40; won, 23; compromised, 5; lost, 8. Number involved, 8,184; benefited, 8,047; worsted, 600. Shorter hours and recognition are among advantages gained without strike. Gains in other respects: recognition of union label. Offers of reduction have been resisted, resulting in a compromise by which the union is recognized and the former wage scale prevail. Reduction in the hours of labor from 14 to 10 per day and increase wages from \$10 to \$15 per week are improvements over conditions of 10 years ago. Death benefits, \$890; death benefits, members' wives, \$150; sick benefits, \$4,020.77. Donations to other unions, \$1,800. Cost of strikes, \$54,955.
- Barbers.**—Charters issued, 28; surrendered, 24. Have not lost any conditions formerly gained. Satisfactory improvement in the conditions of the members. Death benefits, \$10,425; sick benefits, \$88,965.54.
- Bill Posters.**—Charters issued, 2; surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 100. Number of strikes, 1. Number of persons involved, 10; benefited, 10. Marked improvement in the conditions of the members in the past 10 years. Death benefits, \$1,200; sick benefits, \$180. Donations to other unions, \$450. Cost of strikes, \$2,800.
- Blacksmiths.**—Charters issued, 50; surrendered, 15. Number of strikes, 10; won, 6; compromised, 4. Number involved, 150; benefited, 850; worsted, 50. Ten per cent gain in wages. Reduction of 1 hour per day. Better conditions and shorter hours gained without strike. Offers of reductions in wages have been successfully resisted. Reduction of hours and 15 per cent increase in wages are among improvements effected by the organization in the past 10 years. Cost of strikes, \$5,000.
- Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders.**—Charters issued, 29; surrendered, 106. Number of strikes, 63; won, 11; compromised, 3; lost, 3; pending, 51. Number involved, 1,327; benefited, 420; worsted, 275. Five per cent gain in wages in 11 cities. Reduction of one-half hour secured in seven cities. Held the eight and nine hour day in 13 cities without strike. Gains in other respects: contracts and better working rules in 11 cities. Offers of reductions were successfully resisted in 13 instances. The organization in seven years has advanced wages 60 cents per day as average throughout the trade. Cost of strikes, \$69,331.79.
- Bookbinders.**—Charters issued, 16; surrendered, 8. Gains in membership, 148. Number of strikes, 4; won, 1; lost, 1. Number involved, 244; benefited, 55; worsted, 60. Strikes against reduction in wages and open shop. Reduction of 1 hour per day and 15 per cent increase in wages accomplished by the organization in the past 10 years. Death benefits, \$3,000. Cost of strikes, \$9,989.
- Boot and Shoe Workers.**—Charters issued, 13; surrendered, 24. Gain in membership, 3,966. Number of strikes, 12; won, 8; compromised, 1; lost, 2; pending, 1. Number involved, 860; benefited, 585; worsted, 275. Death benefits, \$15,057.50; sick benefits, \$79,267.50. Donations to other unions, \$25,000. Cost of strikes, \$15,140.35.
- Brick, Tile, and Terra Cotta Workers.**—Charters issued, 13; surrendered, 38. Number of strikes, 4; won, 4. Number involved, 310; benefited, 310. A large number of local unions disbanded, yet gains in other locals have offset this loss in membership, which has remained about the same. The strikes lasted only a few weeks, the members securing an average increase in wages of about 2 per cent. The rest of the locals have renewed last year's agreements without any trouble. As a whole our organization feels encouraged, having gained a little in some localities and held what we had in others. Marked improvement over the conditions of the members 10 years ago. Cost of strikes, \$3,025.84.
- Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.**—Charters issued, 15; surrendered, 3. Number of strikes, 2; won, 1; compromised, 1. Number involved, 800; benefited, 800. Better working conditions secured without strike. Increased wages, shorter hours, and better working conditions are improvements over conditions 10 years ago. Death benefits, \$15,000. Donations to other unions, \$1,000.
- Broom Makers.**—Charters issued, 4; surrendered, 4. Number of strikes, 5; 1 lockout; won, 2. Number of persons involved, 246; benefited, 150. Total gain in wages, 5 per cent. Gains in other respects: closed-shop contracts in 20 places gained without strikes. Offers of reductions in wages have been successfully resisted. Thirty-five per cent increase in wages and shop conditions improved 50 per cent in the past 10 years. Cost of strikes, \$4,800.

Brushmakers.—Charters surrendered, 1. Slight gains in wages and reduction in hours in a few localities.

Car Workers.—Charters issued, 6; surrendered, 19. Number of strikes, 1; won, 1. Number involved, 250; benefited, 250. Gains in other respects, piece work abolished. Offers of reductions have been successfully resisted. Shorter hours, increased wages, and better conditions generally in the past 10 years. Cost of strikes, \$500.

Carpenters, Amalgamated.—Charters issued, 8; surrendered, 4; gain in membership, 260. Improved conditions gained in several districts, with an average increase of wages of 5 cents per hour. Members affected by strike, 900; cost of strikes, \$45,000. New York lockout cost the society \$40,000. Unemployed benefits, \$18,539.92; superannuation benefit, \$8,150.26; accident benefit, \$1,500; sick benefit, \$8,250.84; death benefit, \$2,250; tool benefit, \$3,528.52; grants from benevolent fund, \$1,560.

Carpenters Brotherhood.—Charters issued, 186; surrendered, 220. About 200 strikes, principally in opposition to the "open shop" policy; 98 per cent were successful, winning all against the "open shop." Death benefits, \$189,045.40; death benefits, members' wives, \$24,050; donations to other unions, \$1,450. Cost of strikes, \$12,450.

Carriage and Wagon Workers.—Charters issued, 5; surrendered, 20. Number of strikes, 4; won, 1; compromised, 1; lost, 2. Persons involved, 1,400; benefited, 800. Ten per cent gain in wages; hours reduced 6 per week. Three places secured 10 per cent increase in wages, and reduced hours 6 per week, without strike. Offer of reduction in wages in one instance successfully resisted. Nine hour day established in many cities and wages increased are among results accomplished in the past 10 years. Cost of strikes, \$1,975.

Cement Workers.—Charters issued, 20; surrendered, 6. Gain in membership, 2,000. Number of strikes, 2; compromised, 2. Number involved, 250; benefited, 100; worsted, 150. Wages have been advanced generally. Twenty-five per cent reduction in hours of labor. Resistance against reduction in wages has been successful in most cases. One hundred per cent improvement in wages and hours over 10 years ago. Traveling benefits, \$550. Donations to other unions, \$500. Cost of strikes, \$500.

Chainmakers.—Charters issued, 1; surrendered, 2. Number of strikes, 1 pending. Ten per cent increase in wages gained without strike. Satisfactory improvement in the conditions of the members. Traveling benefits, \$1,500. Unemployed benefits, \$4,000. Donations to other unions, \$400.

Clerks, Retail.—Charters issued, 110; surrendered, 40. Total reduction in hours of labor, 16 per week. Gains in other respects, Sunday closing. Hours of labor have been reduced 20 per week in the past 10 years. Death benefits, \$8,800.

Commercial Telegraphers.—Charters issued, 28. Gain in membership, 2,000. Eight hour day established under three contracts. Secured three union contracts without strike. Prior to the formation of the organization three years ago, conditions were bad; there is now a noticeable improvement. Donations to other unions, \$60. Total gains in wages, \$30,000.

Compressed Air Workers.—Gain in membership, 115. Gains in other respects, better working facilities. Have the 8 hour day. Death benefits, \$350; sick benefits, \$925; traveling benefits, \$181. Donations to other unions, \$85.50.

Coopers.—Charters issued, 11; surrendered, 23. Number of strikes, 19; won, 8; compromised, 8; lost, 12. Number involved, 700; benefited, 200. Ten per cent gain in wages. Offers of reductions have been successfully resisted. In the past 10 years hours have been reduced from 10 to 9 and 8, and wages increased 40 per cent. Cost of strikes, \$6,815.20.

Curtain Operatives, Lace.—Charters issued, 2. Gain in membership, 112. Death benefits, \$1,000; death benefits, members' wives, \$100. Donations to other unions, \$200.

Cutting Die and Cutter Makers.—General improvement in the conditions of the members in the past 10 years. Gained a reduction of one hour per day in 1908.

Electrical Workers.—Charters issued, 60; surrendered, 55. Number of strikes, 22; won, 15; compromised, 8; lost, 3; pending, 1. Number involved, 6,000; benefited, 5,000; worsted, 1,000. Twenty-five per cent gain in wages. Reduction of 1 hour in some cases and 2 hours per day in others. Death benefits, \$13,600. Cost of strikes, \$12,000.

Elevator Constructors.—Number of strikes, 2; won, 1; compromised, 1. Number of persons involved, 90. Gains in wages, 7 per cent. Advantages gained without strike, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent increase for 800 men. Offers of reductions have been successfully resisted. Reduction of 2 hours and increase of 25 per cent in wages per day in the past 10 years. Death benefits, \$2,100.

Engineers, Steam.—Charters issued, 28; surrendered, 60.

Engravers, Watch Case.—Charters surrendered, 1. Increase in membership, 18. Old strikes and lockouts still on from 1900. Death benefits, \$165; traveling benefits, \$300. Donations to other unions, \$478.

- Firemen, Stationary.**—Charters issued, 14; surrendered, 5. Number of strikes, 4; won, 8; compromised, 1. Number involved, 725; benefited, 725. Seven per cent gain in wages. Hours reduced from 12 to 8 per day for 612 men, secured without strike. Gains in other respects: more help given men. Offers of reductions have been successfully resisted. Seventy-five per cent of trade working 8 hours instead of 12 and wages increased 25 per cent over 10 years ago. Donations to other unions, \$2,000. Cost of strikes, \$7,240.
- Flour and Cereal Mill Employees.**—Charters issued, 6; surrendered, 2. Number of strikes, 1; won, 1. Number of persons involved, 40; benefited, 40. Advantages gained without strike, 4 union shops. Contracts for union shops with 8 companies. In the past 10 years have secured 8 hour day in many mills, with increased wages from 15 to 35 per cent. Unemployed benefits, \$275. Cost of strikes, \$275.
- Foundry Employees.**—Charters issued, 10; surrendered, 8. Gain in membership, 23. Number of strikes, 9; won, 6; lost, 3. Number involved, 503; benefited, 325; worsted, 175. From 5 to 25 per cent gain in wages in some instances. Gains in other respects, better shop conditions. Offers of reduction have been successfully resisted. Eighty per cent improvement in the conditions of the members in the past 10 years. Sick benefits, \$954. Donations to other unions, \$387. Cost of strikes, \$2,350.
- Freight Handlers.**—Charters issued, 6; surrendered, 9. Gain in membership, 520. Gains: time and one-half for Sunday work. Wages are 27 per cent higher and 40 per cent more men employed than 10 years ago. Death benefits, \$7,000. Tool insurance, \$400. Donations to other unions, \$2,000.
- Fur Workers.**—Charters issued, 2; surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 60. Twenty-five per cent increase in wages. Shorter hours and better work shops are improvements over conditions 10 years ago. Death benefits, \$200; sick benefits, \$300; traveling benefits, \$250; unemployed benefits, \$25. Donations to other unions, \$50.
- Garment Workers.**—Charters issued, 14; surrendered, 22. Number of strikes, 15; won, 2; lost, 13. Number involved, 17,910; benefited, 200; worsted, 15,910. Total reduction in hours of labor for the year, 2,000. Marked improvement in the conditions of the members, both as to wages and hours, in the past 10 years. Cost of strikes, \$10,000.
- Garment Workers, Ladies.**—Charters issued, 10; surrendered, 6. Gain in membership, 320.
- Glass Bottle Blowers.**—Gain in membership, 500. Number of strikes, 2; won, 2. Number involved, 150; benefited, all. Ten to 25 per cent gain in wages. Offers of reductions in wages have been successfully resisted. Steady improvement in the conditions of the members. Death benefits, \$44,500. Donations to other unions, \$2,200. Cost of strikes, \$35,000.
- Glass House Employees.**—Charters issued, 4; surrendered, 2. Number of strikes, 2; won, 1; lost, 1. Number involved, 400; benefited, 150; worsted, 250.
- Glass Snappers.**—Gain in membership, 100. One general strike; won in 6 places; compromised in 4 places; lost in 18 places. Number involved, 1,200; benefited, 400; worsted, 800. Eighty-five per cent increase in wages and reduction of 40 hours per week are among improvements over 10 years ago. Death benefits, \$2,000; sick benefits, \$2,500; traveling benefits, \$300; unemployed benefits, \$3,000. Cost of strikes, \$15,000.
- Glass Workers.**—Charters issued, 9; surrendered, 7. Gain in membership, 37. Number of strikes, 3; won, 1; pending, 2. Number involved, 120; benefited, 50. Increase of two cents per hour in minimum scale of wages for about 1,000 members gained without strike. In the past 10 years have decreased the hours from 10 to 9, and in some cities to 8, and secured a gain of about 20 per cent in wages. Cost of strikes, \$2,640.
- Glove Workers.**—Charters issued, 2; surrendered, 3. Number of strikes, 2; lost, 1; pending, 1. Number involved, 72; benefited, none; worsted, 50. Cost of strikes, \$465.
- Granite Cutters.**—Charters issued, 17; surrendered, 3 (by amalgamation with other branches). Gain in membership, 1,500. Number of strikes, 17; won, 15. Number involved, 2,000; benefited, 2,000. Seven per cent gain in wages where scale was changed. Eight hour day. Settlements effected without strike in 23 localities. In the past 10 years workday has been reduced from 9 to 8 hours, and 23 per cent increase in wages; monthly pay days changed to semi-monthly, and where they had semi-monthly they are now weekly. Death benefits, \$21,764.63. Donations to other unions, \$1,180. Cost of strikes, \$21,831.81.
- Grinders and Finishers, Pocket Knife Blade.**—Gain in membership, 16. Number of strikes, 1; pending, with fair chances for success, and victory will mean benefit for every member of the organization. Number involved, 44. Offers of reduction have been successfully resisted. Donations to other unions, \$18. Cost of strikes, \$3,600.
- Grinders, Table Knife.**—Gain in membership, 10. Satisfactory improvement in the conditions of the members in the past 10 years. Death benefits, \$245; sick benefits, \$35; donations to other unions, \$66.51.

- Hatters.**—Number of strikes, 2 pending. Number involved, 500. Five per cent increase in wages gained without strike. Offers of reduction in wages have been successfully resisted. Sixty per cent increase in wages and hours shortened from 10 to 8 are improvements over conditions 10 years ago. Death benefits, \$11,000; unemployed benefits, \$10,000. Donations to other unions, \$6,600. Cost of strikes, \$12,000.
- Hod Carriers and Building Laborers.**—Charters issued, 19; surrendered, 62. Number of strikes, 50; won, 4; compromised, 4; lost, 42. Number involved, 2,123; benefited, 623; worsted, 1,500. Eight locals secured an average gain of from 16 to 22 and 25 per cent. Have an average nine hour day. Cost of strikes, \$5,000.
- Horse Shoers.**—Charters issued, 10; surrendered, 2. Gain in membership, 85. Number of strikes, 2. Number involved, 60; benefited 40. Hours reduced from 12 to 9 per day in the past 10 years. Cost of strikes, \$3,000.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employes.**—Charters issued, 71; surrendered, 93. Number of strikes, 16; won, 12; lost, 4. Number involved, 5,308; benefited, estimated, 4,500; worsted, 187. Average of 5 per cent gain in wages. Offers of reductions have been resisted by strikes; successful in all cases. Work of organization in past 10 years has resulted in shortening the hours of labor and improved citizenship of members. Death benefits, \$22,700. Cost of strikes, \$6,817.50.
- Jewelry Workers.**—Offers of reduction have been resisted with partial success. Hours reduced from 10 to 9; pay for overtime and better treatment generally of the members are the results of the efforts of the organization in the past 10 years. Death benefits, \$1,200; sick benefits, \$2,000; unemployed benefits, \$465. Donations to other unions, \$580.
- Lathers.**—Charters issued, 42; surrendered, 22. Gain in membership, 400. Number of strikes, 33; won, 32; lost, 1. Number involved, 1,800; benefited, 1,700; worsted, 100. Twenty per cent gain in wages throughout the trade. Many advantages gained without strike. Marked improvement in the conditions of the members in the past 10 years. Death benefits, \$2,800. Donations to other unions, \$600. Cost of strikes, \$2,000.
- Laundry Workers.**—Charters issued, 24; surrendered, 38. Number of strikes, 8; won, 2; compromised, 1; lost, 3; pending, 2. Number involved, 2,200; benefited, 450; worsted, 500. Reduction in hours, increase in wages, and adoption of closed shop rules are among the achievements of the organization in the past 10 years. Cost of strikes, \$1,800.
- Leather Workers.**—Charters issued, 3; surrendered, 5. Number of strikes, 4; won, 3; compromised, 1. Number involved, 50; benefited, 50. Average of \$2 per week per person gain in wages and time and one-half for overtime. Subcontract system almost totally abolished in Newark, N. J., by the organization. Cost of strikes, \$500.
- Leather Workers on Horse Goods.**—Charters issued, 1; surrendered, 15. Number of strikes, 12; won, 5; lost, 4; compromised, 1; pending, 3. Number involved, 897; benefited, 186; worsted, 211. Reduction of 1 hour in Cincinnati and Elgin, Ill., for 297 persons. Gains in other respects, conditions improved, no overtime, and steady employment. 1562 persons gained an increase of about 3 per cent in wages without strike. Reduction offered in 1 case, which was successfully resisted. General and material improvement in the conditions of the members in the past 10 years recognized by workman and employer alike as the fruits of the organization. Death benefits, \$2,039; sick benefits, \$13,283. Donations to other unions, \$1,145. Cost of strikes, \$6,472.
- Machine Printers and Color Mixers.**—Gain in membership, 2. One lockout pending. Number involved, 5. The season for work in this trade was formerly confined to a period of 7 months, but through the efforts of the organization overtime has been abolished and the season prolonged, and in the summer months a reduction to the 55-hour week has been secured. All this has been accomplished without a struggle or one man being sacrificed to gain same. Cost of lockout, \$05.50.
- Machinists.**—Charters issued, 98; surrendered, 44. Number of strikes, 50; compromised, 10; lost, 9. Number involved, 2,000. Death benefits, \$26,575; sick benefits, \$50,000. Donations to other unions, \$14,000. Cost of strikes, \$275,000.
- Marble Workers.**—Charters issued, 3; surrendered, 1. One general strike; won only in one city. Number involved, about 800. Hours of labor reduced in three cities. Secured agreements in three cities without strike. Material improvement in the conditions of members in the past 10 years in the shape of better wages, shorter hours. Cost of strikes, \$3,000.
- Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.**—Charters issued, 23; surrendered, 120. Number of strikes, 1, compromised. Number involved, 500; all benefited. Seventeen locals gained slight increase in wages without strike. The condition of the butcher workmen of the entire country is 50 per cent better than 10 years ago. Death benefits, \$1,100; unemployed benefits, \$4,000. Donations to other unions, \$148.38. Cost of strikes, \$5,000.

- Metal Polishers.**—Charters issued, 10; surrendered, 30. Number of strikes, 20; won, 5; compromised, 8; lost, 7. Number involved, 1,000; benefited, 400. Hours of labor reduced one hour per day. Offers of reductions in five instances resisted successfully. Sixty-five per cent of the members have the 9 hour day as a result of organized effort in the past 10 years. Death benefits, \$8,381.80. Cost of strikes, \$18,181.65.
- Mine Managers and Assistants.**—Advantages gained without strike, higher wages in a number of cases.
- Molders, Iron.**—Charters issued, 9; surrendered, 9. Number of strikes, 35; won, 12. Increased wages, shorter hours, and improved shop conditions in the past 10 years. Death benefits, \$58,800.82; sick benefits, \$175,694.50; unemployed benefits, \$7,897.30. Cost of strikes, \$216,246.30.
- Musicians.**—Charters issued, 40; surrendered, 16. Gain in membership, 8,769.
- Paper Box Workers.**—Charters issued, 5; surrendered, 2. Number of strikes, 1; won, 1. Number involved, 400; benefited, 400. Fifteen to 20 per cent gain in wages. Two locals secured the 9 hour day and one the half holiday on Saturday. Traveling benefits, \$80. Donations to other unions, \$61. Cost of strikes, \$35.
- Paper Makers.**—Charters issued, 8; surrendered, 10. Number of strikes, 4; won, 1; lost, 3. Number involved, 600; benefited, 300; worsted, 300. Gains in other respects, union label in two mills. Gained 10 per cent increase in wages and a six hour shorter week in the past 10 years. Unemployed benefits, \$300. Cost of strikes, \$5,000.
- Pattern Makers.**—Charters issued, 4; surrendered, 4. Gain in membership, 10. Number of strikes, 13; won, 9; compromised, 1; pending, 3. Number involved, 108. Shorter hours and increased pay secured in many cities without strike. Offers of reduction have been successfully resisted. Wages increased from 25 to 100 per cent, hours reduced from 10 to 9 per day in a great many cities, are among improvements in conditions over 10 years ago. Sick benefits, \$5,790. Tool insurance, \$769.34. Cost of strikes, \$2,600.
- Paving Cutters.**—Charters issued, 8; surrendered, 5. Gain in membership, 181. Number of strikes, 4; won, 2; compromised, 1; pending, 1. Number involved, 75; benefited the whole membership. Shorter hours and better pay for the members than prevailed 10 years ago. Death benefits, \$600; sick benefits, \$500. Donations to other unions, \$300. Cost of strikes, \$399.10.
- Photo-Engravers.**—Charters issued, 4. Gained in membership, 425. Number of strikes, 4; lock-outs, 2; won, 2; pending, 4. Number involved, 181; benefited, 107. Scales signed in 12 cities without strike. Gains in other respects, better wages and conditions. The only occasion for resistance has been the "open shop," against which the fight is still on. Death benefits, \$825. Donations to other unions, \$62.64. Cost of strikes, \$8,854.
- Plate Printers.**—Charters issued, 1. Gain in membership, 103. Number of strikes, 1; pending. Number involved, 7. Better wages, shorter hours and more steady employment are results of the work of the organization. Donations to other unions, \$300. Cost of strikes, \$250.
- Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.**—Charters issued, 56; surrendered, 27. Number of strikes, 85; won, 65; compromised, 5; lost, 6. Offers of reduction have been successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$7,300; sick benefits, \$30,000. Cost of strikes, \$54,382.
- Potters, Operative.**—Charters issued, 1; surrendered, 1. Number of strikes, 1, pending. Number involved, 112. Advantages gained without strike: better understanding as regards apprentices. Shorter hours and increased wages through the establishment of a uniform wage agreement are among the improvements over conditions 10 years ago. Donations to other unions, \$371. Cost of strikes, \$14,046.89.
- Powder and High Explosive Workers.**—Charters issued, 8; surrendered, 5. Gains, agreements with manufacturers and adoption of union label. Decided improvement in the condition of the powder workers over 10 years ago.
- Print Cutters.**—Gain in membership, 48. In the past 10 years, piece work abolished, hours of work regulated, and wages increased from \$14 or \$16 to \$20 per week. Death benefits, \$729; unemployed benefits, \$40. Donations to other unions, \$37.
- Printers, Machine Textile.**—Gain in membership, 8. One non-union shop unionized without strike.
- Printing Pressmen.**—Charters issued, 27; surrendered, 14. Gain in membership, 1,500. Number of strikes, 8; won, 1. Number involved, 150; benefited, 40; worsted, 110. Twenty-five to 33 per cent gain in wages. Nineteen unions secured increase in wages without strike. Marked improvement in the conditions of the members in the past 10 years. Death benefits, \$12,475. Cost of strikes, \$1,781.
- Quarry Workers.**—Charters issued, 8; surrendered, 2. Gain in membership, 1,050. Number of strikes, 8; won, 6. Number involved, 765; benefited, 765. Ten per cent gain in wages. Reduced hours of labor, 1 per day. Advantages gained without strike, 8 hour day, closed

shop, and wages increased. Secured 23 settlements with the employers this season, every settlement being a gain over the ones that had expired. Regular pay days, abolition of truck stores, shorter hours of labor, increased wages, and straight union quarries are among the improvements in the conditions of the members over 10 years ago. Death benefits, \$1,400; donations to other unions, \$100. Cost of strikes, \$1,177.

Railway Employees, Street and Electric.—Charters issued, 42; surrendered, 12. Number of strikes, 2; compromised, 1; lost, 1. Number involved, 800; benefited, 200; worsted, 100. One-half per cent increase in wages. Three thousand men secured advance in wages without strike. Offers of reductions have been successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$13,400. Cost of strikes, \$10,476.04.

Rubber Workers.—Charters issued, 2; surrendered, 5. Number of strikes, 1, and 1 lockout; both lost. Number involved, 200; worsted, 200.

Seamen.—Charters issued, 1; surrendered, 1; gain in membership, 2,568. As a result of the work of the organization in the past 10 years, the seamen enjoy almost as much liberty as the members of other trades and callings.

Shingle Weavers.—Charters issued, 5, and 2 unions reorganized; surrendered, 2, one union consolidating with another and one transferring. Gain in membership, 122. Number of strikes, 2, and 3 lockouts; won 1 strike and 1 lockout; pending, 3. Number involved, 152; benefited, 180. No strikes for higher wages. The lockouts were caused by members refusing to withdraw from the union. Very successful during the past year. Ten to 35 per cent increase in wages in the past 10 years, with organization recognized. Death benefits, \$594.15. Cost of strikes, \$377.

Shipwrights.—Charters issued, 5; surrendered, 13. Number of strikes, 7; pending, 4; lost, 3; lockouts, 3; won, 1; pending, 2. Number involved, 387; benefited, 151. Offers of reduction in wages have been successfully resisted. Retained the 8 hour day. Donations to other unions, \$2,000. Cost of strikes, \$2,700.

Slate Workers.—Secured the 9 hour day in one quarry. Good improvement in the conditions of the members. Donations to other unions, \$146.

Spinners, Mule.—Number of strikes, 1; compromised. Number involved, 500; benefited, 22,000. Hours of labor reduced 2 per week for the months of July and August, affecting 200 members. Better conditions in many districts. Offers of reductions have been resisted with partial success. Death benefits, \$3,000; death benefits, members' wives, \$500; unemployed benefits, \$4,000. Donations to other unions, \$2,000. Cost of strikes, \$30,000.

Stage Employes, Theatrical.—Charters issued, 4. Gain in membership, 1,008. Number of strikes, 5; won, 5. Number involved, 200; benefited, 200. Twenty-five per cent gain in wages. Offers of reductions have been successfully resisted. General improvement in the conditions of the members in the past 10 years. Cost of strikes, \$2,000.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers.—Charters issued, 2. Gain in membership, 448. Improved conditions have been secured in the following cities: New York City, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati; Binghamton, N. Y.; Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis, Springfield, Ill.; Utica, N. Y.; Memphis, and Detroit. Death benefits, \$1,140.

Stove Mounters.—Charters issued, 10; surrendered, 2. Gain in membership, 135. Number of strikes, 3; won, 2. Number involved, 43; benefited, 29. General improvement in the conditions of the members in the past 10 years. Death benefits, \$1,200. Cost of strikes, \$355.

Tailors.—Charters issued, 23; surrendered, 9. Number of strikes, 22; won, 14; compromised, 2; lost, 6. Number involved, 641; benefited, 397; no change, 108; worsted, 141. Increase of 5 per cent for 11,200 members secured without strike. Offers of reductions have been successfully resisted. Higher wages and more union shops as the result of the past 10 years' work of the organization. Death benefits, \$10,741. Donations to other unions, \$5,000. Cost of strikes, \$11,414.

Textile Workers.—Charters issued, 26; surrendered, 50. Number of strikes, 1; lost, 1. Number involved, 23,000; worsted, 23,000. Cost of strike, \$200,000.

Tile Layers.—Charters issued, 3; surrendered, 5. Gain in membership, 8. Number of strikes, 4; won, 1; lost, 2; pending, 1. Number involved, 710; benefited, 21; worsted, 686. In eight instances secured increase in wages without strike. Reduction of wages in one case resisted, but not yet settled. Marked improvement in working conditions in the past 10 years. Traveling benefits, \$900. Donations to other unions, \$207. Cost of strikes, \$3,000.

Tin-Plate Workers.—Charters issued, 1. Forty per cent of the members now work 8 hours per day, where 75 per cent of them worked 12 hours 10 years ago, with an average increase of from 35 to 40 per cent in wages.

- Tip Printers.**—Charters surrendered, 1. One local secured an increase of 15 per cent in wages without strike. Material improvement in the conditions of the members since the establishment of the organization. Donations to other unions, \$200.
- Tobacco Workers.**—Gain in wages estimated at 7 per cent. In some instances hours have been reduced from 10 to 9½, and in others from 9 to 8. Progress in this important condition is necessarily slow, largely due to conditions prevailing, but on the whole fair. Advantages gained without strikes: hours of labor slightly reduced and wages increased. Considerable improvement in the conditions of the members in the past 10 years, both as to hours and pay. Death benefits paid for the year, \$650; sick benefits, \$7,201.50.
- Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers.**—Charters issued, 4; surrendered, 3. Number of strikes, 11; won, 4; compromised, 1; lost, 1; pending, 5. Number involved, 931; benefited, 325; worsted, 75. Several conflicts were avoided by conference. Strikes to resist reductions in wages pending in three cities. Hours of labor reduced from 10 to 9½ and 9, and increase in wages averaging 25 per cent secured in the past 10 years. Death benefits, \$1,500; sick benefits, \$650. Donations to other unions, \$100. Cost of strikes, \$3,465.
- Typographical Union**—(The following report is based on records from June 1, 1904, to June 1, 1905). Charters issued, 43; surrendered, 45. Gain in membership, 500. Number of strikes, 19; won, 7; compromised, 1; lost, 6; pending, 4; (result not reported, 1). Number involved, 258; reemployed, 111; displaced 72; involved in pending disputes, 73. Ninety-two unions now have the 8 hour day, and 63 unions have secured agreements under which the 8 hour day will be inaugurated. The hours of labor in hand offices range from 38 to 54 per week. In machine offices they vary from 18 to 54 per week. There is a gratifying increase in the number of unions reporting 48 hours as constituting a week's work in hand offices. The reductions in the number of hours at hand composition number 217; machine composition, 76; a total of 293. These reductions vary from ½ an hour to 8 hours per week. It is impossible to present a resume of the increases in the scales of the locals so as to show clearly the gain by each one; they vary from ¼ cent per 1,000 ems to \$3 per week, or, conservatively estimated, from 2 to 75 per cent. Several newly formed unions have not only greatly increased the wages of their members, but have at the same time reduced their working hours 6 per week. The older locals have made smaller gains, but their progress is substantial and encouraging. Death benefits, \$39,990. Cost of strikes, \$39,603.16. The report on the reduction in hours does not include the gains made since the active campaign has been started for the general inauguration of the 8 hour day, where there is no contract to prevent such demand prior to January, 1906, at which time it was originally decided to go into effect. Reports to October 23, 1905, show that 54 unions have secured the 8 hour day.
- Weavers, Goring.**—Charters surrendered, 1. Number of strikes, 1 pending. Number involved, 10; death benefits, \$200; unemployed benefits, \$36. Donations to other unions, \$119. Cost of strikes, \$2,500.
- Weavers, Wire.**—Gain in membership, 15. Gained an increase of 10 cents per hour over last year for time work. Improvement in the conditions of the members in the past 10 years: better working conditions; larger looms, thereby increasing earning capacity. Death benefits, \$200; sick benefits, \$1,059. Donations to other unions, \$62.50.
- Woodworkers.**—Charters issued, 15; surrendered, 20. Number of strikes, 8; won, 5; compromised, 1; lost, 2. Number involved, 3,200; benefited, 2,000; worsted, 1,200. A number of agreements secured without strike, inaugurating increase in wages and reduction in hours. Death benefits, \$5,775. Cost of strikes, \$35,300.

STATE BRANCHES.

The San Francisco Convention instructed the Secretary to request each national and international organization to report the number of their locals that are not affiliated with the state branches, for the purpose of reporting to this convention, if possible, the number of organizations not so connected. A communication was accordingly addressed to the secretaries, but a number of them reported being unable to supply accurate information. I desire to say, however, that the officers of the international organizations have co-operated with this office to secure the affiliation of their locals with central bodies and state branches, where cases of dereliction in this respect have been reported.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

THE AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

The AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST shows a balance of \$796.71 to its credit over expenses notwithstanding contracts for advertisements were over \$2,000 less than last year. The following is an itemized statement:

RECEIPTS.	
Subscriptions and Advertisements.....	\$25,726 57
EXPENSES.	
Commissions.....	\$12,281 54
Printing the "AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST".....	8,921 29
Salaries.....	1,857 74
Postage.....	768 37
Printing for the "AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST".....	536 14
Contributions.....	148 00
Attorney's fee.....	112 43
Printing hangers.....	109 15
Cuts.....	62 15
Clippings.....	60 00
Hauling the "AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST".....	48 06
Refund.....	25 00
Total.....	24,929 86
RECAPITULATION.	
Receipts.....	\$25,726 57
Expenses.....	24,929 86
Surplus.....	796 71

UNION LABELS.

There are now 56 labels and 10 cards issued by the following organizations, which have been indorsed by the American Federation of Labor:

ORGANIZATIONS USING LABELS.

American Federation of Labor.	Glass Workers.	Plate Printers.
Bakers and Confectioners.	Glove Workers.	Powder Workers.
Bollermakers.	Gold Beaters.	Pressmen, Printing.
Blacksmiths.	Hatters.	Print Cutters.
Boot and Shoe Workers.	Horseshoers.	Rubber Workers.
Brewery Workers.	Jewelry Workers.	Sawsmiths.
Brickmakers.	Lathers.	Shirt, Waist, and Laundry Workers.
Broommakers.	Leather Workers.	Stove Mounters.
Brushmakers.	Leather Workers on Horse Goods.	Tailors.
Carriage and Wagon workers.	Machine Printers and Color Mixers.	Textile Workers.
Carvers, Wood.	Machinists.	Tip Printers.
Cigarmakers.	Metal Polishers.	Tobacco Workers.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers.	Metal Workers, Sheet.	Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers.
Coopers.	Molders.	Typographical.
Engravers, Watch Case.	Painters.	Upholsterers.
Flour and Cereal Mill Employes.	Paper Box Makers.	Weavers, Goring.
Fur Workers.	Papermakers.	Weavers, Wire.
Garment Workers, United.	Piano and Organ Workers.	Wood Workers.
Garment Workers, Ladies.		
Glass Bottle Blowers.		

ORGANIZATIONS USING CARDS.

Actors,]	Firemen, Stationary.	Musicians.
Barbers.	Hotel & Restaurant Employes.	Stage Employes, Theatrical.
Clerks.	Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen.	Teamsters.
Engineers, Steam.		

The following crafts and callings are using the American Federation of Labor label: Artificial Limb Makers, Costumers, Badge and Lodge Paraphernalia Workers, Bottlers (Soda, Mineral Water and Liquor), Coffee, Spice and Baking Powder Workers, Cloth Spongers and Refinishers, Carbonic Gas Workers, Cigar Makers' Tools, Nail (HorseShoe) Workers, Neckwear Cutters and Makers, Oyster Workers, Paint Workers, Photographic Supply Workers, Soap Workers, Soda and Mineral Water Workers, Starch Workers, Suspender Makers, Steel Case Makers.

ORGANIZERS.

The following list of organizers, who were engaged in various States under salaries from the American Federation of Labor, shows that there has been expended for organizing work during the past twelve months \$61,694.69.

Name of Organizer.	State wherein work was done.	Amount received.
1. Stuart Reid.....	New York, Massachusetts, Maine, Washington, D. C.....	\$2,970 00
2. M. Grant Hamilton.....	Washington, Montana, Utah, Texas, Indian Territory, Colorado, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Oklahoma Territory, Missouri.....	2,730 70
3. Thomas H. Flynn.....	Pennsylvania, Indiana, New York, Iowa.....	2,625 00
4. James Leonard.....	Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia.....	2,600 00
5. Herman Robinson.....	New York, Connecticut, New Jersey.....	2,550 00
6. R. Braunschweig.....	Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Delaware, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan.....	2,500 00
7. C. O. Young.....	Washington (State).....	2,485 00
8. J. D. Pierce.....	New Jersey.....	2,250 00
9. Jacob Tazelaar.....	New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut.....	2,175 00
10. Cal Wyatt.....	Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan.....	2,140 00
11. Henry M. Walker.....	Texas, Oklahoma Territory, Arkansas.....	2,100 00
12. Charles H. Gram.....	Oregon, Washington, British Columbia.....	2,100 00
13. William E. Terry.....	Pennsylvania, New York.....	2,050 00
14. P. H. Strawhun.....	Illinois, Missouri.....	1,950 00
15. John A. Flett.....	Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick.....	1,950 00
16. Emmet T. Flood.....	Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky.....	1,915 85
17. Santiago Iglesias.....	Porto Rico.....	1,900 00
18. Thomas F. Tracy.....	Massachusetts, Ohio, Washington, D. C.; New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Canada.....	1,800 00
19. H. L. Eichelberger.....	New York, Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maine.....	1,650 00
20. W. R. Smith.....	California.....	1,485 98
21. A. E. Ireland.....	Kansas, Illinois, Arkansas.....	1,368 65
22. J. J. Keegan.....	Michigan, New York, Massachusetts, Maine, Illinois, Pennsylvania.....	1,286 26
23. P. H. Cummins.....	New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Virginia, Illinois, Ohio, West Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia.....	1,200 00
24. James Sexton.....	New York, Washington, D. C.; Ohio, Illinois.....	1,200 00
25. Hugh Frayne.....	Pennsylvania.....	1,165 29
26. C. F. Davis.....	Ohio, Pennsylvania.....	879 00
27. J. J. Fitzpatrick.....	Illinois.....	888 41
28. N. W. Evans.....	Nebraska, Illinois, Iowa.....	484 20
29. J. J. Towey.....	Pennsylvania.....	356 59
30. Wm. E. Kennedy.....	Maryland.....	352 95
31. Thomas P. Farren.....	Pennsylvania.....	350 10
32. C. W. Woodman.....	Texas.....	350 00
33. M. Donnelly.....	Illinois, Missouri.....	384 20
34. C. P. Connelly.....	Missouri.....	317 21
35. James Brown.....	Virginia.....	287 16
36. Frank McCarthy.....	Massachusetts.....	262 55
37. J. P. Downey.....	New York.....	241 87
38. E. E. Greenawalt.....	Pennsylvania.....	238 58
39. George H. Taylor.....	New York.....	283 00
40. M. Grossman.....	New York.....	208 00
41. T. S. Heskett.....	Washington (State).....	140 00
42. J. L. Helm.....	Illinois.....	140 00
43. Geo. B. Squires.....	Pennsylvania.....	129 64
44. Fras. J. Clarke.....	Massachusetts.....	128 22
45. L. A. Fales.....	Cuba.....	105 00
46. Julio Aybar.....	Porto Rico.....	104 69
47. P. D. Drain.....	Indiana.....	96 80
48. Cornelius Ford.....	New York.....	90 00
49. E. Padilla.....	Porto Rico.....	89 49
50. A. Strasser.....	Missouri.....	87 95
51. Wm. J. Spencer.....	Ohio.....	84 19
52. George H. Jones.....	Arkansas.....	74 80
53. Irvin F. Rose.....	Ohio.....	61 75
54. E. A. Perkins.....	Indiana.....	60 00
55. A. Rosenberg.....	New York.....	60 00
56. Thos. I. Kidd.....	Illinois.....	60 00
57. Jose M. Torres.....	Porto Rico.....	50 75
58. John Golden.....	Pennsylvania.....	50 00
59. James G. Cain.....	New York.....	50 00
60. Jno. W. Stoughton.....	New York.....	1,745 68
	Paid to District Organizers.....	\$61,694 69

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

DEFENSE FUND.

While there were many threatened strikes of the membership of our local unions, there has been expended but \$2,947.18 from the defense fund during the fiscal year. The fact that we had a substantial fund and in a position to take care of the members enabled our organizers to work to better advantage in bringing about conferences and adjustments. Many threatened strikes were averted that would have been costly and drawn largely upon the funds. The following is an itemized statement:

	Average Membership.	Weeks.	Amount.
No. 11,881, Optical Workers, New York, N. Y.....	*36	6	\$880 00
No. 8,760, Stablenen's Union, San Francisco, Cal....	187	1	748 00
No. 10,651, Federal Labor, Bar Harbor, Me.....	*127	1	499 18
No. 8,721, Annealers' Prot., Salem, N. J.....	9	6	216 00
No. 9,022, Coal Handlers, Lawrence, Mass.....	24	2	192 00
No. 10,964, Federal Labor, Suffern, N. Y.....	20	2	160 00
No. 10,926, Federal Labor, Steece, Ohio.....	17	2	136 00
No. 7,231, Federal Labor, Sparta, Ill.....	24	1	96 00
No. 9,050, Poultry Dressers, San Francisco, Cal.....	5	1	20 00
	449	22	\$2,947 18

Appropriation from defense fund to International Union of Building
Employees of America..... 150 00

Appropriation from defense fund to International Pavers and Ram-
mermen..... 100 00

\$3,197 18

Returned by Federal Labor Union, Suffern, N. Y..... \$16 00

The subdividing of federal labor unions into trade unions, and affiliating them to their respective internationals of their crafts, and the transfer of local unions to newly formed internationals during the past two years, has caused a noticeable decrease in the membership and number of local unions directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

IN CONCLUSION

The outlook for the coming year is good. The trade unionists are forcing improved conditions upon the organized and unorganized workers, and are better qualified and equipped today than ever before to secure favorable consideration for their demands, and the adoption of more equitable laws.

I desire in conclusion to extend my appreciation, through the delegates present, to the secretaries and officers of affiliated unions and organizers, for their uniform courtesy and promptness in responding to communications, and the splendid assistance they have rendered, thus enabling me to more easily fulfill the duties of secretary. I am exceptionally grateful to my colleagues of the Executive Council for their counsel and advice.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary, American Federation of Labor.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-fifth Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

GREETING: In submitting this my fifteenth annual report as Treasurer of the Federation, I desire to take advantage of this opportunity to express my congratulations to the various trade unions of the country upon the success of the past year. I am well aware of the fact that many of the newspapers of the country, and, unfortunately, a good many of our own members, assert that the trade union movement has been in a great measure a failure during the recent past. To me it appears as though only the surface of the trade union movement is observed by the people who make statements of this character. They have no conception of the increased discipline that has taken place among at least all of the older trade unions; they can not and do not realize the ever increasing solidarity of the whole movement. A few years ago it would have been impossible for the printers to have made the successful campaign for the enforcement of the eight hour day that they have made this year, and these points of vantage gained by the trade union are more than an offset to any defeats they may have encountered.

The fact that we have lost some members is nothing unusual, nor is it anything to give one alarm. The real soldiers of the trade union movement are still fighting under its banners, just as undismayed and as fearless as they have ever been. Mr. Parry, with his mob of would-be destroyers of the trade union movement, has been almost forgotten. He is lost to view entirely and has been succeeded, as far as his organization was concerned, by one Mr. Post, who will in the near future be only a mile-post indicating the progress of the trade union movement. There is no occasion to be dismayed. There are great questions to solve, and they will be solved just as soon as the general intelligence of the workers and their efforts in their organized capacity have developed the right solution. With steadfastness and continued loyalty to the trade union, the workers can expect to achieve in the future greater successes than they have ever achieved in the past; and with the printers having won their eight hour day it will not be long before other trades will be able to fall in line, and the eight hour day will become universal among the working people of the North American continent.

I herewith submit a statement of the income and expenses for the past year, and most respectfully think, not only the officers of the Federation, but all its members, for their uniform kindness and consideration, and trust that my work as treasurer may have been at least reasonably satisfactory to the membership at large.

INCOME.		EXPENSES.	
1904.		1904.	
October 1.....Cash balance.....	\$101,017 94	October 31.....Warrants paid.....	\$15,656 53
October 31.....October income.....	20,436 51	November 30....." ".....	23,368 50
November 30.....November income.....	13,771 88	December 31....." ".....	30,546 14
December 31.....December income.....	40,883 65	1905.	
1905.		January 31....." ".....	14,487 61
January 31.....January income.....	18,744 58	February 28....." ".....	19,375 16
February 28.....February income.....	14,319 41	March 31....." ".....	30,500 74
March 31.....March income.....	13,708 14	April 30....." ".....	12,016 71
April 30.....April income.....	12,547 99	May 31....." ".....	12,420 06
May 31.....May income.....	12,561 92	June 30....." ".....	11,828 42
June 30.....June income.....	14,729 97	July 31....." ".....	12,497 09
July 31.....July income.....	13,907 55	August 31....." ".....	10,046 53
August 31.....August income.....	18,022 34	September 30....." ".....	18,441 61
September 30.....September income.....	24,838 73	Total expenses.....	\$196,170 10
Total.....	\$308,435 56		

Total income.....	\$308,435 56
Total expenses.....	196,170 10
Balance in hands of treasurer.....	\$112,265 46
Balance in hands of secretary.....	2,000 00
Total funds, October 1, 1905.....	\$114,265 46

Deposited as follows in Bloomington, Ill., Banks on Certificates:

McLean County Bank, certificates.....	\$35,000 00
Third National Bank, certificates.....	30,000 00
German American Bank, certificates.....	10,000 00
Corn Belt Bank, certificates.....	10,000 00
State National Bank Certificates.....	10,000 00
Total.....	\$95,000 00

These certificates are in the possession of President Gompers and draw 2 per cent interest.

Open accounts:

State National Bank.....	\$11,880 55
McLean County Bank.....	4,544 91
Third National Bank.....	840 00
Total open accounts.....	\$17,265 46
Certificates.....	\$95,000 00
Open accounts.....	17,265 46
Total balance.....	\$112,265 46

During the fifteen years I have been treasurer the amount handled has been \$1,470,195.83.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN B. LENNON,

Bloomington, Ill., October 5, 1905.

Treasurer.

SECOND DAY—Morning Session.

The Convention was called to order at 9 a. m., Tuesday, November 14th, President Gompers in the chair.

Absentees—Rice, Lowery, Kline, Yarnell, Damm, Barnes, Zuckerman, Manning, O'Brien, Reidy, Fay, Wood, Morton, Kellington, Noren, Chambers, Altman, Schlesinger, Towey, Lyons, Maher, Shalvoy, Lillen, Foster (W. H.), Farrell, Keough (Mrs. Mae), Roach, Walsh, Wilson (J. T.), Doyle, Carder, Ross, Dempsey, Weber, Johnson, Carey, Bahlhorn, Curran, Stoughton, McCloskey, Cain, Dold, Jordan, Leonard, Dix, Steshle, Penje, Merriman, Flood, Hihbert, Williams, Foster (F. K.), Berger, Kidd, Alexander, Roberts, Hanraty, Perkins, Peetz, Jones, Behrens, Faison, Hobby, Lindsey, Skehan, Conroy, Joyce, Shoop, Boettger, Kiely, Fitzgerald, Woodman, Wall, Bower, Maloney, Bainbridge, Gardepy, Smith (H. S.), Humphrey, Goss, Milburn, Douglas, Brookshaw, Creager, Ross, Comerford, Gebhart, Rodier, Goldstein, Mitchell (Thos.), Alter, Moffitt, Foley, Cardiff, Wright, Frazier, Baldwin, Sheffield, Ritthamel, Ring, Van Dyke, Pacelli, O'Brien (Jas. J.), O'Brien (James J.), Wilson (Miss Agnes), Sherier, Wise.

On motion of Delegate Max Morris, duly seconded, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Second Vice President Mitchell in the chair.

The report of the Executive Council was read by First Vice President Duncan, as follows:

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL'S REPORT.

PITTSBURG, PA.,

November 14, 1905.

To the Officers and Delegates Twenty-fifth Annual Convention American Federation of Labor—Greeting:

We herewith submit to you the report of the Executive Council upon such of the more important matters as have come before us, and received our attention and action, for

which we ask your earnest consideration and action, and we entertain the hope that they, as well as such recommendations as we may make, will meet your approval.

During the past year we held five meetings of the Executive Council: one in San Francisco, which was continued on the train eastward; then another at headquarters in Washington, followed by one at Scranton, Pa., succeeded by another at headquarters in Washington, and the fifth having been held in Pittsburg; in all, twenty-three days.

In this city we shall hold such meetings as shall be essential. We prefer, however, that these meetings shall be held only to consider such matters as may be referred to us by this Convention for immediate consideration. All other matters we desire to defer until the close of the Convention.

Apart from the business transacted at the Executive Council meetings, much of it was transacted through the mails and by telegraph, the records of all of which have been kept, and abstracts of the business transacted at the meetings published in the American Federationist. Had the Federation the means, and the members of the Executive Council the time at their command, there would be sufficient business to be transacted to occupy the time of all, and more effective service would be rendered to our fellow workers. In view of existing conditions, however, we have the conscious gratification of having performed, to the very best of our ability, the duties devolving upon us.

There have been submitted to us by mail one hundred and twelve documents requiring our official action and vote.

ORGANIZATION.

True to our policy, we have authorized the expenditure of large sums of money to bring the yet unorganized workers within the beneficent fold of the trade union movement, and we feel confident within the near future that tangible results will be shown. We are not only interested in and devoting our attention to the organization of the wage-earners in local unions directly affiliated to our Federation, but we are also mindful of the infinitely greater advantage to them which follows their becoming attached to the international unions of their respective crafts and callings. When it is borne in mind that when our Federation was formed in 1881 there were but few national or international unions in existence, that there are now one hundred and eighteen of such organizations affiliated to the A. F. of L., it surely must encourage us all and impel us to still further effort for the extension of our work to all the toilers of our continent.

It is a matter to be regretted that there are still some bona fide international unions which, for some reason or other, still remain unaffiliated. Surely, there can be given no good reason for the isolated policy which they pursue. The largest latitude consistent with the general good is guaranteed to every trade union. In becoming affiliated to our Federation, no organization surrenders a tangible right or advantage. Its affiliation contributes strength and prestige to those already affiliated, but in such affiliation an organization cannot give, without receiving, greater benefit in return.

We recommend that still further efforts be made to convince all bona fide trade unions, local, national and international, that their own and the general good would be the better protected and promoted by their becoming members of the family of trade unions under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

We have authorized the continuation of organization, not only in the United States and Canada, but in all of the American possessions, as well as the contingent countries on the continent. We have, however, not had an organizer in the Philippine Islands since the

visit there of our representative a few years ago, to make an investigation into existing conditions. There are a few unions existing there.

We have corresponded with international union officers, but at this time have no tangible recommendation to make, other than that the officers of the Federation be authorized to make every practical effort for the organization of the wage workers of the Philippine Islands into trade unions attached to their international unions, and in full affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

We are of the opinion that if this question is intelligently met, we can be helpful to the people there and aid in bringing about a better understanding and fraternal regard for the interests of all.

ORGANIZATIONS' REPORTS.

Inasmuch as the necessity as well as the desirability of having authentic and regular reports regarding our movement is manifest, we recommend that all international, national, local trade and federal labor unions be required to furnish to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor a copy of all of their own reports containing a statement as to their total good standing membership, and such other data as may be required of interest to labor. We respectfully urge that this receive your favorable consideration and action, and that it will be fully complied with by all our affiliated organizations.

CHARTERS ISSUED, DENIED AND REVOKED.

Several silk workers' unions were formed into a national organization and made application for charter.

Inasmuch as the silk trade is so closely akin to and part of the textile trade, application was denied, and the silk workers urged to become a part of the United Textile Workers, and efforts in this direction should be continued.

The Stone Masons' International Union made application for charter, which was denied, and the organization advised to become a part of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, despite the fact that the latter is not

affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

An application was received from the Carpet Mechanics' International Union, which was denied, and the organization advised to become a part of the Upholsterers' International Union.

The Woman's International Union Label League made application for a charter. In view of the fact that this is a federation of trade unions, and that the label league is an auxiliary rather than a trade union, charter could not be granted. We welcome the co-operation of our interested women, who are so helpful in agitating and creating a greater demand for union-labeled products, and should render them every assistance within our power; but the issuance of a charter is not within the province of our Federation.

We also received application for a charter from the Coppersmiths' National Union, which was denied, and the organization advised to become part of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.

Application for charter was also received from the Electrotype Plate Makers, which was denied, and that organization advised to become a part of the Stereotypers and Electrotypers' International Union of North America. In the last two instances the advice we gave has been followed, and they are now part of the International Unions which we recommended them to join.

We have issued charters to three International Unions, two of which were formed by our Federation from previously affiliated local unions.

We have also issued charters to one State Federation, 67 Central Labor Unions and 216 local trade and federal labor unions.

There are now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor 118 International Unions, 33 State Federations, 599 Central Bodies and 1,046 Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions.

The International Unions have approximately 27,000 local unions.

There are still some unaffiliated national unions, and we strongly urge that every effort be made and continued to bring them into affiliation with us.

The International Union of Building Employes was composed of a number of

local unions formerly affiliated direct to the American Federation of Labor. It was instituted prematurely and officered poorly, and its constituent locals so diverse that they were unable to successfully carry on the work of an international union.

We believed, however, that it might be possible to prosper, and we rendered it every assistance within our power, including financial aid. Notwithstanding this, however, the effort proved abortive. It caused diffusion of effort, by which the interests of the members were being neglected and fretted away. We therefore found it necessary to revoke the charter of the International, and issue charters to the local unions without cost.

It is gratifying to say that there are now more members in these various local unions than there were in the International Union.

It was not and is not our purpose to dismember this organization, for we believe that an International Union of Building Employes will be practical in the near future, and we recommend that when an International Union, composed of a number of local unions of building employes more near akin to each other's interests can be formed, that it be organized, and the charter issued to it without payment of a charter fee.

Quite a number of local unions of several trades and callings made application for charter to the American Federation of Labor, which were refused, and they advised to join the national or international union of their trade, or a trade or calling near akin to it. In most instances our advice has been followed, but in a few instances where the local unions declined, we preferred to refuse the issuance of a charter to them rather than have them directly affiliated to the American Federation of Labor when they did and should properly belong to their respective International Unions.

TEXTILE WORKERS.

The last Convention levied upon affiliated organizations an assessment of three cents per member in the interest of the Textile Workers of Fall River, who were then on strike. Within two weeks we transmitted \$20,000.00 to our struggling brothers and sisters. We re-

ceded from the assessment \$40,285.02. But before we received this sum the strike was ended by agreement. We continued to send money to the textile workers for a considerable period of time after the strike was closed, when subsequently other strikes occurred, to the organizations of which we forwarded the balance. It is true that the textile workers were not successful in their contention, but, as already stated, the strike ended by agreement; the ranks of the organization were maintained, and a demand for an increase in wages recently made resulted in 9 per cent. being conceded.

CLOTH HAT AND CAP MAKERS.

About this time the cloth hat and cap manufacturers of the United States inaugurated a lockout in that trade. The gauntlet was taken up by the International Union, and a splendid manifestation of courage and determination made. A timely appropriation from the assessment (now no longer needed for the textile workers) was made to the cap makers, which, as the officers of the organization gratefully state, contributed more than all else to their absolute victory.

FINANCIAL APPROPRIATION.

Due to the fact that several of our affiliated organizations were in need of financial assistance, we made appropriations as follows:

United Garment Workers of America.. . . .	\$4,644 28
Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America.. . . .	1,146 00
International Association of Car Workers.. . . .	425 00
International Freight Handlers and Warehousemen.. . . .	150 00
International Glove Workers' Union of America.. . . .	100 00
Appropriation from Defense Fund to International Union of Building Employees of America.. . . .	150 00
Appropriation from Defense Fund to International Pavers and Rammermen.. . . .	100 00

We regret that the necessity for the appropriations existed, and also our in-

ability to do more under the circumstances. The contributions of our affiliated unions to the funds of the A. F. of L. are exceedingly meagre, and appropriation to a large extent cannot be made therefrom. The poor financial condition of several of our organizations prompts us again to urgently impress upon the minds of all to insist that all our unions establish substantial funds, and to insist upon more generous contributions to them in the form of dues by their members.

LOCAL UNIONS AND DEFENSE FUND.

We have endeavored to be of the best possible assistance also to our directly affiliated local trade and federal labor unions, and have secured for them many advantages and been interpreting the law governing the defense fund liberally. There were several strike applications approved, which were adjusted to the advantage of our fellow workers without the necessity of a strike. Had several of these strikes occurred, it would have involved the expenditure of many thousands of dollars. It is due to the fact that we have a considerable sum in the defense fund that has made it unnecessary for large expenditures therefrom.

Though we have not appropriated any money for strike purposes to our fellow workmen in Porto Rico, we would have gladly done so were it not for the fact that most of the unions involved in the strikes on the islands were not affiliated to our Federation the requisite year to entitle them to benefits from that fund. We have, however, in every other way, assisted our Porto Rican brothers to the fullest limit of our opportunities within the provisions of our law. The following will convey some idea of our effective work in connection with the defense fund:

WAGE SCALES—ENFORCED WITHOUT STRIKE.

From September 30, 1904, to October 1, 1906, the wage scales of the following unions were submitted to and endorsed by the Executive Council, but were enforced through the assistance of A. F. of L. representatives without strike:

Paste Makers' Union, No. 10,567, San Francisco, Cal.

Federal Labor Union, No. 10,926, Steece, Ohio.

Optical Workers, No. 10,064, Chicago, Ill.

Federal Labor Union, No. 7,479, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Stablemen's Protective Union, No. 10,041, Chicago, Ill.

Tin, Steel, Iron and Granite Ware Workers' Union, No. 10,943, Granite City, Ill.

Derrickmen's Protective Union, No. 8,489, Milford, Mass.

Federal Labor Union, No. 8,426, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Controversies in regard to wage scales, hours, etc., reported to A. F. of L. office. Adjustment without strike through assistance of A. F. of L. organizers, or by correspondence:

Printers' Roller Makers' Union, No. 10,638, Chicago, Ill.

Cement Workers' Union, No. 11,062, Weiston, Ohio.

F. L. U., No. 8,037, Roanoke, Va.

F. L. U., No. 8,327, Little Falls, N. Y.

F. L. U., No. 8,620, Trenton, Ill.

F. L. U., No. 11,858, Wilmar, Ark.

Other controversies were reported to this office. Some are now being handled by correspondence. Final reports on others have not been made by the unions interested.

Strike benefits paid to local trade and federal labor unions from September 30, 1904, to October 1, 1905:

Stablemen's Protective No. 8760,	
San Francisco, Cal.	\$ 748 00
Federal Labor Union No. 10926,	
Steece, Ohio.	136 00
Poultry Dressers' Union No. 9050,	
San Francisco, Cal.	20 00
Annealers' Protective Union No.	
8721, Salem, N. J.	216 00
Federal Labor Union No. 10964,	
Suffern, N. Y.	160 00
Optical Workers' Union No. 11-	
381, New York.	880 00
Federal Labor Union No. 7231,	
Sparta, Ill.	96 00
Federal Labor Union No. 10651,	
Bar Harbor, Me.	499 18
Coal Handlers' Union No. 9022,	
Lawrence, Mass.	192 00
Total.	\$2,947 18

CENTRAL AND LOCAL UNION LAWS.

The last Convention authorized us to draft and present a code of laws for general adoption by central bodies and local trade unions. It is only recently that this work of forming has been completed, but we have not had sufficient time for the purpose of their thorough codification. We therefore recommend that the study and formulation of such codes of laws be continued during the coming year.

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.

We have endeavored to be of every possible assistance to the Western Federation of Miners, and we reported to the San Francisco Convention that we had assumed the authority to issue an appeal for financial assistance for that organization, so that it might bring to the highest courts of the State and of the country the question of the rights of the Colorado miners against the tyranny and cruelty exercised by Colorado's officials toward them. The last Convention approved our appeal.

We did everything in our power to be helpful to overthrow the usurpation of judicial and executive power in that State. The trade unionists and all thinking men were shocked to learn that the financial assistance contributed by our fellow trade unionists had not been expended for the purpose designed; but on the contrary had been utilized for other purposes, among which was the inauguration of an effort to antagonize and destroy the trade union movement of America—the American Federation of Labor itself.

Realizing that the good will of America's workers has been misplaced and their confidence violated, we decided and advised our fellow unionists to discontinue their further financial contributions to the Western Federation of Miners, the organization which utterly neglected the rights and interests of its members, by the adoption of the following:

WHEREAS, The officers of the Western Federation of Miners have taken an active part in calling a congress for the purpose of forming another federation of organized workers of the country, which would be detrimental to the trade

union movement, the result of which will be accentuated division in the labor movement, and a consequent weakening on the part of the American trade union movement to improve the conditions of the working people, and a lessening of their power to resist encroachments or secure better labor conditions; and

WHEREAS, In the direst time of need the American Federation of Labor and its component parts promptly and liberally came to the rescue of the Western Federation of Miners, both by moral influence and financial assistance, which was admittedly of the greatest assistance when help was urgent; and

WHEREAS, We have no knowledge that the Western Federation of Miners is in any way reciprocating, by strengthening or solidifying the labor movement of our country, but instead the effort is now being made to divide its ranks; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council recommend to affiliated unions that no further donations be made to assist the Western Federation of Miners, and urge such unions as are in position to contribute to respond generously to our appeals requesting donations for the members of the United Garment Workers of America, and the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America in their struggle against the efforts of their employers to establish the non-union or open shop in their trade.

We have come into considerable criticism by the officers of the organization in question, because of our advice that further contributions be not made. We can but state that the first appeal for financial aid for the metalliferous miners was a voluntary fraternal act upon our part, desirous in every way to be helpful to them in order that the wrongs inflicted might be righted and their recurrence prevented. We should have been glad to aid still further; but, having a decent regard for right and justice, we could not permit our fellow-workmen to continue contributing financial assistance to men who were perverting the money received to an entirely different and improper purpose than that for which it was given.

We ask you to say definitely and without equivocation whether the course we

pursued was not justified, proper, and in the interest of the miners as well as all labor.

JURISDICTION.

In view of the fact that despite decisions rendered, organizations have not generally complied with the terms, the subject matter in its entirety was discussed by us at several sessions. We are strongly of the opinion that unless the representatives of the organizations in interest recognize the desire as well as the necessity for a conciliatory policy, that an effort to employ such a course is not always fraught with good or is calculated to bring success.

Much of the time of the Conventions of the Executive Council and of the officers has been and is now devoted to the effort at adjustment of jurisdiction disputes, which could be devoted to other subjects calculated to be of greater advantage to our fellow workers and to our movement. We therefore recommend to this Convention that the American Federation of Labor discountenance the consideration of disputes between organizations unless the organizations at interest have first made an effort to adjust them, and that if arbitration be desirable, both organizations in advance agree in writing to abide by the decision rendered. We firmly believe that under any and all circumstances the Council should endeavor to prevent any action of one which may be calculated to injure another organization, and to act as mediators to restore harmony and co-operation.

ENGINEERS, FIREMEN, BREWERY WORKMEN.

In the long-standing controversy between these two organizations there is no abatement.

With patient deliberation and the best judgment of which we were capable, we endeavored to bring about an agreement and harmony and co-operation between the Brewery Workmen, the Engineers and the Firemen's International Unions, but thus far without avail.

The San Francisco Convention's decision upon this subject is as follows:

We recommend that all agreements and decisions heretofore made by, or at the instance of, the American Federa-

tion of Labor, between the Brewery Workmen, Engineers, Firemen and Teamsters, be and are hereby substituted by a working agreement upon the following basis:

1. All brewery employes now members of the United Brewery Workmen's Union may remain such provided that such members of said United Brewery Workmen's Union as are now employed as Engineers, Firemen or Teamsters, may withdraw from that organization and join their respective unions, representing these crafts, without prejudice or discrimination on the part of their former associates.

2. Hereafter the United Brewery Workmen's Union shall not admit to membership any engineer, fireman or teamster, but shall refer all applicants, members of these trades, to the respective organizations of these trades now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, where such organizations exist.

3. All engineers, firemen and teamsters employed in breweries shall conform to the laws, rules and regulations made by that organization of which the majority of the members of the respective crafts employed in each brewery are members.

4. Whenever a majority of men employed as engineers, firemen or teamsters in any brewery are members of the respective unions of these crafts, the organization or organizations representing such majority shall appoint a committee to act co-jointly with the United Brewery Workmen's Union in any negotiations which may arise with the employers, provided that the United Brewery Workmen shall have equal representation with all the other organizations in joint conference.

5. Failure to comply with the provisions of this agreement within a period of six months after the date of adjournment of this Convention shall work a revocation of the charter of the organization or organizations so failing.

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council is hereby instructed to execute this mandate.

RESOLVED, That the United Brewery Workers be compelled to withdraw those engineers and firemen who have

taken the places of striking engineers and firemen in the cities of St. Louis, Mo., and Belleville, Ill.

RESOLVED, That the United Brewery Workers be requested to withdraw all injunction suits now pending and to dissolve such injunctions as have been secured against the International Unions of Stationary Engineers and Firemen affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

We endeavored to carry out the mandate of the Convention, but found it exceedingly difficult, aye, impossible. In fact, the matter took on aggravated form, particularly in Philadelphia, where we authorized one of our members to make an investigation and endeavor to carry out the decision. Nor have the brewery workmen withdrawn their members in the cities of St. Louis and Belleville.

Desirous of bringing about unity and harmony, and realizing the fact that many of us have participated in previous hearings, discussions and decisions, we decided to ask some earnest, faithful and competent trade unionist who had not in any way been associated with this controversy, to make a thorough investigation of the entire subject matter and to report thereon to us. We knew of no one better qualified to fill this position than Mr. A. Strasser, former president of the Cigarmakers' International Union.

That gentleman made an investigation and report, of which the following is a copy:

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

June 26, 1905.

To Mr. Samuel Gompers, President A. F. of L., Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In compliance with your instructions, I attended a conference held at St. Louis, Mo., in the month of May, 1905.

The following organizations were represented: International Union of Steam Engineers, J. E. Bruner, R. A. McKee; International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, C. L. Shamp, J. B. Conroy; International Union of United Brewery Workmen, Louis Kemper, Aug. Priest-ersbach.

The conference convened on Monday,

May 22, 1905, and adjourned May 27, 1905.

As I was not familiar with the history and details of the trouble, I endeavored to obtain as much information as possible, so as to enable me to get a clear view of the difficulties which have engulfed the three organizations for a number of years. The injurious effects to the organizations interested, and to the general labor movement of America, are a matter of history.

A good deal of testimony, some supported by affidavits, was submitted to me, from which I have reached the following conclusions:

1. The attempt of the representatives of the International Union of Steam Engineers and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen to negotiate with proprietors of breweries at Milwaukee, Wis., in the month of March, 1905, in reference to wages and hours, is clearly in violation of Section four (4) of the report of the Grievance Committee, adopted at the San Francisco Convention in 1904, which reads as follows:

"Whenever a majority of men employed as engineers, firemen or teamsters in any brewery are members of the respective unions of these crafts, the organization or organizations representing such majority shall appoint a committee to act co-jointly with the United Brewery Workmen's Union in any negotiations which may arise with the employers; provided that the United Brewery Workmen shall have equal representation with all the other organizations in joint conference."

The testimony submitted did not disclose that the engineers and firemen had any members employed in the breweries of Milwaukee; hence their interference was unlawful and unwarranted. This interference compelled the representatives of the Brewery Workers to accept a compromise at a lower scale of wages than could have been obtained.

2. The testimony of the Steam Engineers submitted at the conference, and subsequently after adjournment, clearly proves that the national officers and branches of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen flagrantly violated Section 2 of the report of the

Grievance Committee, which reads as follows:

"Hereafter, the United Brewery Workmen's Union shall not admit to membership any engineer, fireman or teamster, but shall refer all applicants, members of these trades, to the respective organizations of these trades, now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

Local No. 246, of Engineers, of St. Louis, Mo., affiliated with the International Union of United Brewery Workmen, initiated since January 1, 1905, seventy (70) engineers. Similar grievances were submitted from Fayette City, Pa., East Liverpool, Ohio, San Diego, Cal., etc.

3. The testimony submitted by the Stationary Firemen shows that the Executive Board of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen violated Section four (4) of the report of the Grievance Committee, by negotiating with brewery proprietors of Omaha, Neb., for a new contract, and ignored the Stationary Firemen, who were employed in the breweries. All firemen employed in the breweries are members of the Stationary Firemen's Locals, 9 and 32, of Omaha, Neb.

Section 5 of the report of the Grievance Committee provides for the revocation of the charters of the organizations so offending. In my opinion it was not the intention of the Convention to revoke all three charters; therefore, make the following recommendation:

That no grievance or dispute, with the exception of charges of scabbing, affecting the International Union of United Brewery Workmen, International Union of Steam Engineers and Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, shall be entertained or adjusted, for a period of three years, by the Conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

In the meantime I hope that the prejudices and passions prevailing at present will give room to a calmer and clearer view of the duties and responsibilities of sister organizations, working in one industry and for the same employer.

I also hope that the three organizations involved, guided by more and riper experience, will have ample time to convene voluntarily, and adjust their differences in a spirit of fraternity, mu-

tual good will and mutual concessions, for the benefit of the members they represent, and for the benefit of the labor movement at large.

The Convention held at San Francisco, also adopted resolutions introduced by Mr. Lavery, which read as follows:

RESOLVED. That the Executive Council is hereby instructed to execute this mandate:

RESOLVED, That the United Brewery Workmen be compelled to withdraw those engineers and firemen who have taken the places of the striking engineers and firemen in the cities of St. Louis, Mo., and Belleville, Ill.

RESOLVED, That the United Brewery Workmen be requested to withdraw all injunction suits now pending, and to dissolve such injunctions as have been secured against the International Unions of Stationary Engineers and Firemen affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The representatives of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen refused, directly and indirectly, to comply with the first resolution, which convicted them of scabbing on sister organizations at St. Louis, Mo., and Belleville, Ill.

In order to avoid similar violations of the moral code in force in labor organizations in the future, I submit the following recommendation:

The delegates of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen shall be deprived of voice and vote in the Conventions of the American Federation of Labor for a period of (2) two years.

Yours fraternally,
(Signed) A. STRASSER,

Repr.

P. S.—I submit the minutes of the conference and testimony of the respective organizations.

A. S.

It will be observed that this report sets forth that all three organizations were guilty of improper conduct, and it goes without saying, as Mr. Strasser sets forth, that it was inadvisable to revoke the charters of all three organizations; but for additional misconduct, Mr. Strasser recommended a penalty to be imposed upon the Brewery Workers.

However, that penalty your Executive Council did not feel warranted in imposing, believing that it had no such power; that after all, such right and power was vested in the Convention itself. We therefore transmitted to the three organizations Mr. Strasser's report and recommendation, omitting the specific penalty he recommended.

For convenience, and a better understanding of this matter, we submit to you here the notification and recommendation which we sent to the three organizations, suggesting a conference, and the method by which controversies might be definitely, and we hoped, permanently eliminated. It is as follows:

Dear Sir and Brother:

The Executive Council having under consideration the entire subject matter regarding the controversy between the International Union of Steam Engineers, the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, and the International Union of United Brewery Workmen, the Executive Council directed me to submit to you a partial copy of Mr. A. Strasser's report, who acted as the representative of the Executive Council to make a full investigation and endeavor at adjustment of the matter in controversy and to effect, if possible, harmonious co-operation between the organizations in interest and report his findings and recommendations. The partial report is as follows, except the penalty clauses, which Mr. Strasser recommends:

"In compliance with your instructions, I attended a conference held at St. Louis, Mo., in the month of May, 1905.

"The following organizations were represented: International Union of Steam Engineers, J. E. Bruner, R. A. McKee; International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, C. L. Shamp, J. B. Conroy, International Union of United Brewery Workmen, Louis Kemper, Aug. Priestebach.

"The conference convened on Monday, May 22, 1905, and adjourned May 27, 1905.

"As I was not familiar with the history and details of the trouble, I endeavored to obtain as much information as possible, so as to enable me to get a clear view of the difficulties which have engulfed the three organizations for a number of years. The injurious effects

to the organizations interested, and to the general labor movement of America, are a matter of history.

"A good deal of testimony, some supported by affidavits, was submitted to me, from which I have reached the following conclusions:

"1. The attempt of the representatives of the International Union of Steam Engineers and International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen to negotiate with proprietors of breweries at Milwaukee, Wis., in the month of March, 1905, in reference to wages and hours, is clearly in violation of Section four (4) of the report of the Grievance Committee adopted at the San Francisco Convention in 1904, which reads as follows:

"Whenever a majority of men employed as engineers, firemen or teamsters in any brewery are members of the respective unions of these crafts, the organization or organizations representing such majority shall appoint a committee to act co-jointly with the United Brewery Workmen's Union in any negotiations which arise with the employers, provided, that the United Brewery Workmen shall have equal representation with all the other organizations in joint conference."

"The testimony submitted did not disclose that the engineers and firemen had any members employed in breweries of Milwaukee; hence their interference was unlawful and unwarranted. This interference compelled the representatives of the Brewery Workers to accept a compromise at a lower scale of wages than could have been obtained.

"2. The testimony of the Steam Engineers submitted at the conference, and subsequently after adjournment, clearly proves that the national officers and branches of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen flagrantly violated Section 2 of the report of the Grievance Committee, which reads as follows:

"Hereafter the United Brewery Workmen's Union shall not admit to membership any engineer, fireman or teamster, but shall refer all applicants, members of these trades, to the respective organizations of these trades, now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

"Local No. 244, of Engineers of St. Louis, Mo., affiliated with the International Union of United Brewery Workmen, initiated since January 1, 1905, seventy (70) engineers. Similar grievances were submitted from Fayette City, Pa., East Liverpool, Ohio, San Diego, Cal., etc.

"3. The testimony submitted by the Stationary Firemen shows that the Executive Board of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen violated Section four (4) of the report of the Grievance Committee, by negotiating with brewery proprietors of Omaha, Neb., for a new contract, and ignored the stationary firemen who were employed in the breweries. All firemen employed in the breweries are members of the Stationary Firemen's Locals 9 and 82, of Omaha, Neb.

"Section 5 of the report of the Grievance Committee provides for the revocation of the charters of the organizations so offending. In my opinion it was not the intention of the Convention to revoke all three charters; therefore, make the following recommendation:

(A penalty is here recommended which is under consideration by the Executive Council.)

"In the meantime I hope that the prejudices and passions prevailing at present will give room to a calmer and clearer view of the duties and responsibilities of sister organizations working in one industry and for the same employer.

"I also hope that the three organizations involved, guided by more and riper experience, will have ample time to convene voluntarily, and adjust their differences in a spirit of fraternity, mutual good will and mutual concessions, for the benefit of the members they represent, and for the benefit of the labor movement at large.

"The Convention held in San Francisco also adopted resolutions introduced by Mr. Lavery, which read as follows:

"RESOLVED, That the Executive Council is hereby instructed to execute this mandate:

"RESOLVED, That the United Brewery Workmen be compelled to withdraw those engineers and firemen who have

taken the places of the striking engineers and firemen in the cities of St. Louis, Mo., and Belleville, Ill.

"RESOLVED, That the United Brewery Workmen be requested to withdraw all injunction suits now pending, and to dissolve such injunctions as have been secured against the International Unions of Stationary Engineers and Firemen affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

"The representatives of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen refused, directly and indirectly, to comply with the first resolution, which convicted them of scabbing on sister organizations at St. Louis, Mo., and Belleville, Ill.

"In order to avoid similar violations of the moral code in force in labor organizations in the future, I submit the following recommendation:"

(A penalty is here recommended which is under consideration by the Executive Council.)

Now, as Mr. Strasser's report deals with rank violation of the A. F. of L. decisions and trade union morals by the three organizations and suggesting two penalties, but does not deal with a line of demarkation on which a more harmonious relationship can be established other than the ethical development which might arise during the penalty period, the Executive Council hereby notifies you that as all three organizations are adjudged guilty of violation of the action of the San Francisco Convention, the discipline for which was specified as revocation of the charter of the organization or organizations failing to comply therewith, the Executive Council is of the opinion said action did not contemplate the possibility or even probability of the revocation of all three charters. Therefore, the attention of the three International Unions in question is called to the necessity for moral compliance with the decisions of the A. F. of L. as for failure to do so all attempts at adjustment amount to little more than palliatives.

We, therefore, call upon the three organizations to voluntarily signify in writing to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. that the decision as to jurisdiction of the three organizations in

breweries by arbitration will be accepted as a solution.

That as an evidence of good faith, the three organizations to agree that the said arbitration shall contain a clause that the arbitrators for one year after the decision is rendered shall be judges of compliance with the same (should a controversy on same arise) and for failure to comply with the arbitrators' decision (and judgment on disputed questions thereon, if any) any or all of the three organizations shall have all endorsements and assistance by the A. F. of L. including voice or vote in, and appeal to A. F. of L. Conventions withdrawn for a period of two years.

Should either or all of the three organizations in question refuse to come under this overture then the Executive Council will recommend to the next A. F. of L. Convention that the penalty at the end of the preceding paragraph shall apply to any or all of the International Unions in question for two years immediately after the adjournment of said Convention.

The Executive Council urges the three International Unions involved to accept the above in the spirit in which it is tendered, that is, to generously, in a spirit of fraternity and the best interest of the members of the three crafts and the general labor movement, adopt it, and that you will so advise me.

If the same meets with the approval of the three organizations in interest arbitration should be immediately undertaken, the arbitrators to consist of three representatives of the Brewery Workers and three representatives conjointly representing the International Union of Steam Engineers and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, those six to choose a seventh, and for failure to make a selection in two sessions (both sessions to be held in one day) the A. F. of L. Executive Council to immediately name the seventh arbitrator, who shall preside over and have a voice and vote in the deliberations.

The Executive Council has given much time and thought to the intricate problem presented to it, and submits the above to the earnest, careful, cordial and fraternal consideration of the representative officers of the organizations

interested, and hope for a prompt and favorable response.

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President American Federation of Labor

At our last meeting it was decided to make the following recommendation to this Convention:

First—That all of the report of Delegate Strasser in reference to the Brewery Workers', Engineers' and Firemen's disputes, excepting the two penalty paragraphs, be communicated to the three organizations, excepting the penalty clauses.

Second—That as the Strasser report deals with certain violations of A. F. of L. decisions and trade union morals by the three organizations and suggesting two penalties, but does not deal with a line of demarkation on which a more harmonious relationship can be established other than the ethical development which might arise during the penalty period, the Executive Council to notify the organizations in interest that as all three are adjudged guilty of violation of the action of the San Francisco Convention, the discipline for which was specified as revocation of charter of the organization or organizations failing to comply therewith, we are of the opinion said action did not contemplate the probable revocation of all three charters; therefore, the attention of the three International Unions in question is called to the necessity for moral compliance with A. F. of L. decisions, as for failure to do so all attempts at adjustment amount to little more than palliatives.

We also call upon the three organizations to voluntarily signify in writing to the Executive Council, A. F. of L., that a decision as to jurisdiction of the three organizations in breweries by arbitration will be accepted as a solution.

That as an evidence of good faith, the three organizations to agree that the said arbitration shall contain a clause that the arbitrators for one year after the decision is rendered shall be judges of compliance with same (should a controversy on same arise), and for failure to comply with the arbitrators' decision (and judgment on disputed questions thereon, if any) any or all of the three organizations shall have all endorse-

ments and assistance by the A. F. of L., including voice or vote in, and appeal to the A. F. of L. Conventions withdrawn for a period of two years.

Third—Should any or all of the organizations in question refuse to come under this overture, then the Executive Council shall recommend to the next A. F. of L. Convention that the penalty at the end of the preceding paragraph shall apply to any or all of the International Unions in question for two years immediately after adjournment of said Convention.

Fourth—Should the three International Unions involved accept the proposition, arbitration should be immediately undertaken, the arbitrators to consist of three representatives of the brewery workers, and three representatives conjointly representing the engineers and firemen, those six to choose a seventh, and for failure to make a selection in two sessions (both sessions to be held in one day), the A. F. of L. Executive Council to immediately name the seventh arbitrator, who shall preside over and have a voice and vote in the deliberations.

The Engineers' and Firemen's International Unions accepted our recommendations, the Brewery Workers declined. In view of the latter organization's declination; the subject matter as recommended is herewith referred to this Convention for action.

WOOD WORKERS—CARPENTERS.

A number of controversies in different cities have arisen between the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. We have endeavored to faithfully carry out the decision and award of Umpire Downey in regard to the disputed jurisdiction claims between these two organizations. We have endeavored to bring about some form of agreement or understanding whereby both organizations might be able to work along parallel lines in harmony and co-operation with each other. The United Brotherhood has declared that it cannot and will not recognize the Downey award; the Amalgamated Wood Workers insist upon its enforcement.

This has led to intense bitter feeling and conflict.

The last Convention instructed us to require both organizations to comply with the decision of the Boston Convention, or to stand suspended until the decision was complied with. The instruction, if carried out, would have worked the revocation of the United Brotherhood's charter. This, we felt, would neither accomplish the desired result, that is, compliance with the Boston Convention's decision, accord the Wood Workers the rights to which they are entitled under the decision, nor would the interests of labor generally be served thereby.

Each organization has manifested extraordinary activity in the maintenance of its respective contention. Correspondence has been had with a view to bringing about a conference between the representatives of both organizations for the purpose of arriving at some agreement or understanding. Whether success will crown our efforts we are unable at this time to definitely report. Meanwhile, the entire subject matter is referred to the Convention.

UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS, ETC.

In compliance with your instructions we authorized President Gompers to proceed to Chicago on his way from the San Francisco Convention and there to endeavor to have the Chicago Federation of Labor purge itself from its decision relative to the Steam Fitters' and the Franklin Pressmen's locals. His visit and efforts were successful.

The Indianapolis Central Body surrendered its charter, preferring to retain the Steam Fitters' local. Subsequently it reversed its action and re-applied for and received its charter.

In St. Louis the Central Body, up to this time, has not complied with your decision.

The International Association of Steam, Hot Water and Power Pipe Fitters and Helpers made application for a charter. Complying with the decision of a former Convention, which revoked the charter of that organization, the application was denied.

It is hoped that that organization may soon become amalgamated with the United Association of Plumbers, Gas

Fitters, Steam Fitters, and Steam Fitters' Helpers.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS—AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS.

The proposition for the amalgamation of the American District of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, as proposed by Mr. Strasser, was rejected by the United Brotherhood. However, the working agreement which he recommended and under which both organizations have operated since, has been renewed, pending a further effort for unity or amalgamation.

COOPERS—BREWERY WORKERS.

The International Coopers' Union made complaint against the Brewery Workers, insisting upon the cessation to the former of certain classes of work.

The Executive Council declined to reopen or recommend the re-opening of the case, by reason of the fact that no new evidence was adduced and that the term of three years had not elapsed since final decision was rendered covering the points at issue.

WOOD WORKERS—PAINTERS.

At the San Francisco Convention a dispute between the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union and the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America was discussed and a conclusion reached.

At a subsequent meeting of the Executive Council the then General Secretary of the Wood Workers, Thomas I. Kidd, submitted an original statement, of which the following is a copy:

Article 1.

The Amalgamated Wood Workers shall control all varnishing and polishing work except hard wood trim, sashes and doors and refinishing old work on buildings.

Article 2.

Members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers shall have the right to go outside to complete work finished in the shop (new work).

Article 2.

The Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers shall have the right to go into the factory to do work for an outside contractor.

Article 4.

The Brotherhood of Painters shall have control of all hard wood finishers on buildings.

Article 5.

Should there be any local misunderstanding as to the proper interpretation of this agreement, the General Presidents of the two organizations shall be empowered to effect a settlement, and failing to do so, they shall have the power to arbitrate the difference with a third party, to be mutually agreed upon.

Article 6.

It shall be understood that this agreement shall not interfere with any local agreements that may now obtain or be entered into hereafter.

Article 7.

In conformity with the foregoing articles, each organization shall recognize the other's cards.

For the B. of P., D. & P. of A.:

J. C. Balhorn, Gen. Prest.

M. P. Carrick, Gen. Secy.

For the A. W. W. I. U. of A.:

D. D. Mulcahy, Gen. Prest.

Thos. I. Kidd, Gen. Secy.

Believing that the San Francisco decision was reached upon the premise that no such agreement existed, we decided to recommend that this case be reopened. This led to correspondence with the officers of the Painters' organization, who denied that President Balhorn had signed the agreement. At a subsequent meeting of the Executive Council President Balhorn was present, and asserted that the signature to the agreement was not his; that though he knew of the existence of the agreement, it was not made with his consent.

This presented a delicate situation, upon which we felt it would be unwise for us to render a further decision, and decided to recommend, which we do, that the entire subject matter be considered by this Convention.

We have requested that the agreement purporting to bear President Balhorn's signature be at the disposal of

any committee of this Convention or the Convention itself, so as to determine a proper course to pursue in regard to the matter in controversy.

SEAMEN—LONGSHOREMEN.

The controversy between the Seamen's and the Longshoremen's unions has reached an acute stage, particularly on the Pacific Coast.

We have endeavored to stop the strife between these two organizations but with little avail, and can only express our keen regret thereat and hope that a way out may be found by which both may be enabled to co-operate to their mutual advantage.

DROP FORGERS AND HAMMERMEN.

The International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths urged that the Drop Forgers and Hammermen become part of that organization. The matter was brought to the attention of the International Association of Machinists, whose officers entered no objection, and jurisdiction over drop forgers and hammermen was, therefore, conceded to the blacksmiths.

METAL LATHERS — STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS.

A dispute arose in Baltimore between the local unions of Metal Lathers and the Structural Iron Workers. It promised serious results, and desirous of rendering every assistance within our power, Vice President O'Connell was authorized to make an investigation and endeavor to bring about an adjustment. Though the dispute lasted for a considerable time, it has been adjusted by the recognition that the wire and metal lathers properly come under the jurisdiction of its respective international union.

BOILERMAKERS — BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS.

In the Executive Council's report to the San Francisco Convention was quoted the decision rendered by three of its members and the award made in the dispute between the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers and the Brotherhood of Boiler-

makers and Iron Ship Builders. In this case both organizations previously agreed to abide by the decision and award which might be made or rendered. The three members of the Executive Council were selected to make a personal investigation of the work in the dispute, and after thorough investigation, the conclusions reached were communicated to both parties in interest. The Brotherhood of Boiler-makers' officers protested against the award made and the contention has not abated to any material extent. Each organization complains that the other has violated the terms of the award. We have insisted to the limit of our power upon compliance, and recommend that they meet and confer for the purpose of carrying the award into effect.

BEER PUMP WORKERS NO. 8,671— METAL POLISHERS.

The Boston Convention directed the revocation of the charter of the Beer Pump Workers' Union, No. 8,671, of New York City, because it did not become affiliated to the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union of North America. A representative of the local union appeared before us and showed that the claim made by the International was untenable. The International made no response to our request for information, and we were appealed to to re-issue the charter. This, of course, was not within our province, but the circumstances in the case are such as to warrant us in recommending that the case be re-opened and finally decided by this Convention.

LEGISLATION, ADMINISTRATION RE LABOR.

Desirous of protecting the interests of labor legislatively, we appointed Mr. James F. Grimes, member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, member of the Legislative Committee. The substance of his reports has been published in the American Federationist.

Though little advance of interest to labor can be reported as the result of the last Congress, other than the provision requiring that no contract shall be entered into by the Post Office De-

partment for the purchase of material or supplies which are manufactured by convict labor, several measures inimical to the interests of labor were, through our efforts, defeated.

Together with our Legislative Committee we have rendered every assistance to secure favorable action regarding the Conventions' declaration upon the subject of under-manning of vessels, the improper and unsafe towing of rafts, as well as the improper competition of enlisted with civilian musicians. The last Congress, and particularly the last session, was unpropitious so far as legislation in the interest of labor was concerned.

We have given every consideration to the subject matter of both legislative action of the Congress and administrative acts of the Executive and the heads of several departments.

We have authorized members of the Executive Council to confer with President Roosevelt and members of his Cabinet. Our representatives were treated with uniform courtesy, kindness and consideration, and in many cases brought to the attention of the officials federal officers, and the required relief and assistance have been rendered.

At one interview with the President, attention was called to the order he issued some months ago regarding Chinese immigration; the enforcement of the eight hour law and its violation in the War Department, and several other matters of interest and concern to labor. The subject in detail is referred to in President Gompers' report, which he has already submitted to you.

In so far as concerns any attempt which may be made to modify the present effective Chinese Exclusion Law, so that the bars will be let down for the coming of Chinese into our country or into any of its possessions, this subject is fully covered in the report above named.

We desire to add that we should emphatically protest against any change. A change in the present law can only result in materially destroying its present effectiveness.

We recommend that in addition to the effort to secure favorable legislation affecting the wage earners of our country, as well as to prevent acts hos-

tile to labor's interests, the Executive Council be authorized to not only have a competent and active Legislative Committee, but also that the efforts of your officers be continued to carefully guard the legislative and administrative course, particularly so far as it affects the conditions and interests of the wage earners, the wealth producers of America.

Nor can we permit this opportunity to pass by to hold responsible the dominant party in power for its failure to fulfill and carry into effect its promises and pledges for an eight-hour law, for an anti-injunction law, for a law that shall protect honest workmen from the evil effects of convict labor coming into competition with the labor of free men.

IMMIGRATION.

More than a million immigrants landed on our shores during the year which ended June 30, 1905. Far the greater part of them were men who have entered at once into the competition for work. They are already a part of our American industrial system. A few years hence many of them will be loyal and earnest members of the organizations of their crafts, as many thousands who came like them a few years ago are loyal and earnest supporters of the American labor movement to-day.

But in the meantime their coming places several problems before us. One is the problem of bringing them within the circle of the labor movement. Most of them have known nothing of the principles of unionism in their own country. Hard experience will give them some inkling of the need of united action, but to make them steady and intelligent union men requires our most careful and persistent effort.

And while the organized labor of this country is struggling with this problem of education and organization, it cannot lose sight of the effect of these immigrants on the old and ever-present problem of maintaining and raising wages and shortening hours. Additional workers, anxious for a chance to labor, is calculated to diminish the share of the product of labor that goes to the laborer, and to increase the share that goes to the employer. Additional men anxious to work in shop or field or on

railroad or in forest have precisely this effect: to enable the owners of land and of monopolies to get more of the product of the laborer's work, and to compel the laborer himself to take up with less.

It is with no ill-will to our brothers from over the sea that we point out the unfortunate results of their coming. We have only good wishes for them. More than that, their interest is ours. The lower the wages for which they work, the worse the conditions they are compelled to accept; the lower the wages and the worse the conditions that others must accept. The interest of all American workers demands, therefore, that these latest comers be brought up as rapidly as possible to such a plane of life and labor as we consider properly American.

The greatest hindrance to the rapid rise of our million comrades who came in last year is the other millions who are coming after them. The competition of these other millions will hold them down, and in holding them down will hold down the whole body of American workers. We wish nothing but good to such future immigrants. But we hold that we ought not, for their good, as well as our own, to sacrifice the interests of all the workers on this continent and of the generations that are to follow.

If we and our children are not to be sacrificed, some check must be put upon the constant overstocking of what some are pleased to term the "labor market." Some check would have to be put upon it even if the competition between those who are here and those who are coming were on equal terms. But it is not equal. The great mass of our present-day immigration is far inferior to the great body of American workers, and for that very reason its competition is the more hurtful. The more ignorant and the poorer a man is, the more completely is he at the mercy of an employer. The weaker is he in body or mind, the better can he be used to break down the independence of his fellows. Just as the cheap labor of women and children displaces the labor of men, so the cheap labor of the unlightened immigrant displaces the labor

of Americans who insist upon American wages and conditions.

Though most concerned in our own interest and welfare, it is not these considerations entirely that prompt us to restrict, limit and regulate future immigration. The hundreds of thousands of workmen coming from Continental Europe are the prop which maintains aristocracies, autocracies and tyrants in their own country.

If the workmen of foreign countries would more largely remain at home, conditions and circumstances would so develop that they would demand and secure material as well as political and social relief, and make for liberty and justice in their own countries. It is the free and unlimited opportunities for the workmen to leave their homes that perpetuates economic, social and political evils at home.

Our demand for immigration restriction is as humanitarian for the people of other countries as well as it is wise, just and protective for the people of our own.

It is for these reasons that organized labor has repeatedly demanded an educational test for immigrants. Perhaps no single measure affecting immigration would give greater relief to American labor. It would shut out a considerable fraction of those whose competition is most burdensome. But, in view of the enormous volume which the flood has reached, we should not be content with this. We should insist on the educational test, but we should demand other measures also.

This country is the cheapest to get to from Europe, and many come here for that reason who would as readily go somewhere else. Let it be made cheaper to go to Brazil or Argentina than to come to the United States, and a considerable part of the stream will be turned in those directions.

A further check should be put upon assisted immigration. The law now permits the passage of an alien to be paid by any relative or "friend" living in this country. Every employer who wants to bring in cheap laborers is of course a "friend" to them, or can find somebody to play the part. It is one of the readiest means of evading the contract labor law. The privilege of

paying the passage of others should be restricted to the nearest relatives—fathers, mothers, and children, brothers and sisters, husbands and wives.

Finally there should be a more careful sifting with regard to physical fitness. Our present laws give no attention to defects of this kind except loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases. Every person ought to be excluded who is wholly or partially disabled from earning his living in the trade or occupation on which he is dependent. Exceptions should be made only in the case of wives and parents and children who can show that their husbands or children or parents are able to support them.

Enlightened countries have always opened their doors to political offenders. The United States and Great Britain have always afforded a safe asylum to men who may have been political offenders in other countries and who have escaped the rigors and punishment of tyrants.

This policy of a haven and safe asylum should not be departed from in our effort to deal intelligently and effectively with the problem of immigration.

In accordance with the views here outlined, we recommend that you authorize your officers to use all honorable means for the amendment of our immigration laws so as to exclude persons physically unfit, to check the evil of assisted immigration, and to introduce an educational test.

SHORTER WORK DAY.

Pursuant to our history, principles and purpose to achieve a shorter work day for the toilers of America, we have continued to give our uninterrupted support to every effort on the part of our fellow workers in this direction. Our movement has done much for labor on this line of action. Our campaign, which was begun many years ago, for the establishment of a normal work day of eight hours is being crowned with success though scarcely as rapidly as we had the right to hope. With more and better organization among our fellow workers, with a clear understanding and purpose to build up their treasures and devote more of their energy, we feel confident that the establishment of a

general eight hour work day for all of the workers of America is within measurable distance.

PRINTERS' EIGHT HOUR MOVEMENT.

Conforming to the Federation's policy, as well as pledging its moral and financial support to the International Typographical Union, should a contest be necessary for the enforcement of the eight hour day in the printing trade, inasmuch as such a controversy has recently arisen, the Executive Council has levied upon all affiliated unions an assessment of one cent per member for four weeks, or four cents in all. We urge upon all organizations that they remit the amount of this assessment at the earliest possible moment, so that the same may be available by the International Typographical Union in the support of its contention.

It may not be amiss to say that that organization has by referendum vote levied a substantial assessment upon its employed members, thus showing their willingness to aid to the limit of their power their fellow craftsmen engaged in the contest.

CHILD LABOR.

Desirous of continuing our humane work to save young and innocent children from cupidity, ignorance and greed; to interpose an effectual check, so that their health, their lives and their future may not be undermined and destroyed, we have continued our effort to secure more effective legislation preventing the employment of children. Bills for the accomplishment of this purpose were introduced in several legislatures, particularly in the Southern States. Some progress has been made, but not at all satisfactory.

For the purpose of endeavoring to accomplish more successful results, we have authorized the President of our Federation to enlist the co-operation of such other bodies as are organized for the purpose of securing legislative enactments against the employment of child labor.

In connection with this subject it may not be out of place to call attention to the fact that competent authority declares that not only is the employment

of children the cause of their premature "taking off," but that it so enervates them, and undermines their health that in their young manhood and womanhood they are most susceptible to the ravages of tuberculosis.

We cannot complacently accept as final the present status of laws, or the moral conception, which permits avarice setting out its dragnet for the children of the poor. We cannot permit the machinations of greed to grind the bodies and souls of our children into dollars.

SWEAT SHOPS.

Though much improvement has taken place by largely eliminating sweat shops, yet still this system of labor obtains to too large an extent in many of our metropolitan cities. For the purpose of making every endeavor to abolish it from our industrial life, we authorized the appointment of a committee to enlist the co-operation of other bodies organized for a like purpose.

NEW YORK EIGHT HOUR LAW, ETC.

The Courts of New York having declared unconstitutional the laws of that State providing for its municipalities to pay the prevailing rate of wages, and the enforcement of an eight hour work day upon contractors doing work for the State and municipalities, we co-operated with the Workmen's Federation of the State of New York for the purpose of securing the passage by the legislature of a constitutional amendment, conferring upon the legislature the constitutional right to pass laws limiting the hours of daily labor, and to direct the payment of "the prevailing rate of wages" to workmen employed direct, as well as those employed by contractors, doing work for the State or municipalities. That constitutional amendment was submitted to a vote of the people of the State of New York last week, and was ratified by an overwhelming majority.

We recommend that our State Federations and trade unions of all States inaugurate similar movements in their respective States, and that the American Federation of Labor co-operate to the fullest in the adoption of similar or more effective constitutional provisions.

THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

The non-partisan movement for the establishment of the people's sovereignty through the right to a direct vote on public questions is making progress. During the past year this reform has become assured, in one system or another, in Texas, Montana, Nevada and Delaware, with success almost attained in Missouri, Colorado, Illinois, Massachusetts and Maine, and with growing strength in the remaining States.

Among the cities other than those in the States that have established the people's sovereignty, the following are reported to have secured initiative and referendum amendments to their city charters: Grand Rapids, Mich.; San Diego, Cal.; Fort Worth and San Antonio, Tex. In Houston, Tex., the council and mayor refused to vote for an initiative and referendum charter amendment, but were forced to do so in the next campaign. The systematic questioning of candidates did the work. At Memphis, Tenn., the optional referendum was established as to franchise ordinances. At Buffalo, N. Y., the advisory initiative has been established by the city council. Detroit, Mich.; Toronto, Can.; Chicago, Ill.; Winnetka, Ill., and other cities continue to use the advisory system, which is a stepping stone to a legally binding referendum system.

Much of this progress in city and State has been due to the educational work of the American Federation of Labor and of its affiliated organizations.

Nationally, too, our program for more power in the people is advancing steadily. Twelve of the sixteen Congressmen of Missouri are pledged to the three measures on which they were questioned last year by organized labor, namely, the National Anti-Injunction bill, National Eight Hour bill and the Advisory Initiative and Advisory Referendum. Equally good results could doubtless have been attained in most of the other States had there been an equally zealous questioning of candidates. Experience demonstrates more and more the strength of the non-partisan questioning of candidates. The system was strengthened by our last Convention, through Resolution 35, since which time the State Federations of Labor in Pennsylvania,

New York, New Jersey and Ohio have entered upon the questioning of candidates for the establishment of the people's sovereignty. Other State Federations had previously engaged in the work. Activity for the advisory system in cities is appearing in many of the central labor bodies, and should be encouraged.

QUESTIONING OF CANDIDATES.

The systematic questioning of candidates, to which reference has been made, is gaining in importance each year. More and more our State branches, central bodies and local unions are realizing the system's usefulness. It enables our people to prevent the evasion of issues by party machines, and the self interests of candidates causes them to answer favorably in most cases. And the success of organized labor's political work without engaging in party politics, strengthens the union in the sentiment of its members and increases their number. Co-operation is also advanced with other interests, such as organized farmers. In Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Texas the organized farmers, with organized wage earners, are questioning candidates as to the establishment of the people's sovereignty in place of machine rule. This is accomplished without a formal alliance.

We recommend the general use of the questioning of candidates system. An extra number of the American Federationist, July 15, 1904, describes the system.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

Equal political rights as between men and women have become an established institution in four States, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho. This year, for the first time, the National American Woman's Suffrage Association declared for the establishment of the initiative and referendum in political affairs, and during the coming year will assist in Oregon in submitting an equal suffrage constitutional amendment to a vote of the people by means of the direct initiative. On behalf of the American Federation of Labor, which has declared for equal suffrage, we welcome the Equal Suffrage Association's co-operation for the establishment of the people's sov-

eighty in place of machine rule—the only system that enables the voters to rule.

SELF-GOVERNMENT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Another advance toward better political and social conditions is the growing movement for the establishment of self-government in public schools, under the direction of the principal and teachers. To our Committee on Education we herewith transmit a set of the literature on the subject.

UNION LABEL AND BULLETIN.

Realizing the value of the union label as an effective means to promote the welfare of labor and the cause which we represent, we urge a continuation of the agitation and education so that a more general demand may be made by our fellow unionists and all our friends for union labor and union labeled products. Millions of union labels and union stamps are issued monthly by our affiliated organizations. The American Federation of Labor has issued several millions during the past year. There is no more effective assistance which our fellow unionists and friends can give our movement than by demanding the union label. Business men will sell and have on sale the articles that their patrons or prospective patrons desire. We should so use our patronage that business men may come to understand that it is to their advantage to always have fair goods—goods bearing the union label.

Complying with your instructions, we issued 10,000 Union Label Bulletins, which were in so large demand that it became necessary to have them reprinted. Thirty-three thousand two hundred and fifty Union Label Bulletins in all were issued and forwarded to all parts of the country without charge. Within the recent past there has been an additional demand for Union Label Bulletins, and our supply has been exhausted. By reason of the fact that several new labels have been adopted by affiliated organizations and endorsed by the A. F. of L., it would have entailed the make-up of an entirely new bulletin. We felt we had no authority for its reissue without your approval. The sub-

ject matter is, therefore, referred to you for such direction as you may give.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The resolutions adopted at the San Francisco Convention directed an investigation into the prevention and cure of that dreadful disease, tuberculosis. The subject has been given considerable attention, and has been fully covered, including our recommendations, in the report which President Gompers has submitted to you.

We recommend that the gentlemen invited to address you upon the subject be accorded every courtesy and opportunity to present the subject in a concrete form.

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.

Early in the year the King of Italy issued invitations to several governments to send representatives to attend a congress at Rome for the purpose of discussing more practical and scientific methods of agriculture, and incidentally the migration of laborers. We were invited to give that movement our aid. We complied therewith, and urged upon the President to appoint American representatives. The Congress held has rendered considerable service to a better understanding of the questions involved. It may be added that a letter of appreciation and thanks was received by us, written by direction of the King of Italy, for our assistance in the successful launching of the project.

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS RE-PRINTED, *ETC.

There is a constantly increasing demand made upon the American Federation of Labor for fuller information regarding the work of the trade union movement and its achievements. These it has been our purpose to give to the fullest by the publication, not only of the American Federationist, our pamphlets, leaflets, etc., but by every other means at our disposal. So, too, has grown the demand for the official printed proceedings of our conventions; owing to the lapse of time and the increasing demand for the editions of the printed proceedings our supply became

exhausted. This fact was reported to the last Convention and the authority was given for a reprint. We beg to report that the official proceedings of the Conventions of our Federation since its formation in this city in 1881, up to and including 1900, have been reprinted. We now have 400 complete files up to date, and recommend that the Executive Council be authorized to set a moderate price for their sale. These proceedings have not only a very great value to our movement and to thinkers and observers to-day, but must, of necessity, have a constantly increasing value to the men of our movement and others of the future.

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

Applications to place the following firms upon the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor have been made and approved by the Executive Council, from October 1, 1904, to October 1, 1905:

Boorum & Pease Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. (International Brotherhood of Bookbinders).

Bryan & Co., Cleveland, Ohio. (National Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers).

J. H. Cownie Glove Co., Des Moines, Iowa. (International Glove Workers' Union of America).

California Glove Co., Napa, Cal. (International Glove Workers' Union of America).

Derby Desk Co., Boston, Mass. (Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union).

Houston Electric Co., Houston, Texas. (Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees).

Lerch Brothers, Baltimore, Md. (United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods).

Lehmaier-Swartz & Co., New York City. (Tin Foil Workers and Helpers' Union, No. 11,115).

Merritt & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. (Wood, Wire and Metal Workers' International Union).

Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Co. (Order of Railroad Telegraphers).

Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., Paris, Ill. (International Broom Makers' Union).

National Elevator & Machine Co., Honesdale, Pa. (International Association of Machinists).

Pittsburg Expanded Metal Co., Pittsburg, Pa. (Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union).

Potter Wall Paper Co., Hoboken, N. J. (National Print Cutters' Association of America). (National Association of Machine Printers and Color Mixers).

C. W. Post, Manufacturer "Grape Nuts" and Postum Cereal, Battle Creek, Mich.

J. E. Tilt Shoe Co., Chicago, Ill. (Boot and Shoe Workers' Union).

Utica Hydraulic Cement Co., Utica, Ill.; Utica Cement Mfg. Co. (Federal Labor Union, No. 9,870).

Williams Basket Mfg. Co., Northampton, Mass. (Basket Makers' Union, No. 11,626).

Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo. (Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union of North America).

Western Union Telegraph Co., and its Messenger Service, the American District Telegraph Co. (Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America).

H. B. Wiggins Sons Co., Bloomfield, N. J. (Burlap Workers' Union, No. 11,492, Orange, N. J.)

DROPPED WITHOUT NOTICE.

Ballard & Ballard Milling Co., Louisville, Ky.

Computing Scale Co., Dayton, Ohio.

Davis Sewing Machine Co., Dayton, Ohio.

Evans & Howard Fire Brick & Sewer Pipe Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Huttig Sash and Door Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Hohmann & Maurer Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Houston Electric Co., Houston, Texas. Terre Haute Brick & Pipe Co., Terre Haute, Ind.

Terre Haute Street Railway Co., Terre Haute, Ind.

L. E. Waterman & Co., New York City.

FAIR LIST.

Cincinnati Cooperage Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report we cannot but say that we have referred to but comparatively few matters that have come under our observation, which have received our faithful consideration, and to which we gave the best judgment and action of which we were capable. In every way within our power we have tried to help our fellow unionists and our fellow workers to the attainment of the best possible results in their interests.

With pride and satisfaction we all observe the advanced stage of public opinion; the more friendly attitude it has assumed toward the work, splendid attainments, and the high aims of the organized American labor movement.

To place the trade unions of the American Federation of Labor upon a still more exalted plane, to be of still further and greater advantage to our fellows, to aid to the fullest in securing better and still better material, economic, social and moral conditions for the toiling masses and for all our people, is the mission of our great movement.

We are conscious of omitting no word or act calculated to be helpful to the great cause with which we have the honor to be associated. With the growing intelligence and persistency, with energy, faithfulness and earnestness of purpose of our fellow workers, we have an abiding faith of the absolute triumph of the principles and purposes for which our movement stands.

We cannot too strongly impress upon the minds of all to still greater activity, that we may each year pass a milestone from the misery, poverty and degradation of the past, and on the rational, natural road of trade union evolution, reach the goal of justice, right and humanity. In that cause we are all enlisted, and our progress and triumph

will be measured by the unity and federation, by the intelligence and the faithfulness and devotion to the cause of labor, which in its alpha and omega is the cause of humanity.

Fraternally submitted,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
JAMES DUNCAN,
JOHN MITCHELL,
JAMES O'CONNELL,
MAX MORRIS,
THOS. I. KIDD,
D. A. HAYES,
DANIEL J. KEEFE,
W. J. SPENCER,
JOHN B. LENNON,
FRANK MORRISON.

Executive Council, American Federation of Labor.

AUDITING COMMITTEE REPORT.

The following report of the Auditing Committee was read by Delegate J. C. Shanessy, of the Barbers' International Union:

Pittsburg, Pa., November 14, 1905.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Gentlemen: We, the undersigned committee, appointed by our respective International Unions to audit the books of the American Federation of Labor, beg leave to submit the following report:

We met at the headquarters of the Federation, Washington, D. C., Monday, November 6, at 10 a. m., and carefully and most thoroughly examined the financial accounts of the American Federation of Labor, and we find the system of bookkeeping in said office a most perfect one in every detail, and your committee desires to express their gratitude and appreciation at this time, to President Gompers and Secretary Morrison, as well as the clerical forces in said office, for the very kind and courteous treatment and assistance rendered by them in the due performance of our duty.

The total income of the Federation

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

from all sources, from October 1, 1904, to September 30, 1905, inclusive, in facts and figures, to-wit, was \$207,417.62, as follows:

Per Capita Tax..	..	\$113,978.32
Supplies..	..	10,054.33
Amr. Federationist..	..	25,726.57
Assessment..	..	40,255.02
Defense Fund..	..	16,966.63
Premium..	..	406.75
Bal. on hand Oct. 1, '04	..	103,017.94

Total.. .. \$310,435.56

Total expenses, as follows:

General..	..	\$130,077.32
Amr. Federationist..	..	24,928.86
Assessment..	..	37,680.09
Defense Fund..	..	8,197.18
Premium..	..	285.65
	..	196,170.10

Balance on hand October 1, 1905.. .. \$114,265.46

We find certificates of deposits and bank deposits (certified to by the cashiers of each bank), to correspond with the above amount, as follows: In the hands of Treasurer John B. Lennon, \$112,265.46, deposited in banks in Bloomington, Ill. In the hands of Secretary Frank Morrison, \$2,000, deposited in the Riggs National Bank, in the District of Columbia.

President Gompers has in his possession, which your committee examined, nineteen \$5,000 certificates of deposits.

The following is a list of the certificates of deposits, and bank deposits, covering full amount:

McLean County Bank of Bloomington, Ill.:

Certificate No.	Amount.
1275..	.. \$ 5,000
1274..	.. 5,000
1273..	.. 5,000
1272..	.. 5,000
1277..	.. 5,000
1276..	.. 5,000
1125..	.. 5,000
Total..	.. \$35,000

Third National Bank of Bloomington, Ill.:

Certificate No.	Amount.
44026..	.. \$ 5,000
43731..	.. 5,000
43730..	.. 5,000
43729..	.. 5,000
43728..	.. 5,000
43727..	.. 5,000
Total..	.. \$30,000

Corn Belt Bank of Bloomington, Ill.:

Certificate No.	Amount.
22142..	.. \$ 5,000
22141..	.. 5,000
Total..	.. \$10,000

German American of Bloomington, Ill.:

Certificate No.	Amount.
1251..	.. \$ 5,000
1249..	.. 5,000
Total..	.. \$10,000

State National of Bloomington, Ill.:

Certificate No.	Amount.
371..	.. \$ 5,000
370..	.. 5,000
Total..	.. \$10,000

(The above certificates bearing interest at 2 per cent.)

State National Bank of Bloomington, Ill..	.. \$ 11,880.85
McLean County Bank of Bloomington, Ill..	.. 4,544.61
Third National Bank of Bloomington, Ill..	.. 840.00
Riggs National Bank of Washington, D. C..	.. 2,000.00
Total..	.. \$114,265.46

Respectfully submitted,

F. J. McNULTY, Secretary,

G. SODERBERG,

J. C. SHANESSY, Chairman.

Auditing Committee.

On motion of Delegate Cummins, duly seconded, the report of the Auditing Committee was received and adopted.

Delegate McNulty, for the Committee on Credentials, made the following report:

We have examined the credentials of Cornelius P. Shea, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and recommend that he be seated.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

Your Committee on Credentials recommends that the following delegates be seated, their organizations having paid all arrearages:

Mine Managers' and Assistants' Mutual Aid Association, David Ross, 2 votes.

Detroit, Mich., Council of Trades and Labor Unions, David Kiely, 1 vote.

Lawrence, Mass., Central Labor Union, Robert S. Maloney, 1 vote.

McKeesport, Pa., Council of Labor, Frank P. Boyd, 1 vote.

Newark, Ohio, Trades Union and Labor Council, W. T. Curry, 1 vote.

Drain Layers' Union No. 10035, John Cardiff, 1 vote.

Rockmen's Protective Union No. 10,-631, Tito Pacelli, 3 votes.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Association, John F. Butler, O. H. Hill, H. W. Legleitner, 100 votes.

On motion the report of the committee was received and adopted.

The committee recommends that H. E. Hill, Nashville Trades and Labor Council, 1 vote, be seated.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

The protest against the seating of John Alpine and E. W. Leonard, of the United Association of Plumbers, having been withdrawn, the Committee therefore recommends that they be seated.

Satisfactory arrangements having been made, your Committee recommends the seating of the following delegates:

National Protective Association of Glass Snappers, J. J. Towey, 12 votes.

United Garment Workers of America, Thomas A. Rickert, Robert Noren, M. J. Chambers, Victor Altman, 319 votes.

International Association of Car Workers, P. F. Richardson, 50 votes.

On motion of Delegate Walsh, duly seconded, the report of the committee was received and adopted.

Delegate John Golden, of the Textile Workers, read the following report for the Committee on Rules and Order of Business:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Rule 1. The Convention shall be called to order at 9 A. M., adjourn at 12 o'clock, noon, to reassemble at 2 P. M., and to continue in session until 5:30 P. M.

Rule 2. If a delegate, while speaking, be called to order, he shall, at the request of the chair, announce his name and the organization he represents.

Rule 3. Should two or more members rise to speak at the same time, the chair shall decide who is entitled to the floor.

Rule 4. No delegate shall interrupt another in his remarks unless it shall be to call him to a point of order.

Rule 5. If a delegate, while speaking, be called to order, he shall, at the request of the chair, take his seat until the question of order is determined, when, if permitted, he may proceed again.

Rule 6. A delegate shall not speak more than once on the same subject or question until all who wish to speak have had an opportunity to do so, nor more than twice without permission from the Convention, nor any longer than ten minutes at a time without permission.

Rule 7. A question shall not be subject to debate until it has been seconded and stated from the chair, and it shall be reduced to writing at the request of five members.

Rule 8. When a question is before the Convention, no motion shall be in order except to adjourn, to refer, for the previous question, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone for a certain time, to divide or amend, which motions shall severally have precedence in the order named.

Rule 9. A motion to lay on the table shall be put without debate.

Rule 10. A motion for a reconsideration shall not be entertained unless made by a delegate who voted in the majority, and shall require a majority vote.

Rule 11. Any delegate not presenting a card within thirty minutes after Convention is called to order shall be marked absent; but in the event of being unavoidably absent, shall have the privilege of reporting to the Secretary.

Rule 12. The previous question can be put only when called for by at least twelve members.

Rule 13. Before a resolution is received by the chair for reference to a committee, it shall bear the signature of the delegate introducing it, with the title of his union.

Rule 14. No motion or resolution shall be finally passed without opportunity to speak is afforded the delegate making or introducing the same.

Rule 15. No resolution shall be received after Thursday's session, November 16, without unanimous consent.

Rule 16. All questions not herein provided shall be decided according to Roberts' Manual.

Rule 17. The main body of the hall shall be reserved for delegates.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Reading minutes of previous session.
2. Report of Committee on Credentials.
3. Reports of Officers.
4. Reports of Regular Committees.
5. Reports of Special Committees.
6. Unfinished Business.
7. New Business.
8. Election of Officers.
9. Good of the Federation.
10. Adjournment.

Order of Business No. 1 to be dispensed with unless called for.

Any alteration or correction shall be made to the Secretary in writing.

We recommend that beginning at 3 o'clock and continuing until 4 o'clock of Tuesday, November 14, afternoon's session, that the Convention make it a special order of business to hear from those who have been delegated to speak on tuberculosis.

Respectfully submitted,
 JOHN GOLDEN, Chairman,
 T. J. DUFFY, Secretary,
 JOHN J. TIERNEY,
 H. J. WENDELKEN,
 WM. C. DAVIO,
 C. J. HARRINGTON,
 J. W. WOOD,
 RODDY KENEHAN,
 W. H. FOSTER,
 A. B. GROUT,
 P. F. RICHARDSON.

On motion of Delegate Thomas, duly seconded, the report of the committee was received and adopted.

Delegate Owen Miller, of the A. F. of M., secured unanimous consent to present the following resolutions for immediate action:

Resolution No. 37.—By Delegates Joseph N. Weber, Owen Miller, D. A. Carey, Eugene A. Johnson, of the A. F. of M.:

RESOLVED, That the twenty-fifth annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor extends its heartiest congratulations to the organized workmen of San Francisco, Cal., in so loyally supporting Brother Eugene E. Schmitz, a true union man, for Mayor, against the combined opposition of every foe of organized labor.

It was moved by Delegate Miller, and duly seconded. The resolution was adopted.

Delegate Yarnell — I move as an amendment that the Secretary of this Convention be authorized to wire the congratulations of the Convention to Mayor Schmitz.

The motion was seconded and carried. The resolution as amended was then adopted.

Vice President Duncan—I move that the rules be suspended and that the Convention adjourn until 2 o'clock. (Seconded.)

The following resolutions were introduced, and referred to the proper committees by President Gompers:

Resolution No. 1.—By Delegate O. H. Hill, of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers:

WHEREAS, The International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers has been drawn into serious difficulty with the American Bridge Company; and

WHEREAS, Said American Bridge Company, through its agents and subcontractors, is using its gigantic power to crush organized labor; and

WHEREAS, Every honorable means have been resorted to by the officers of our International Association to bring about harmonious relations between its affiliated locals and said American Bridge Company without success; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, at its twenty-fifth annual Convention, indorse said strike of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers against the American Bridge Company.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 2.—By Delegate A. Furuseth, of the International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, The towing at sea of low-rafts and long strings of barges, each

incapable of being managed at sea by its own crew; and

WHEREAS, Such towing necessarily endangers human lives and obstructs navigation; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention reiterates its former urgent request that proper laws be enacted by Congress; and further be it

RESOLVED, That this resolution be submitted to the proper committees of Congress.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 3—By Delegates Collis Lovely, C. H. Baine, A. J. Whaley, Emmet T. Walls and George Bury, of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor is unalterably opposed to the employment or use of convict labor in the production of any article which brings such convict labor in competition with free labor in the open market; and,

WHEREAS, Such use of convict labor in certain States of this country has been prohibited by the enactment of suitable legislation, to the great benefit of free labor; and

WHEREAS, We heartily commend and endorse the efforts which have been made by the friends of labor, resulting in the enactment of such legislation; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that it most strongly advocates the passage of laws for the abolition of the use of convict labor in the production of articles which are sold in competition with free labor, and hereby pledges its support in procuring the enactment of such laws by the legislatures of all States where convict labor is so used, and to that end requests the various State Federations of Labor to actively support and promote the enactment of such legislation in their respective States; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to forthwith forward to the Secretary of the Federation of Labor in each State a properly authenticated copy of this resolution.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 4—By Delegates James O'Connell, James J. Creamer, G. H. Warner and A. E. Ireland, of the International Association of Machinists:

WHEREAS, The employees of the United States navy yards, arsenals and gun factories are employed on the eight-hour basis and are successfully competing with contract shops operating on the ten-hour basis in the manufacture

of ordnance and equipment for the army and navy; and

WHEREAS, A large amount of this work is at present being done by private concerns at an increased cost to the United States Government for an inferior quality of work; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor instruct its legislative committee to assist the International Association of Machinists in securing the endorsement by Congress of a measure looking toward increasing the United States navy yards, arsenals and gun factories, to the end that the Government may be in such position by enlarged navy yards, arsenals, gun factories, etc., etc., that all work required by the Government may be produced in the said navy yards, arsenals and gun factories.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 5—By Delegate William A. Davis, of the Virginia Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, There will be held in 1907, on the waters and shores of Hampton Roads, in the State of Virginia, an Exposition which will celebrate the 300th anniversary of the first permanent settlement of English-speaking people in America, made at Jamestown in Virginia; and

WHEREAS, The directors of this Jamestown Exposition have formally resolved to employ only organized labor in the construction of their buildings; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, appreciating the recognition which the Jamestown Exposition has accorded to organized labor, earnestly requests that organized labor in Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, Berkley and Hampton, which may be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, endeavor in every manner to work in sympathy with the Exposition authorities so as to preclude the possibility of delays, strikes or unnecessary misunderstandings during the construction of said Exposition; be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor extend its best wishes to the Jamestown Exposition Company and pledge the hearty support of the Federation, the Central Labor Unions throughout the country, and the general officers of the Federation in whatever way may be possible to aid in making this great undertaking an unqualified success.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 6—By Delegate A. Furuseth, of the International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, Investigations have dem-

onstrated the main cause of the great loss of lives in shipwrecks to be a deck crew insufficient in numbers and in individual skill; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we hold it to be the duty of Congress to so amend existing law that these inexcusable defects may be remedied and the present reckless gambling with human lives brought to an end; and further be it

RESOLVED, That this resolution be transmitted to the appropriate committees of Congress.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 7—By Delegate Edward J. McCullen, of the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union:

WHEREAS, The Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis, after careful investigation, and after having exhausted every possible means of securing an agreement with the Kern Barber Supply Co., of St. Louis, has placed said firm on the "We don't patronize" list, at the request of the Machinists', Woodworkers' and Metal Polishers' organizations; and

WHEREAS, The international organizations of the trades mentioned, as well as the Upholsterers' International organization (which, since the levying of the boycott has joined with the other trades mentioned), have endorsed said boycott, thereby making it practically an international boycott; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Kern Barber Supply Co., of St. Louis, Mo., be and is hereby placed on the "We don't patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor, and that all affiliated organizations be made aware of such action in the usual manner.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 8—By Delegate Edward J. Baker, of the I. U. B. Leather Workers on Horse Goods:

WHEREAS, The conditions as regards wages paid leather workers at the Government Arsenal at Rock Island, Ill., are not what they should be; and

WHEREAS, The piece work system carried on there makes it nothing more than a sweat shop; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming officers of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to give all the assistance at their command to the officers of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods in their efforts to do away with the piece work system, and establish a minimum wage scale for day work.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 9—By Delegate Rosenberg, of the Seattle (Wash.) Central Labor Council.

WHEREAS, The menace of Chinese labor, greatly allayed by the passage

and enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act, has been succeeded by an evil similar in general character, but much more threatening in its possibilities, to-wit:

The immigration to the United States and its insular territory of large and increasing numbers of Japanese and Korean laborers; and

WHEREAS, American public sentiment against the immigration of Chinese labor, as expressed and crystallized in the enactment of the Chinese Exclusion Act, finds still stronger justification in demanding prompt and adequate measures of protection against the immigration of Japanese and Korean labor, on the grounds (1), that the wage and living standard of such labor are dangerous to and must, if granted recognition, in the United States, prove destructive of the American standards in these essential respects; (2), that a racial incompatibility, as between the people of the Orient and the United States, presents a problem of race preservation which it is our imperative duty to solve in our own favor, and which can only be thus solved by a policy of exclusion; and

WHEREAS, The systematic colonization of these Oriental races in our insular territory in the Pacific, and the threatened and partly accomplished extension of that system to the Pacific Coast, and other western localities of the United States, constitutes a standing danger, not only to the domestic peace, but to the continuance of friendly relations between the nations concerned; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the terms of the Chinese Exclusion Act should be enlarged and extended so as to permanently exclude from the United States and its insular territory all classes of Japanese and Koreans, other than those exempted by the present terms of that Act; further,

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be submitted through the proper avenues to the Congress of the United States, with a request for favorable consideration and action by that body.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 10—By Delegate A. McAndrews and John J. Tierney, of the Tobacco Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The blue label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union represents tobacco made under fair union conditions by union men; and

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers' label is the only proof of the same, as it distinguishes union from non-union and trust-made tobacco; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled in Pittsburgh, Pa., re-endorse the blue label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union; and be it further

RESOLVED, That every member of each affiliated union be and is hereby requested to demand the blue label upon all tobacco and cigarettes he may purchase, thereby showing his loyalty to the cause of unionism in a substantial manner.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 11—By Delegates T. J. Sullivan, Thomas S. Farrell, Jere L. Sullivan, of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America:

WHEREAS, The menace of Chinese labor, now greatly allayed by the passage and enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act, has been succeeded by an evil similar in general character, but much more threatening in its possibilities, to-wit, the immigration to the United States and its insular territory of large and increasing numbers of Japanese and Korean labor, on the grounds, first, that the wage and living standards of such labor are dangerous to and must, if granted recognition in the United States, prove destructive to the American standards in these essential respects; secondly, that the radical incompatibility as between the peoples of the Orient and the United States presents a problem of race preservation which it is our imperative duty to solve in our own favor, and which can only be thus solved by a policy of exclusion; and

WHEREAS, The systematic colonization by these Oriental races of our insular territory in the Pacific, and the threatened and partly accomplished extension of that system to the Pacific Coast and other western localities of the United States constitutes a standing danger, not only to the domestic peace, but to the continuance of friendly relations between the nations concerned; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the terms of the Chinese Exclusion Act should be enlarged and extended so as to permanently exclude from the United States and its insular territory all classes of Japanese and Koreans other than those exempted by the present terms of that Act; and be it further

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be submitted, through the American Federation of Labor, to the Congress of the United States, with a request for favorable consideration and action by that body.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 12—By Delegate Charles Lavin, of the Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, The building trades of the Wyoming Valley were locked out by the Master Builders in September, 1904,

in order to introduce the open shop; and

WHEREAS, The building trades of the Wyoming Valley have stood firm for fifteen months in order to maintain the union shop and trade union principles at a great financial cost in law suits initiated by the Master Builders in order to weaken and disrupt the United Building Trades; and

WHEREAS, The Master Builders are largely sustained by the Citizens' Alliance and the employers of labor in the vicinity; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention endorse the stand maintained by the building trades of the Wyoming Valley; and in order to further encourage and stimulate their efforts to maintain the union shop, we extend to them our moral aid, if necessary, our financial aid in the contest in which they are at present engaged, and request that members of the building trades keep away from Wilkes-Barre until the contest is ended.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 13—By Delegate J. S. Carder, of the International Association of Marble Workers:

WHEREAS, The International Association of Marble Workers, at their last convention, held in Rutland, Vermont, in June, 1905, adopted an international union label; and

WHEREAS, The International Association of Marble Workers believe that the use of the label being given only to fair manufacturing firms engaged in the production of marble work, that those firms now considered unfair will be brought into harmony with the International Association of Marble Workers, and a most effective blow be given to the prison-made marble products of Rutland, Vt., Joliet, Ill., Baltimore, Md., and all such as may exist, but are not here specified; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in its twenty-fifth annual Convention, do hereby endorse and approve of the said label of the International Association of Marble Workers, and that it pledges its hearty support and the support of all its affiliated Central bodies and Building Trades Councils to the International Association of Marble Workers in their endeavor to bring about the full recognition of the said label by all firms engaged in the manufacture and finishing of all marble work.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 14—By Delegates A. McAndrews and John J. Tierney, of the Tobacco Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers' International Union has been and is still engaged in a severe contest with the American and Continental Tobacco Com-

panies, commonly known as the "twin trusts"; and

WHEREAS, Said trusts control a large proportion of the output in the tobacco industry, thus making it difficult for the tobacco workers to successfully push a boycott against each individual brand made by the trust; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor through its officers and organizers give special aid and assistance to the tobacco workers in pushing a boycott against each individual brand and all brands of tobacco made by both the American and Continental Tobacco Trust; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor request all affiliated unions to assist the Tobacco Workers by vigorously pushing a boycott against all brands of tobacco sold in their localities made by the American and Continental Tobacco Trust.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 15—By Delegate E. L. Jordan, of the International Stereotype and Copper Plate Printers:

WHEREAS, Civilization has been horrified and shocked at the unmentionable deeds perpetrated and enacted, and the wholesale massacres of thousands and thousands of the human family in Russia, by the insanely bigoted and fanatical masses, who, as inflamed demons, in the most ruthless manner slaughter all from the innocent babes to tottering age until the world bleeds in pity; and

WHEREAS, Those who so far have escaped the fate of destruction and slaughter have been made homeless and penniless by the torch and the rabble of assassins and plunderers who were bent on their extermination; and

WHEREAS, Pestilence and famine are now causing great suffering in the benighted country of Russia; and

WHEREAS, The members of the A. F. of L. have learned of all the foregoing atrocities with profound sorrow and sickened hearts; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By this most august body of the world's toilers now in session, that we extend to the sufferers of Russia our condolence and sympathy; and, furthermore, that this Convention appropriate and instruct its Treasurer to forward to the proper person or persons a certified check for the sum of one thousand dollars.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 16—By Delegate Nicholas Burke, of the Scranton (Pa.) Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, An effort has been made from time to time to thoroughly organize the metal trades in the States of New York and Pennsylvania; and

WHEREAS, It is essentially necessary that a more earnest effort be made along that line; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Central Labor Union of Scranton, Pa., requests the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to send a special organizer from the machinist trade into the above field to organize more fully the metal trades.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 17—By Delegate Herbert S. Whiteman, of the Central Labor Council, Jamestown (N. Y.):

WHEREAS, The women wage workers of America have become a factor in the industrial field, whose economic power, are keenly felt by the men wage workers in many trades and industries and

WHEREAS, In this age of industrial development the women of our land are compelled to work as bread winners in competition with men wage workers therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in its twenty-fifth annual Convention, urge upon the women wage workers of America the necessity of taking advantage of the opportunities offered by organized labor to procure improvements in working conditions, shorter hours of labor and a fair compensation for their labor; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the delegates here assembled be earnestly requested to make special efforts to organize the women wage workers in their respective localities.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 18—By Delegate Herbert S. Whiteman, of the Central Labor Council, Jamestown (N. Y.):

WHEREAS, It is a well-known fact that the Postoffice Savings Bank Departments, operated by foreign countries, are not only successful but beneficial to all the people; and

WHEREAS, The adoption of a savings bank system in connection with the Postoffice Department of the United States would not only be a safeguard and a blessing to the people, but a paying department of our government therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in its twenty-fifth annual Convention assembled, for the protection of the earnings and savings of the people of the United States, hereby goes on record in favor of the establishment of a savings bank system in connection with the Postoffice Department of the United States; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Fed-

eration of Labor, through its officials, calls upon the organized labor of America to agitate this all-important question and earnestly work for its adoption.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 19.—By Delegate Ernest Heasley, of the Newsboys' Protective Union:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor take active steps to stop immigration to this country from other countries, principally from Italy, Hungary and Russia.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 20.—By Delegate C. J. Harrington, of the International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, Our maritime law and our treaties with foreign nations still recognize the ownership of one man by another, and enforces such ownership by offering rewards for escaped seamen in the same way as rewards are offered for the recapture of escaped convicts, and by compelling such seamen to labor against their will on private vessels or suffer punishment for refusal; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention demands from Congress that the law and the treaties be so amended as to give to seamen the same individual freedom accorded to other men.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 21.—By Delegate Mike Mahoney, of the West Virginia State Federation of Labor.

WHEREAS, It is the purpose of the American Federation of Labor to encourage organization of the wage earner in every branch of industry for the purpose of improving the condition of the laboring people of this country; and

WHEREAS, The Stogie Makers are, in the opinion of those working at the Stogie Makers' trade, a separate and distinct industry in itself; and

WHEREAS, The Stogie Makers of this country are at present partly organized in a National Union and desire affiliation with the American Federation of Labor in order that they may co-operate with other labor unions in organizing the wage earners; and

WHEREAS, The Stogie Makers have applied for a charter of affiliation and have been denied same without any clear and definite reasons why they should not be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of the members of the West Virginia State Federation of Labor that a charter of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor

should be granted to the Stogie Makers' League.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 22.—By Delegate Joseph T. Sherier, of the Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers, and Assistants' Union No. 11,778, of Washington D. C.:

WHEREAS, The stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers, and office clerks generally throughout the country are now and always have been compelled to work for very meager wages, and under unfavorable conditions; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Pittsburgh Convention of the American Federation of Labor urge the organizers of the A. F. of L. and the officers of the affiliated national and international unions to use their best efforts, and render every assistance possible, in organizing the stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers and office clerks throughout the country.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 23.—By C. W. Woodman, of the Fort Worth (Texas) Trades Assembly.

WHEREAS, By co-operation in legislative matters and by assistance rendered during strikes and boycotts, the members of the Farmers' Union have proven their sincerity of purpose and been of great benefit to organized labor; be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Twenty-fifth Convention assembled, grant the request of the Farmers' State Union of Texas (which at present is in reality the National head of the farmers' movement), to have the endorsement of organized labor of its Union label; and be it further

RESOLVED, That all National and International journals of organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor be requested to publish this endorsement and urge upon all union men to give preference at all times to the product of members of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America.

Referred to Committee on Boycott.

Resolution No. 24.—By Delegate W. MacArthur, of the International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, There exists a clearly defined and growing disposition in certain newspaper and official circles to restrict the rights of employees in the service of the Government and so-called public-service corporations, specifically in respect to the right of organization for political and economic purposes, and

WHEREAS, The threatened prescription of public and quasi-public employees menaces the interests, not only of those immediately affected, but also endangers the principle of personal liberty, upon which the institution of popular government must depend for its perpetuation; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, that all employees in the service

of public and quasi-public institutions reserve all the rights of citizenship and are entitled to the support of this Federation and the public in the fullest exercise of these rights.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 25.—By Delegate Anton J. Engel, of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, The Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union has permitted their local unions to compel members of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America to affiliate and become members of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union; and

WHEREAS, The Carriage and Wagon Workers' International officers have encouraged their local unions in that direction, and also denied the upholsterers the right to follow their calling in Automobile factories; and

WHEREAS, This practice has caused considerable dissatisfaction and has been detrimental to the upholsterers and to the Upholsterers' International Union, and if allowed to continue will cause considerable friction and will weaken and retard the progress of both international unions; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, that the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union be and is hereby instructed to turn over to the Upholsterers' Union of North America every upholsterer now holding membership in their organization, and that they be further instructed not to molest or prevent the upholsterers from following their legitimate vocation of doing upholstering on automobiles.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 26.—By Delegates E. T. Behrens of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, and John T. Smith of the Kansas City Industrial Council.

RESOLVED, That the twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor take up the work of organizing the farm laborers in the State of Missouri.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 27.—By Delegates E. T. Behrens of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, and John T. Smith of the Kansas City Industrial Council.

RESOLVED, That the twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor instruct its Executive Council to place a paid organizer in the State of Missouri for the ensuing year.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 28.—By Delegate S. J. Thompson of the I. B. of T.:

WHEREAS, Throughout the Southwestern country, and especially in the State of Texas, the farmers have united beneath the banner of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America for the purpose of resist-

ing the encroachments of unscrupulous trusts and corporations that seek to regulate the price of their products to the detriment of the farmers; and,

WHEREAS, At their convention at Waco, Tex., August 8-12, the trade labels of the organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor were unanimously endorsed and members pledged to purchase such articles only as bear the stamp of union labor and patronize only merchants who have shown their disposition to be fair to organized labor; and,

WHEREAS, The trade unions of Texas have felt the benefit of such organizations as they have determined to uphold the principles of unionism; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention of the American Federation of Labor extend to the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of Texas a hearty greeting and endorse the proposition of a well-organized farmers' union; and be it further

RESOLVED, That members of organized labor throughout the country be requested to patronize the label of the Farmers' Union, and an earnest effort put forth by the A. F. of L. to educate the farmers of the country to patronize the trade labels as issued by organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to the Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 29.—By C. W. Woodman of the Fort Worth (Texas) Trades Assembly:

WHEREAS, There are more than 500,000 organized farmers in the cotton growing States of the South who are pledged to buy union-made goods and to oppose the trusts and trust-made goods; and,

WHEREAS, Wherever trades unionists have visited them and explained to them the difference between union-made and non-union made articles union-made goods have always been given the preference, to the extent that in many localities in Texas trust goods and sweat shop goods have entirely disappeared; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of the American Federation of Labor, in twenty-fifth convention assembled, that the international officers of all organizations using labels should join in an effort to place in the South several organizers whose duty it would be to devote their entire time for one year at least to the task of assisting the Farmers' Union and explaining to its members the usage of the different labels, how they can be obtained, and the effect the label has in the way of increasing wages and furnishing employment to the unemployed.

Referred to the Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 30.—By Delegate Harry D. Thomas of the United Trades and Labor Council of Ouyahoga County:

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

Trades Councils.

ARTICLE 15.

Section 1. In order to secure a better

understanding among the kindred trades affiliated in the American Federation of Labor, the following Trades Councils shall be established:

- (a) Building Trades Council, comprising all organizations employed in the construction, repair and embellishment of buildings.
- (b) Metal Trades Council, comprising all organizations working in Iron and Metal.
- (c) Printing Trades Council, comprising all those engaged in the printing industry.
- (d) Miscellaneous Council, comprising all local trades and federal labor unions.

Sec. 2. Each Council to adopt such rules and by-laws as may conform to the crafts they represent, with the approval of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

Sec. 3. These Councils shall meet annually, three days prior to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, to take up and act on such matters as affect their respective industries.

Sec. 4. All expenses incurred by the various Councils such as hall rent, officers' salaries, stationery and postage shall be paid from the funds of the American Federation of Labor.

Change Article 15 to 16.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 31.—By Delegates Joseph N. Weber, Owen Miller, D. A. Carey, and Eugene A. Johnson, of the A. F. of M.

Amendment to Section 11, Article 9, Constitution, by adding to the end of the Section the following words:

"And it is further provided that should any of the members of such National, International, Trade or Federal Labor Union work at any other vocation, trade or profession, they shall join the Union of such vocation, trade or profession, provided such are organized and affiliated with the A. F. of L., and should such members fail or refuse to join such Unions, it shall be the duty of the organization of which they are members to erase them from membership."

Referred to Committee on Local and Federated Bodies.

Resolution No. 32.—By Delegates Joseph N. Weber, Owen Miller, Eugene A. Johnson, of the A. F. of M.:

WHEREAS, The Conventions of the A. F. of M. have repeatedly protested against the system which permits the Government to organize enlisted men into military and naval bands, equip and train them at the expense of the tax payers, and then place them in direct competition with civilian musicians who have none of these advantages; and

WHEREAS, Not only are these military and naval bands allowed to enter the competitive field in free and often unfair competition with civilian musicians, but whenever civilian musicians resist any attempt on the part of the employer to reduce wages, or when the employer refuses to comply with the conditions established by civilian musicians, the available military and naval bands in the service of the Government are

always called upon to take the place of the civilian, and in every case the military and naval authorities have allowed the bands in the Service to be used as strike breakers, and thus beat the civilian musicians in their efforts to better their conditions, and

WHEREAS, The musicians are the only civilians who are subject to the direct competition of the enlisted men in the army and navy of the United States, and in no other craft, vocation or profession does the Government attempt to organize the enlisted men of such and place them in direct competition with civilians of the same calling, or allow them to act as strike breakers, and

WHEREAS, Believing such practices unjust and entirely contrary to the functions for which this Government was created, and should have no place on American soil; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L., assembled at Pittsburg, Pa., reiterate its former condemnation of this unjust system of competition on the part of our common Government, and the President of the United States, in his capacity as Commander-in-chief, is respectfully petitioned to stop such unfair competition and unwarranted interference of the military and naval authorities in the private affairs of civilians by the issuing of the necessary orders to prevent a recurrence of the use of either the military or naval arm of the Government as strike breakers, as was done in New Orleans during the Mardi Gras festivities, February, 1904-5, or forcing a military band upon the parade of the Knights Templar in Boston, Mass., May, 1905, regardless of the rules of the A. F. of M., thus causing all members of the A. F. of M. present to refuse further service, entailing great loss and inconvenience upon many innocent people; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Legislative Committee of the A. F. of L. is hereby instructed to make special efforts to take advantage of any opportunity that may present itself, either by the introduction of a bill, or an amendment to a bill already introduced, which will make it illegal under the statutes of the United States for enlisted men to be used in competition with civilians for any purpose whatever.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 33.—By Delegate Hanraty of the Twin Territory Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The Twin Territory Federation of Labor hereby petitions the Congress of the United States to admit at the coming session the Indian Territory and Oklahoma to the Union as one State.

We also petition the Congress of the United States to buy the segregated coal and asphalt lands from the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians, and donate the same to the new state as a permanent school fund, allowing the new state to dispose of the surface of said lands at its earliest convenience to actual settlers in such a manner as will in its judgment best subserve the interest of the school fund. We further petition the Congress of the United States that it forthwith enact Legislation removing the restrictions from the alienation of

all lands except homesteads belonging to the members of the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory, to the end that the said Territory may be settled up with actual bona fide producing farmers as the present system of refusing said Indians permission to dispose of their lands is an injustice to them and a heavy clog on the advancement of civilization in said Territory.

We ask the indorsement of the resolution by the A. F. of L.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 34.—By Delegate Phillip J. Byrne, of the Maine State Branch:

WHEREAS, The State of Maine has workers in many towns that are in need of organization and the Unions already organized need someone to arouse them to more active interest in their work; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. assign a paid organizer to work for the next year in the State of Maine.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 35.—By Delegate Charles Lavin, of C. L. U., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

WHEREAS, The people of the nation are at present handicapped and suffer privation and hardship by the fact that a few capitalists control the natural utilities of the country together with all the franchises, the machinery and tools of production and distribution, and

WHEREAS, The capital, wealth and natural utilities are daily becoming more concentrated in the hands of the few, and such concentration of power and wealth is threatening the peace and prosperity of the people, and reducing the working class of the land below the level of actual want; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention recommend that all affiliated unions, and the working class throughout the United States, adopt all honorable means to bring about the public ownership of all railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, together with all public franchises now granted to corporations by states and municipalities, to the detriment of all the people; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this convention further recommend that the citizens of the United States exert themselves to the end that all natural utilities, together with the tools of production and distribution, which are at present controlled and monopolized by cor-

porations, may eventually, through proper legislation, revert to the people, and thus emancipate the wage worker of the land from the thralldom and greed of sordid capitalists.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 36.—By E. E. Greenawalt, of the Lancaster (Pa.) Central Labor Union.

WHEREAS, Various State Federations of Labor and Central Labor Unions are actively using the non-partisan program of the American Federation of Labor for establishing in the people a right to a direct vote on public questions, as also are referendum leagues and many of the organized farmers, together with a growing number of businessmen's organizations; and

WHEREAS, The success of the people's sovereignty cause opens the way to Legislative reform in every direction; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor reaffirms the declaration of last year that the establishment of the people's sovereignty in place of machine rule is the dominant political issue (Resolution 89), and the Executive Council is directed to work for the advisory initiative and advisory referendum in national affairs, along the lines employed last year, as amended by Resolution 39, of the last convention; and it is suggested to Central Labor Unions that they instruct their legislative committees to cause to be introduced in the City Council a resolution for the advisory initiative and advisory referendum in city affairs, and that state federations instruct their legislative committees to question candidates for the legislature, the replies and notices of failure to reply be communicated to the unions and other non-partisan organizations in each district affected that the voters may know their friends and their enemies.

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor be and hereby is authorized to appoint some one to conduct an aggressive non-partisan campaign for the establishment of the Initiative and Referendum under his direction and in the name of organized labor; and that the news of the people's sovereignty cause be published monthly in the American Federationist.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

The Convention was then adjourned to meet at 2 p. m.

SECOND DAY—Afternoon Session.

The Convention was called to order at 2 p. m., Tuesday, November 14th, President Gompers in the chair.

Absentees—Rice, Lowery, Kline, Kemper, Damm, Barnes, Zuckerman, Reidy, Kennedy, Morton, Rickert, Schlesinger, Lyons (T. J.), Lockwood, Lillian, Keneshan, Fitzpatrick, Foster (W. H.), McSorley, Davio, Roach, Wilson (J. T.), Doyle (C.), Dempsey, Weber, Bahihorn, Tazelaar, Stoughton, Cain, Leonard, Dix, Higgins, Mahon, Penje, Hart, Freel, Biggs, Doody, Hibbert, Powell (G.), Alexander, Perkins, Skehan, Conroy, Miller, Roemer, Boettger, Fitzgerald, Woodman, Wall, Bower, Goss, Guye, Milburn, Creager, Ross, Comerford, Gebhart, Rodler, Goldstein, Moffitt (C. M.), Frazier, Baldwin, Sheffield, Jones (F. G.), Ritthamel, Ring, Van Dyke, Pacelli.

By consent the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

President Gompers—A communication was received by me this morning after adjournment, making the suggestion that, as one of the church societies of Pittsburg and vicinity kindly offered the services of the Netz Sisters' Quartette to entertain the Convention, we make that part of the program. As none of the committees are ready to report I feel sure the Convention will be glad to hear the ladies.

The quartette sang "Cast Thy Bread Upon the Waters," and were heartily applauded.

At the conclusion of the singing a rising vote of thanks was tendered the ladies.

Secretary Morrison read the following communications:

American Federation of Labor Convention:

The Central Labor Union of Norfolk, Virginia, sends greeting. May your labors be pleasant and all legislation be for the best interests of organized labor throughout the country.

E. C. GOOD, Secretary.

Frank Morrison, Secretary American Federation of Labor, Pittsburg, Pa.:

The Washington Central Labor Union sends congratulations on silver anniversary of American Federation of Labor.

CHARLES W. WINSLOW.

St. Joe, November 14, 1905.

Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor, Pittsburg, Pa.:

On behalf of Central Labor Council, extend greetings, with the hope that your deliberations may be wise and your efforts crowned with success.

A. C. HAMLET,
President C. L. U.

Samuel Gompers, Convention Hall, Pittsburg, Pa.:

Sacramento, Cal., Trades Council extends congratulations to American Federation of Labor on its silver anniversary, and sends best wishes for welfare and success.

P. T. JOHNSON, Secretary,
A. DALTON, JR., President.

Mr. Frank Morrison, Secretary American Federation of Labor, Pittsburg, Pa.:

Niagara Falls extends cordial invitation for next meeting. Our central location, our railroad facilities, our hotel accommodations, our natural and industrial wonders and free meeting place should draw large attendance. We promise co-operation for successful meeting. Invitation seconded by Mayor and Common Council.

BUREAU OF PUBLICITY,
E. F. OLSTED, Secretary.

Secretary Morrison—In accordance with the action taken here this morning I sent the following telegram to Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz:

Hon. Eugene E. Schmitz, San Francisco, Cal.:

The American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, extends congratulations upon your re-election as chief magistrate of San Francisco.

FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary.

Delegate Soderberg, of the Journeymen Tailors' Unions, made the following report for the Committee on Credentials:

Your Committee on Credentials begs leave to report that satisfactory arrangements have been made by the organizations, and that the following named delegates be seated:

Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union of North America, A. B. Grout, 103 votes.

United Brotherhood of Paper Makers of North America, John M. Stoughton, 50 votes.

Women's National Trade Union League, Miss Mary McDowell, no vote.

On motion of Vice President O'Connell, duly seconded, the report of the committee was received and adopted.

Vice President Duncan—I move that after the usual announcements of meetings of committees the Convention adjourn until nine o'clock to-morrow morning, and that immediately after adjournment an opportunity be given delegates to present resolutions so they can be referred to the proper committees. (Seconded.)

Vice President Kidd—I move as an amendment that the Convention remain

in session until we hear the reports of our fraternal delegates. I understand these reports are ready.

Seconded by Delegate Dold.

President Gompers—A motion to adjourn is subject to amendment only as to the time of adjournment. The amendment is out of order.

Delegate T. L. Lewis—I move that the motion to adjourn be laid upon the table. (Seconded.)

President Gompers—The motion is not in order.

The motion to adjourn was voted on and lost.

Mr. John A. Moffitt, of the United Hatters of North America, made the following report for the fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress:

To the President, Officers and Members of the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Gentlemen: At the last Convention we were honored by the Federation with election as fraternal delegates to attend the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the British Trades Union Congress. It is your right to know, and our duty to report, how we fulfilled our mission. We also conceive it proper to make some brief comment upon the work of that assembly and the subjects which there were given attention, as illustrative of the questions and problems with which unionism is having to deal in that country.

Your delegates sailed from New York on the Lucania, August 12th, arriving in Liverpool August 19th, spending a day or two in London, and thence going to Hanley, where the Congress held its sessions from September 4th to September 9th. We were somewhat chagrined, upon arrival, not to find a committee or some preparation to receive us, but later received courtesies and treatment which more than compensated for the reception that failed.

The Congress was the largest and most representative ever known in Great Britain. There were 457 delegates present, representing 205 societies, with a total membership of 1,541,000. One of the noteworthy features of the meeting was the return to the Congress, after several years' absence, of the

Amalgamated Society of Engineers, and the Durham miners, having between them a membership of 165,000. The proceedings of the Congress throughout were businesslike and well conducted, and deeply interesting. Some of the prominent figures in the Congress were the Countess of Warwick, Mr. John Burnett, chief of the Labor Department of the Board of Trade; Miss Tuckwell, Sir John Gorst, and others of note. The Parliamentary Committee attended the opening session, and an interesting incident, although not directly connected with the meetings, was the sending by that committee, during the week, of the following telegram to the President of the United States:

"That we, the members of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, representing nearly two million organized workers of Great Britain, heartily congratulate President Roosevelt upon the success of his strenuous and persistent efforts in bringing about peace between Japan and Russia, and hope this will insure permanent peace between all nations."

Politics were kept to the fore throughout the Convention to a degree that was surprising to us, holding as we do slightly different views from our British cousins on the question of the relation of the labor movement to party politics. The president's speech, the committee reports and the discussion alike, fairly bristled with politics. Outside of the routine business the work of the Congress was almost exclusively devoted to consideration of pending or suggested legislation and criticism of Parliament and the government for its attitude on labor bills. The difficulties reported as being encountered by labor measures in Parliament, talk of legislation by a few, bills killed in Committee, etc., had a familiar ring to us, and suggested that legislative methods, or rather the methods of legislators, are not so different on the two sides of the ocean. The failure to pass the Trades Dispute bill, allowing picketing in strikes, or trade disputes, and safeguarding unions against damage suits for the acts of individual members, was a subject that received much attention, the president declaring, in

his annual address: "The fate of the Trades Dispute bill throws a lurid light upon the boasted but absolutely fraudulent representative character of the House of Commons. For there can be no greater satire than is represented by the fact that a measure of this character, carried by a substantial majority of 122 in the House itself, was at the mercy of, and consequently destroyed by, 21 members, most of them employers interested, in the committee stage of the bill."

To us, who in the labor movement have generally believed our best interests demand divorce of unionism from party politics, it was interesting to find the trend of opinion in England towards strongly aggressive political action through the trades union. "The time, I am convinced," said the president of the Congress, in his address, "will shortly come—aye, sheer force of circumstances will compel it—when all the political and industrial machinery of the labor movement—call it by what name you will—must be under one central control to be efficient. Personally I have no hesitation in emphatically declaring the policy of independent labor representation is the only salvation of the labor movement."

That the problems of unionism in Great Britain are not so wholly different from those with which we have to deal, was shown by the nature of the proposed or projected laws discussed by the Congress. These measures deal with picketing and the indemnification of the union against damage for acts of individuals, as stated; the regulation of distribution of government work and discontinuance of overtime, to prevent the increase of the number of unemployed, and the expedition of public works as one means of reducing that number; the betterment of conditions and wages of employes in the postal service, and the desirability for greater latitude allowed to postal servants in organizing for their own protection and to promote their own interests; the requirement of Board of Trade certificates to be held by engine drivers, or engineers; and the compulsory placing of two men in a locomotive cab by the railroads; the extension of factory inspection and regula-

tion to the docks; the throwing open of all railway stations for open competition among cabsmen, to replace the railway privilege cab system now in vogue; reduction in the cost of death certificates; reforms in the weights and measures acts; old age pensions; compulsory compensation, on a regular scale, fixed on a wage basis, for employes injured in accidents; reduction or abolition of fines in wages; Chinese Labor question in South Africa, etc.

An effort is being made to have Parliament pass a law making it an offense for any employer to make it a condition of employment that any employe shall not join or shall discontinue membership in any union. Efforts are also being made to persuade the government to recognize the unions to the extent of allowing government employes in the various departments to have their grievances brought before the proper department by the officers of the union to whom the employe belongs. Shorter hours of labor, and prohibition of work in the textile factories between Saturday noon and Monday morning are being agitated.

Other subjects, more characteristically and peculiarly British, introduced in the Congress, were the proposition for a co-operative printing press and labor newspaper, a scheme for collective industrial insurance of the children of trades unionists, many problems raised by the co-operative and city poor institutions, and a plan for an association to promote the higher education of workingmen. The tariff question also came up and developed a good old campaign free trade argument, having a home-like ring, but with a difference.

We were, of course, interested in hearing the report of Messrs. Abraham and Wignall, the British fraternal delegates who attended our Convention last year. Their conclusions as to the status and prospects of unionism in this country, as gained from what they saw and heard at our Convention, are worth quoting.

"Strength and solidarity. These words express our impression of the labor movement in America. The leaders are met and re-met by difficulties, whilst in addition there is to be considered the great mixture of nationalities; the con-

stant and regular influx of the poor of the countries of the world; whilst the social hatred, which in some parts is very pronounced, tends to make the life of a labor leader in America more difficult than is usually imagined.

"There is another great difficulty which we, in this country, have not to face; this is the difficulty of languages. There are sections of men amongst whom half a dozen tongues are spoken; in cases such as these, men are appointed whose duty it is to translate all that is necessary. When things of this kind are considered, one is brought to the conclusion that there is something wonderful in the fact that, through it all, the American Federation of Labor preserves its strong, vigorous personality. It speaks volumes for the tact, the courage, and the common-sense of the leaders, who, through it all, do their work well and successfully."

A shadow rested over the Congress, and its presence seemed felt to a wonderful degree by every member, in the recent death of Lady Dilke, a gracious, heroic woman who had for many years given time and effort for the promotion of the labor cause. The convention sent a message of sympathy to Sir Charles Dilke, and appropriated fifty pounds to the Lady Dilke Memorial Fund, to be devoted to the enlargement of the work of the Woman's Trades Union, of which Lady Dilke was the devoted president. Lady Dilke's work is being carried on by Miss Tutwell, another gracious woman who is giving her life to the helping of the working women of Great Britain.

Aside from the pleasure derived from the intelligent and serious discussion of pertinent questions in the Congress, and the good fellowship enjoyed in the acquaintance of the delegates, your representatives had the honor of being entertained by the Countess of Warwick, of having tea with the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Trentham Palace, and of being the guests of the Mayor of Hanley, Staffordshire, at a 6 o'clock high tea.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. MOFFITT,
JAMES WOOD.

President Gompers—Mr. Gilmour, fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress, informs me that it was entirely through inadvertence that the fraternal delegates from this organization were not met on their arrival in England by a member of the Parliamentary Committee. That committee had appointed Mr. Sexton to meet the delegates on their arrival in Liverpool but missed them by a few minutes, and was afterwards unable to find them in the city. I make this explanation at the request of Mr. Gilmour, to show there was no intentional slight.

On motion of Delegate Maloney, duly seconded, the report of the federal delegates was received and made part of the proceedings of the Convention.

Mr. Frank Feeney of the International Union of Elevator Constructors, made the following report as fraternal delegate to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada:

To the President, the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Brother Delegates: Your Fraternal Delegate to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada begs leave to submit herewith the following report:

The stay of your delegate in Canada was made quite home-like by the presence of old, familiar opponents like the "open shop" bugbear, but more so by the presence of old, familiar friends, like the eight hour day crusaders. It is pleasant to relate, though, that while the "open shop" bugbear was present only in theory, the eight hour day crusaders were there very much in fact and with inspiring achievements to their credit. Your delegate refers especially to the great eight-hour day victory won by the Canadian coal miners affiliated with the United Mine Workers of America.

In the province of British Columbia an eight-hour day law for all underground workers in the coal mines was passed already in 1904. This law became operative on July 1, 1906, and the Executive Committee of the Province of British Columbia was able to report to the convention that all coal operators with one single exception have accepted

and are working under the new eight-hour day conditions.

The brilliancy of this happy sign of the times was, however, somewhat dimmed in the mind of your delegate by the fact that a long struggle of the Canadian trades for proper protection of union labels has been at least temporarily checked by opposition in the Dominion Senate, where laws for the protection of union labels have been defeated.

The advantage of the coal miners and the disadvantage of the union labels tell the main difference between conditions in Canada and this country. At all other points conditions there are generally shaping themselves along the same lines as here.

The exposure of a strike breaker named Graeme Hunter has, for instance, led the Dominion Government a step towards our immigration laws. It appears that this man Hunter is convicted of having spread false and alluring reports about trade conditions in Canada for the purpose of inducing cheap contract labor to emigrate from Europe to Canada where this Hunter would use the deceived new arrivals in his strike breaking business. In order to stop Hunter's nefarious trade, the Dominion Parliament at its last session passed an act providing punishment for any man or men who in or outside Canada circulate information misrepresenting labor conditions in that country.

Organized labor in Canada is fully alive to the danger of indiscriminate immigration. There, as here, labor is endeavoring to check undesirable immigration. The menace of wholesale importation of Japanese labor is felt and vigorously protested. Our Canadian brothers are, however, making a special exception in favor of all agricultural labor, which is welcome as a blessing to the country, on account of its vast regions of uncultivated land.

The demand of the International Typographical Union for an eight-hour day was heartily indorsed by the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress and all affiliated unions were instructed to assist the printers in their struggle.

The "open-shop" theory is not very popular in Canada. In fact it was most heartily denounced as a scheme to de-

prive the working people of the value and right to organize.

The old story of some increase in wages but far more increase in the cost of living, is as fully substantiated in Canada as in this country.

Your delegate carries back with him one request from your Canadian brothers. It is an important request and one which by long and able discussion was presented to your delegate with far more vigor than he deems himself able to reflect.

Canada desires that the American Federation of Labor shall hold its next convention on Dominion soil.

Canada desires that the fraternal ties between her and our sons of toil shall be further strengthened.

Canada desires a trades union revival and believes that only the magic presence of the American Federation of Labor will bring about the desired revival spirit.

Canada hopes and prays that the organization work of international unionism may be hastened by an international convention of the American Federation in Canada.

Canada will welcome us not only with speeches and receptions, but with an army of recruits for the great work of elevating the working masses.

In that noble, humanitarian work Canada believes that tariff boundaries may be safely ignored. She invites us to break down her frontiers and invade her land with our peaceful hosts of labor. Should you decide to grant the request of Canada you will ingratiate a world of labor as you have already ingratiated your

Fraternal Delegate,

FRANK FEENEY.

On motion the report was received and made part of the proceedings of the Convention.

Delegate W. B. Wilson—I wish to refer to a statement made by the delegate in reference to the eight-hour day in the Province of British Columbia. When the Congress met there was one exception there to the eight-hour day system. That exception no longer exists.

The following resolutions were received and referred to their proper committees:

Resolution No. 38—By Delegate David S. Jones, of the Michigan Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, For years past the State of Michigan has received but little attention from the American Federation of Labor in the way of organizers, and it has been thoroughly demonstrated that the labor movement of any State is greatly benefited by having a good State federation; and

WHEREAS, A great amount of organizing has been done, which has put the Michigan Federation of Labor to a great deal of trouble in organizing the non-union men and women and gathering them into the fold; and further, because it is the unanimous wish of organized labor in Michigan, that we be given a general organizer; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By this Convention that the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor be requested to appoint an organizer, who shall spend at least six months in Michigan, to assist in building up the unorganized workers; further

RESOLVED, That the delegate of the Michigan Federation of Labor to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor be hereby instructed to present said resolutions to the Convention.

Referred to Committee on State organization.

Resolution No. 39—By Delegate Thomas I. Kidd, of the Amalgamated Woodworkers:

WHEREAS, Various organizations of women, including some fraternally affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, are seeking to have the government investigate the social and economic conditions of women employed in manufacturing and commercial pursuits; and

WHEREAS, The whole subject of "Women in Industry" is one of vital concern and most intimately related to the whole labor problem; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor that we endorse this movement for a thorough investigation of the subject by the United States Government, and recommend all affiliated bodies to use their best endeavors to secure the passage by Congress of a bill having this end in view

Referred to Committee on Education.

Resolution No. 40—By Delegate Ernest Heasley, of the Newsboys' Protective Union:

WHEREAS, West Virginia is now one of the greatest fields for union labor; be it

RESOLVED, That a special organizer be appointed for that State.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 41—By Delegates Wier, of the Georgia Federation of Labor, and Lindsey, of the Atlanta Federation of Trades:

RESOLVED, That all international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor be urged to make it imperative upon all local unions in their jurisdictions to actively affiliate with the local central bodies chartered by the A. F. of L., as is now provided for in Article XII, Section 2.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 42—By Delegate Herbert S. Whiteman, of the Central Labor Council, Jamestown (N. Y.):

WHEREAS, The Union label of organized labor makes known, in industrial life, those rules which all good citizens perform in individual life, cleanliness, morality, honesty, respect towards women, and protection for the young; and

WHEREAS, It is a guarantee that the conditions under which an article is made are fair and reasonable; that child labor, the menace as well as a disgrace of modern civilization; that sweat shop, convict and other inferior labor do not and cannot enter into the production of goods carrying the union label; and

WHEREAS, It is a life factor in the industrial development of the United States, through its peaceful and sacred mission, which has brought into existence practical co-operation between employer and employe by means of trade agreements; and

WHEREAS, The union label insures a recognition of rights; its future stands for all that is noble, and is working towards a plan of perfection; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That in the twenty-fifth annual Convention assembled at Pittsburg, Pa., the American Federation of Labor call upon all friends of this humane movement when purchasing articles for the household or personal use, to demand the union label, the emblem of justice, on all such articles; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the officers of the American Federation of Labor be hereby instructed to send a copy of these preambles and resolutions to any organization or society assembled in convention, or otherwise, that are interested in the welfare of humanity and prosperity of our country; and that copies of the same be sent to the labor press of America.

Referred to Label Committee.

Resolution No. 43—By Delegate Herbert S. Whiteman, of the Central Labor Council, Jamestown (N. Y.):

WHEREAS, The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, at its meeting held at Winona Lake, Indiana, adopted resolutions unanimously declaring its purpose to make a systematic study of the labor question and industrial problems for the purpose of learning the aims and objects of organized labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in the twenty-fifth annual Convention assembled at Pittsburg, Pa., hereby welcomes such investigations, as it can only aid in the success of the great and grand cause of labor.

Referred to Committee on Education.

Resolution No. 44—By Delegate Herbert S. Whiteman, of the Central Labor Council, Jamestown (N. Y.):

WHEREAS, It has been demonstrated that the post office departments in all civilized countries work for all, rich as well as poor, poor as well as rich; and

WHEREAS, It has been further demonstrated in other countries that the operation of the parcels post system in connection with the post office departments has not only been successful, but beneficial to all people from an economic standpoint; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in the twenty-fifth annual Convention assembled at Pittsburg, Pa., does hereby go on record in favor of the United States Government operating a parcels post system in connection with the post office department; and be it lastly

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to agitate this important question whenever the opportunity presents itself, and to work for its adoption in the United States.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 45—By Delegates William McSorley and W. C. Davio:

RESOLVED, In view of the fact that the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union has been under such heavy expense, and have had so much trouble during the past year and our treasury is so depleted, that we request the American Federation of Labor to appoint a paid organizer for the short term of six months, to work in the interest of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.

Referred to Committee on Organizations.

Resolution No. 46—By Delegates William McSorley and W. C. Davio:

WHEREAS, The Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union do hereby protest against the action of the Central Federated Unions of New York City in refusing to seat Local No. 242, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union, in that body in place of the Independent Lathers' Union of New York City; and

WHEREAS, This is a direct violation of the laws of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Convention assembled instruct the Central Federated Union of New York City to seat Local No. 242 of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union as it is the only bona fide International Local Lathers in the City of New York.

Referred to Grievance Committee.

Resolution No. 47—By Delegates William McSorley and W. C. Davio:

WHEREAS, The Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union, do hereby enter protest against the actions of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, as they are trying to disrupt in the following ways, our International Union:

First:—At the Philadelphia Convention of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union, where they passed resolutions to the effect that they would grant charters to Metal Lathers' Unions throughout the country, which is a direct violation of the laws of the American Federation of Labor.

Second:—They have granted charters to men who have seceded and deserted our Local Unions during a strike, for which offense these men were all fined by the Lathers' International Union.

Third:—We will state that they have further disregarded and ignored the actions of the San Francisco Convention, and openly state that they will not live up to the laws of the American Federation of Labor.

Fourth:—We further protest against the action of their International President in writing to firms that we were to have conference with, and stating that in the future all metal lathing would be done by the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union, and advising them not to enter into any agreements with the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.

Fifth:—We further protest against the action of the President of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, who has even gone so far as to visit the locals of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union, and trying to get them to affiliate with the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, by giving them false and flagrant promises; and

WHEREAS, All of these tactics are against the policies and principles of the American Federation of Labor, and this action that they have taken does not look like fraternity to us; nor does it show them to be very good exponents of the true principles of good trade unionism, in granting charters to the seceders and deserters from the ranks of good bona fide union men; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor Convention go on record as disapproving of any organization violating agreements and trying to disrupt bona fide international unions, as is clearly shown by the action of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, at recent Convention in Philadelphia; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor assembled, instruct the National Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers to revoke the charters of Local No. 90, of Baltimore, and Local No. 78, of San Francisco, which are composed of seceders and men who should come under the jurisdiction of the Wood, Wire and Metal International Union.

Referred to Grievance Committee.

Resolution No. 48—By Delegate Gallard, of the New York City Central Federated Union:

WHEREAS, The Central Federated Union has failed to create harmony between the local unions of Butcher Workmen of New York City and vicinity and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen; be it

RESOLVED, That the matter at issue be referred to the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, with the request to adjudicate the trouble; be it further

RESOLVED, That a representative of the said local unions be permitted to appear before the proper committee to whom this matter may be referred.

Referred to Grievance Committee.

Resolution No. 49—By Delegate Gallard, of the New York City Central Federated Union:

WHEREAS, The question of jurisdiction in breweries, between the National Union of Steam Engineers and International Brotherhood of Firemen, and the International Union United Brewery Workers has disturbed the peace and harmony of organized labor throughout the country; and

WHEREAS, The Central Federated Union has carried out the policy of strict trade customary of the American Federation of Labor, in insisting that the breweries of Greater New York recognize and contract with the local unions of the aforementioned Engineers and Firemen's organizations for the men employed in the engineering and firing departments; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By this Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that the interests of the organized labor movement can best be conserved by demanding that the Engineers and Firemen in breweries join their respective trade organizations immediately upon adjournment, of this Convention; and be it further

RESOLVED, That in the event of the International Union of United Brewery Workers refusing to obey this demand, the Executive Council is instructed to revoke the charter of the said Brewery Workers forthwith.

Referred to Grievance Committee.

Resolution No. 50—By Delegate Henry H. Boettger, of Davenport (Ia.) Trades and Labor Assembly:

WHEREAS, It has become an assured fact that the welfare of one is the concern of all, and this should be particularly applied to unions and union men; and

WHEREAS, There are some weak organizations in the City of Davenport that are in dire need of moral support and encouragement, chiefly the demand of the union labels of the various crafts, which would greatly help to strengthen same; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor recommend the sending of an organizer to our locality, who will devote as much time as possible to bring about the required harmony and enthusiasm.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 51—By Delegate Henry H. Boettger, of Davenport Trades and Labor Assembly:

WHEREAS, A continual difference exists between the Davenport Trades and Labor Assembly and the Tri-City Labor Congress, the latter having for its object the disruption of our Central Body, as well as discouraging unions from our city in affiliating with us, especially Tri-City organizations; and

WHEREAS, By so doing it is detrimental to both sides, as well as to the labor movement in general, for it discourages organization of new crafts; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor instruct the national organizations that their locals (if such exist) in Davenport, whether Tri-City or not, must affiliate with our Central Body, and that Tri-City organizations only pay per capita tax on the number of members residing in Davenport (Iowa), the Tri-City Labor Congress to receive the other and by so doing it will create more perfect harmony in both cities, and will eliminate the everlasting strug-

gle for supremacy so detrimental to both sides once and for all.

Referred to Committee on State Organization.

Resolution No. 52—By Delegate George Goss, of Central Labor Union of New London (Conn.):

WHEREAS, The Local Union of Molders No. 156, of New London, Conn., was affiliated with the Central Labor Union in its district from February 14, 1902, to April 1, 1905, withdrawing their delegates then; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this Convention that the International Union of Molders be instructed to notify Local No. 156 to affiliate with the Central Body of their district.

Referred to Committee on Local and Federated Bodies.

Resolution No. 53—By Delegate George Goss of New London (Conn.) Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, The Local Union of Carpenters, No. 141, organized about May 1, 1905, have not affiliated with the Central Labor Union in its district; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this Convention that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners be instructed to notify Local No. 141 to affiliate with the Central Body of their district.

Referred to Committee on Local and Federated Bodies.

Resolution No. 54—By Delegate George Goss, of Central Labor Union of New London (Conn.):

WHEREAS, The labor condition of New London (Conn.) has been on the down grade for the last two years, on account of not having suitable organizers; and the necessity of having a suitable organizer under salary is apparent; be it, therefore,

RESOLVED, That we respectfully ask the delegates in Convention assembled to instruct the Executive Council to appoint a resident, State or other organizer under salary, to work in the City of New London for a period of one or two months, or such time as the Convention sees fit to recommend.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 55—By Delegate George Goss, of Central Labor Union of New London (Conn.):

WHEREAS, The labor movement in New London (Conn.) has undoubtedly

been weakened by having two organizers in the past, one of whom refused to do any work, and the other being a suspended member of Musicians' Union No. 286, and thus virtually being without an organizer; and

WHEREAS, Notwithstanding an appeal by the Central Labor Union that a person recommended by them be appointed, they being fully conversant with the conditions that exist, even after a letter having been received from President Gompers that the person named by them would receive credentials, no such credentials have been received by said person; be it, therefore,

RESOLVED, That we respectfully ask the delegates in Convention assembled to instruct the Executive Council to authorize the Secretary to send notice to Central Labor Unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. to recommend suitable person or persons in their locality as such organizer or organizers if they have a choice in regard to same, and that their wishes be complied with.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 56—By Delegate G. E. Brookshaw, of Central Labor Union of Salisbury (N. C.):

WHEREAS, The Esch-Townsend Bill, now pending before the Congress and Senate of the United States, seeks to take out of the hands of the railroad owners the right to make rates on freight and arbitrarily place it in the hands of the Interstate Railroad Commission; and

WHEREAS, This would remove the railroad managers further from their army of employes and would certainly reduce wages, which reduction the railroad managers would shift upon the commissioners, thus causing our railroad brothers great loss in wages, as well as wages arising from other industries, by reason of the influence it would have upon wages generally; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. use its good offices with the U. S. Senate and Congress to defeat said bill.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 57—By Delegate G. E. Brookshaw, of Salisbury (N. C.) Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, The record of immigration to the United States shows that more than 300,000 foreign born persons landed upon American soil during the past year. Not only the sturdy people who came before the sixties to find a place where they might worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, to build up homes for themselves and their families and, if necessary, to die in the defense of the Stars and Stripes, but from the pauper districts of South-

ern Europe and the Oriental countries, the incubators of Nihilism, anarchy, disease and crime; and

WHEREAS, To continue in a state of indifference towards this greatest of evils, to rely upon present laws (which, if enforced, will neither shut out this tide of ignorance, pauperism, vice and crime, nor protect us against the competitive alien) will soon overwhelm and destroy us and place us on a par with the wage scale and social conditions of Southern Europe and the Oriental countries; and

WHEREAS, This restriction of immigration has become an economic necessity and should be made a live political issue in every Congressional District; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we demand the enactment of such laws as will shield us from the depressing effects of unrestricted immigration, to the end that the American mechanic and laborer may not only be protected against the product of foreign pauper labor, but that we may be protected against direct competition in our country by the incoming of the competitive alien, the foreign pauper laborers themselves; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we demand the early reformation of our naturalization laws, the requirements of citizenship greatly raised, the elective franchise made only a high privilege reserved for the deserving and then only after a continuous residence in decent comparison with that required of a native born citizen; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this Twenty-fifth Convention of the American Federa-

tion of Labor do all in its power for the passage of such laws which we believe will be for the benefit of the masses.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 58—By Delegate G. E. Brookshaw, of Salisbury (N. C.) Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, The garnishee laws of some of the States work great hardship and privation on citizens of other States which have no garnishees on the wages of labor; and

WHEREAS, we do not wish to protect dishonesty in the way of non-payment of honest debts, but a working man's wages garnisheed at such a long distance from where he is at work, whether it is just or unjust, he is unable to go to the seat of court to defend himself, and his wages are held back until he is forced to submit, rather than see his wife and children suffer for the substance of life; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. take this matter up and use its good offices and influence with the United States Congress and Senate, to get them to pass a law, prohibiting the garnishment of wages of labor in another State, wherein such State exempts wages of its own citizens from being garnisheed.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

On motion of Vice president Kidd the convention was adjourned to meet at nine o'clock a. m., Wednesday, November 15th.

THIRD DAY—Morning Session.

The Convention was called to order at 9 A. M. Wednesday, November 15th, First Vice President Duncan in the chair.

Absentees—Rice, Schaerer, Schirra, Myrup, Kline, Whaley, Kemper, Grimes, Damm, Richardson, Zuckerman, Reidy, Feeney, Rickert, Altman, Schlesinger, Hays (D. A.), Lockwood, Moffitt (John A.), Maher, Shalvoy, Lillen, Foster (W. H.), Roach, O'Connell, Wilson (John L.), Doyle, Downey, Wilson, (W. B.), Dempsey, Miller, Cain, Jordan, Dix, Higgins, Penje, Freel, Biggs, Flood, Doody, Hilbert, Powell (George), Miller, Alexander, Weir, Dean, Hanraty, Perkins, Peetz, Fa'son, Hobby, Lindsey, Skehan, Conroy, Roemer, Boettger, Fitzgerald, (Jas. F.), Woodman, Wall, Bower, Bainbridge, Humphrey, Goss, Milburn, Love, Creager, Brownfield, McCullen, Comerford, Gebhart, Rodler, Mitchell (Thos.), Alter, Moffitt (Chas. M.), Frazier, Baldwin, Sheffield, Ritthamel, Ring, Van Dyke, Wilson (Miss Agnes).

On motion of Treasurer Lennon, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Delegate W. D. Ryan, for the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 1—By Delegate O. H. Hill, of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers:

WHEREAS, The International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers has been drawn into serious difficulty with the American Bridge Company; and

WHEREAS, Said American Bridge Company, through its agents and subcontractors, is using its gigantic power to crush organized labor; and

WHEREAS, Every honorable means have been resorted to by the officers of our International Association to bring about harmonious relations between its affiliated locals and said American Bridge Company without success; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, at its twenty-fifth annual Convention, indorse said strike of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers against the American Bridge Company.

The Committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council, with power to act.

The recommendation of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 2—By Delegate A. Furuseth, of the International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, The towing at sea of lografts and long strings of barges, each incapable of being managed at sea by its own crew; and

WHEREAS, Such towing necessarily endangers human lives and obstructs navigation; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention reiterates its former urgent request that proper laws be enacted by Congress; and further be it

RESOLVED, That this resolution be submitted to the proper committees of Congress.

The Committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

The recommendation of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 3—By Delegates Collis Lovely, C. L. Baine, A. J. Whaley, Emmett T. Walls and George Bury, of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor is unalterably opposed to the employment or use of convict labor in the production of any article which brings such convict labor in competition with free labor in the open market; and

WHEREAS, Such use of convict labor in certain States of this country has been prohibited by the enactment of suitable legislation, to the great benefit of free labor; and

WHEREAS, We heartily commend and endorse the efforts which have been made by the friends of labor, resulting in the enactment of such legislation; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that it most strongly advocates the passage of laws for the abolition of the use of convict labor in the production of articles which are sold in competition

with free labor, and hereby pledges its support in procuring the enactment of such laws by the legislatures of all States where convict labor is so used, and to that end requests the various State Federations of Labor to actively support and promote the enactment of such legislation in their respective States; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to forthwith forward to the Secretary of the Federation of Labor in each State a properly authenticated copy of this resolution.

The Committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

The recommendation of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 4—By Delegates James O'Connell, James J. Creamer, G. H. Warner and A. E. Ireland, of the International Association of Machinists:

WHEREAS, The employees of the United States navy yards, arsenals and gun factories are employed on the eight-hour basis, and are successfully competing with contract shops operating on the ten-hour basis in the manufacture of ordnance and equipment for the army and navy; and

WHEREAS, A large amount of this work is at present being done by private concerns at an increased cost to the United States Government for an inferior quality of work; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor instruct its legislative committee to assist the International Association of Machinists in securing the endorsement by Congress of a measure looking toward increasing the United States navy yards, arsenals and gun factories, to the end that the Government may be in such position by enlarged navy yards, arsenals, gun factories, etc., etc., that all work required by the Government may be produced in the said navy yards, arsenals and gun factories.

The Committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in, with the following amendment: That the words "Legislative Committee" be stricken out and the words "Executive Council" inserted.

The recommendation of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 5—By Delegate William A. Davis of the Virginia Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, There will be held in 1907, on the waters and shores of Hampton

Roads, in the State of Virginia, an Exposition which will celebrate the 300th anniversary of the first permanent settlement of English-speaking people in America, made at Jamestown in Virginia; and

WHEREAS, The directors of this Jamestown Exposition have formally resolved to employ only organized labor in the construction of their buildings; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, appreciating the recognition which the Jamestown Exposition has accorded to organized labor, earnestly requests that organized labor in Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, Berkley and Hampton, which may be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, endeavor in every manner to work in sympathy with the Exposition authorities so as to preclude the possibility of delays, strikes or unnecessary misunderstandings during the construction of said Exposition; be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor extend its best wishes to the Jamestown Exposition Company and pledge the hearty support of the Federation, the Central Labor Unions throughout the country, and the general officers of the Federation in whatever way may be possible to aid in making this great undertaking an unqualified success.

The Committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in, with the following amendment: That the words "provided these mutually satisfactory conditions continue to exist" be added to the third paragraph.

The recommendation of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 6—By Delegate A. Furuseth, of the International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, Investigations have demonstrated the main cause of the great loss of lives in shipwrecks to be a deck crew insufficient in numbers and in individual skill; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we hold it to be the duty of Congress to amend existing law that these inexcusable defects may be remedied and the present reckless gambling with human lives brought to an end; and further be it

RESOLVED, That this resolution be transmitted to the appropriate committees of Congress.

The Committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

The recommendation of the Committee was concurred in.

President Gompers in the chair.

Resolution No. 8—By Delegate Edward J. Baker, of the I. U. B. Leather Workers on Horse Goods:

WHEREAS, The conditions as regards wages paid leather workers at the Government Arsenal at Rock Island, Ill., are not what they should be; and

WHEREAS, The piece work system carried on there makes it nothing more than a sweat shop; therefore; be it

RESOLVED, That the officers of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to give all the assistance at their command to the officers of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods in their efforts to do away with the piece work system, and establish a minimum wage scale for day work.

The Committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

The recommendation of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 9—By Delegate Rosenberg, of the Seattle (Wash.) Central Labor Council:

WHEREAS, The menace of Chinese labor, greatly allayed by the passage and enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act, has been succeeded by an evil similar in general character, but much more threatening in its possibilities, to-wit:

The immigration to the United States and its insular territory of large and increasing numbers of Japanese and Korean laborers; and

WHEREAS, American public sentiment against the immigration of Chinese labor as expressed and crystallized in the enactment of the Chinese Exclusion Act, finds still stronger justification in demanding prompt and adequate measures of protection against the immigration of Japanese and Korean labor, on the grounds (1), that the wage and living standard of such labor are dangerous to and must, if granted recognition in the United States, prove destructive of the American standards in these essential respects; (2), that a racial incompatibility, as between the people of the Orient and the United States, presents a problem of race preservation which it is our imperative duty to solve in our own favor, and which can only be thus solved by a policy of exclusion; and

WHEREAS, The systematic colonization of these Oriental races in our insular territory in the Pacific, and the threatened and partly accomplished extension of that system to the Pacific Coast and other western localities of the United States, constitutes a standing danger, not only to the domestic peace, but to the continuance of friendly relations between the nations concerned; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the terms of the Chinese Exclusion Act should be en-

larged and extended so as to permanently exclude from the United States and its insular territory all classes of Japanese and Koreans, other than those exempted by the present terms of that Act; further

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be submitted through the proper avenues to the Congress of the United States, with a request for favorable consideration and action by that body.

The Committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Committee on President's Report.

The recommendation of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 20—By Delegate C. J. Harrington, of the International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, Our maritime law and our treaties with foreign nations still recognize the ownership of one man by another, and enforces such ownership by offering rewards for escaped seamen in the same way as rewards are offered for the recapture of escaped convicts, and by compelling such seamen to labor against their will on private vessels or suffer punishment for refusal; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention demands from Congress that the law and the treaties be so amended as to give to seamen the same individual freedom accorded to other men.

The Committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

The recommendation of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 22.—By Delegate Joseph T. Sherier, of the Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers, and Assistants' Union No. 11,778, of Washington D. C.:

WHEREAS, The stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers, and office clerks generally throughout the country are now and always have been compelled to work for very meager wages, and under unfavorable conditions; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Pittsburg Convention of the American Federation of Labor urge the organizers of the A. F. of L. and the officers of the affiliated national and international unions to use their best efforts, and render every assistance possible, in organizing the stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers and office clerks throughout the country.

The Committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

The recommendation of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 32.—By Delegates Joseph N. Weber, Owen Miller, Eugene A. Johnson, of the A. F. of M.:

WHEREAS, The Conventions of the A. F. of M. have repeatedly protested against the system which permits the Government to organize enlisted men into military and naval bands, equip and train them at the expense of the tax payers, and then place them in direct competition with civilian musicians who have none of these advantages; and

WHEREAS, Not only are these military and naval bands allowed to enter the competitive field in free and often unfair competition with civilian musicians, but whenever civilian musicians resist any attempt on the part of the employer to reduce wages, or when the employer refuses to comply with the conditions established by civilian musicians, the available military and naval bands in the service of the Government are always called upon to take the place of the civilian, and in every case the military and naval authorities have allowed the bands in the Service to be used as strike breakers, and thus beat the civilian musicians in their efforts to better their conditions, and

WHEREAS, The musicians are the only civilians who are subject to the direct competition of the enlisted men in the army and navy of the United States, and in no other craft, vocation or profession does the Government attempt to organize the enlisted men of such and place them in direct competition with civilians of the same calling, or allow them to act as strike breakers, and

WHEREAS, Believing such practices unjust and entirely contrary to the functions for which this Government was created, and should have no place on American soil; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L., assembled at Pittsburgh, Pa., reiterate its former condemnation of this unjust system of competition on the part of our common Government, and the President of the United States, in his capacity as Commander-in-chief, is respectfully petitioned to stop such unfair competition and unwarranted interference of the military and naval authorities in the private affairs of civilians by the issuing of the necessary orders to prevent a recurrence of the use of either the military or naval arm of the Government as strike breakers, as was done in New Orleans during the Mardi Gras festivities, February, 1904-5, or forcing a military band upon the parade of the Knights Templar in Boston, Mass., May, 1905, regardless of the rules of the A. F. of M., thus causing all members of the A. F. of M. present to refuse further service, entailing great loss and inconvenience upon many innocent people; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Legislative Committee of the A. F. of L. is hereby instructed to make special efforts to take advantage of any opportunity that may present itself, either by the introduction of a bill, or an amendment to a bill already introduced, which will make it illegal under the statutes of the United States for enlisted men to be used in competition with civilians for any purpose whatever.

The Committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in, with the fol-

lowing amendment: That the words "Legislative Committee." in the last paragraph, be changed to read "Executive Council."

The recommendation of the Committee was concurred in.

Secretary Morrison read the following communications:

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 14, 1905.

President Samuel Gompers, Pittsburg, Pa.:

Lincoln Central Labor Union congratulates Federation on action concerning Typographical Union and support thereof.

I. R. DELONG.

Mt. Airy, Pa., Nov. 14, 1905.

President Samuel Gompers, National Federation of Labor, Old City Hall, Pittsburg, Pa.:

The National Women's Suffrage Association appreciates the splendid loyalty of the American Federation of Labor to the cause of woman suffrage, and congratulates the Federation on the recent triumphs of manhood over corruption and greed.

ANNA H. SHAW.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 14, 1905.

Frank Morrison, Secretary American Federation of Labor, Pittsburg, Pa.:

Your telegram of congratulations on my re-election as Mayor of San Francisco is gratefully acknowledged. Kindly convey to the members of the Convention of the American Federation of Labor my sincere appreciation of their expressions of goodwill and best wishes for the accomplishment of every object for which the representatives of organized labor are now assembled.

Fraternally yours,

E. E. SCHMITZ.

Mayor.

CITY OF ST. PAUL,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

St. Paul, Nov. 13, 1905.

Frank Morrison, Esq., Secretary American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir: Having been apprised by the representatives of our local trades unions that the delegation in the Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Pittsburg representing the City of Minneapolis is desirous of securing the honor for that community of being chosen as the next meeting place of your body, I take the liberty of adding my voice to that of the residents of our sister city in favor of its selection. I can assure you that the amplest facilities exist in that city for the comfortable entertainment of your delegates, and for the most successful conduct of your Convention.

Aside from the other great advantages which Minneapolis possesses in this behalf, which advantages will no doubt

be placed before you with all clearness, there is, of course, the important consideration that that city is located only a few miles from this. In the event that your Convention, or those authorized to act for it, should decide on Minneapolis, it is proper that I should say that we here are strong advocates of the cause of organized labor; that the men of your movement constitute a most valuable element in our citizenship, being distinguished by the best of the qualities which have given the American people their present position of national prominence, and that the delegates to your Convention who happen to come to this city during their stay will be welcomed with genuine Western hospitality.

Let me add the other important fact, that these two cities and their immediate environment possess as many points of general interest, and much more of natural and scenic beauty, as can be found elsewhere among the various great cities of the country.

Very respectfully yours,

ROBERT A. SMITH,
Mayor.

On motion of Delegate Mahon, the Convention was then adjourned to meet at 2 P. M.

The following resolutions were received and referred to the proper committees:

Resolution No. 59—By Delegate James Duncan, of the Granite Cutters' International Association:

RESOLVED, That the best interests of labor require the admission of women to full citizenship as a matter of justice to them and as a necessary step towards insuring and raising the scale of wages for all.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 60—By Delegates Max Morris, of the Retail Clerks, and Otto F. Thum, of the Denver Trades Assembly:

WHEREAS, The Denver Trades and Labor Assembly, a body affiliated with the A. F. of L., being in possession of the facts, did, on May 14, 1905, adopt and circulate the following warning:

TO ALL CONCERNED—A WARNING.

All Central Bodies and unions are hereby notified that the man, P. H. Scullin, representing the National Peace Association, is deemed by this Assembly guilty of practices contrary to the ethics and principles of unionism. He has collected money from Chinamen through the endorsement of the San Francisco Six Companies on assurance that the unions will cease their opposition to Chinese cheap labor. We deem it wise that the arbitration principle,

which is good in itself, should not be compromised by any method of graft or misrepresentation. Hence, this warning. Labor papers please copy.

(Signed) W. E. SHIELDS, Pres.,
(Attest) S. G. FOSDICK, Sec.

WHEREAS, The means at the hands of the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly to circulate this warning is limited, thus permitting Mr. Scullin to practice his deception in other centers of labor; therefore

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that the foregoing warning is hereby endorsed, and our Secretary is instructed to immediately send the same to all affiliated bodies, as well as to all union labor papers, with the request that the same be given the widest possible publicity.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 61—By Delegate Mrs. Mae Keough, of the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers:

WHEREAS, On April 27th, 1905, the collar and shirt manufacturers of Troy, N. Y., at the instigation of the firm of Cluett, Peabody & Co., who were attempting a wage reduction of fifty per cent, locked out seven hundred members of Local Union No. 2, of the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union; and

WHEREAS, The above named International Union and the members of Local Union No. 2 have been ready and willing at all times to submit the question at issue to a Board of Arbitration, or in any other honorable manner, settle this long standing controversy; and

WHEREAS, The Collar and Shirt Manufacturers' Association have refused all overtures for a settlement from the above named International Union, the Central Labor Union of Troy, N. Y., and a committee of merchants of Troy, N. Y.; and

WHEREAS, The Collar and Shirt Manufacturers' Association, of Troy, N. Y., state that the only reason that they will not be a party to a conference with a committee from a labor union is that it would lead to the organization of the other different departments of their factories, to the number of twenty thousand, and, who, under present conditions, are afraid to organize; and

WHEREAS, The members of the organization have displayed a loyalty to the union unprecedented, as not one member has proven disloyal in the six months' struggle now going on; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, do pledge itself to assist the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union with its moral and financial support, to the end that we may

not only win this struggle, but organize the many thousands of workers, now unorganized in Troy, N. Y.; and be it

RESOLVED, That all members of organized labor be requested to refrain from purchasing any of the product of Cluett, Peabody & Co., until the struggle now going on is settled satisfactory to the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 62—By Delegate Mrs. Mae Keough, of Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The label of the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers is, and has been, duly recognized as the only label to be recognized on all shirts, collars and cuffs, by the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we do now reaffirm our recognition of said label, and do recommend that all members of organized labor request said label when purchasing shirts, collars and cuffs, and also to see that it is stamped on laundry lists.

Referred to the Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 63—By Delegates Hank and Butterworth, of the Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers.

WHEREAS, The Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., of Chicago, has been on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor for a number of years, and the said boycott has been rendered ineffective by the fact that the Building Trades continue to work on buildings constructed of said firm's material, and to handle said material in the construction of buildings, particularly in the cities of Pittsburg, Chicago and St. Louis; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that the building trades of these cities and others where the Northwestern Terra Cotta Co. has contracts, render every assistance to the International Alliance in their efforts to make this company fair to organized labor.

Referred to the Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 64—By Delegates Hank and Butterworth, of the Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers:

WHEREAS, The Corning Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Co., of Corning, N. Y., locked out its employees, members of the Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance, said action resulting in the disruption of the local of the Alliance in Corning; therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that the Corning Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Co. be placed on the unfair list of this Federation.

Referred to the Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 65—By Delegates Hank and Butterworth, of the Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers:

WHEREAS, The International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance has been for over two years engaged in a struggle with the Harbison-Walker Refractories Company, of Pittsburg, and have been unable to secure a satisfactory settlement with said Harbison-Walker Refractories Company; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That a committee be appointed from the Convention to endeavor to secure an honorable settlement; said committee to report back to this Convention.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 66—By Delegate E. T. Behrens, of the Missouri State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The president has recommended in his annual report the establishment by Central Bodies of Trade Union schools "where at least the elementary principles of trade unionism may be taught"; and

WHEREAS, The lecture platform has proven one of the most effective means of education, and offers the most practicable methods of supplementing the work of the Trade Union Schools, as recommended by the president; and

WHEREAS, The constitution of the A. F. of L., in Article 9, Section 6, already provides for the sending out of trade union speakers by the Executive Council; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L., that the Executive Council be, and is hereby instructed to proceed, at its earliest convenience, to the institution of a Trade Union Lecture Bureau, prepare rules for its government, and do everything necessary to the successful and complete organization of said Trade Union Lecture Bureau.

Referred to the Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 67—By Delegates Jas. O'Connell, Jas. J. Creamer, G. H. Warner and A. E. Ireland, of the I. A. of M.:

WHEREAS, The employees of the United States navy yards, naval sta-

tions, and gun factories, are debarred from recourse to the civil courts for injury received in the line of duty; and

WHEREAS, The only relief civil employees can receive is by an Act of Congress; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fifth Convention of the American Federation of Labor instruct its Executive Council to work in the direction of securing the passage of a bill giving such relief to all employees above mentioned.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

* Resolution No. 68—By Delegate Herbert S. Whiteman, of the Central Labor Council, Jamestown, N. Y.:

WHEREAS, The record of immigration into the United States shows that more than 1,027,421 foreign born persons landed upon American soil during the past year; and

WHEREAS, Upon investigation it has been found that our charitable institutions, prisons and hospitals are crowded with aliens; that the tide of immigration has brought with it disease and degeneracy until it has become obnoxious to all good citizens, and a menace to our free institutions; and

WHEREAS, Many of our trades, factories, mines and public works are already so burdened with cheap foreign labor, that the American workman has been driven out, which threatens the very foundation of our land; and

WHEREAS, It has been demonstrated that the present laws, if enforced, will neither shut out this tide of ignorance, pauperism, vice and crime, nor protect the American workman against the competitive alien; and

WHEREAS, The restriction of immigration is an economic as well as a political question; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Twenty-fifth Annual Convention assembled, at Pittsburg, Penna., demand the enactment of such laws as will protect the American workman against the incoming pauper labor of Europe and Oriental countries; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to work for an early reformation of the immigration laws, to the end that the existing evil, as above set out, may be remedied; and be it lastly

RESOLVED, That this Convention is not opposed to the sturdy people who land upon American soil, to build up homes for themselves and their families, and if need be, to give their lives in the defense of the Stars and Stripes.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 69—By Delegate John Pierce, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers:

RESOLVED, That the products of the American Iron & Steel Company's works, located at Lebanon and Reading, Pa., consisting of bar iron, nuts, bolts, spikes, rivets, washers, etc., be placed on the "We don't patronize" list of the A. F. of L., because of their determined opposition to organized labor, as evidenced by their action in discharging employes for joining the A. A. of I. S. and T. W., and their refusal to meet any committee or officers representing the organization.

Referred to the Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 70—By Delegate M. Zuckerman, of the U. C. H. & C. M. of N. A.:

WHEREAS, It is a fact that in the cloth hat and cap trade there are being circulated a number of bogus labels, to the detriment of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, which organization is affiliated with the A. F. of L., and has a bona fide label that has been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L., in Convention assembled, again endorses the label of the U. C. H. and C. M. of N. A., and urges all affiliated and all unaffiliated unions to insist upon the label being on all cloth hats and caps and especially upon uniform caps, that they may have occasion to use.

Referred to the Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 71—By the Cigarmakers' delegation:

WHEREAS, That there are still on sale in various places, quantities of cigars which are the product of non-union, tenement house, prison-made and sweat-shop factories; be it

RESOLVED, That this Twenty-fifth Convention of the American Federation of Labor re-endorse the blue label of the Cigar Makers' International Union, which, when placed on the box, is the only evidence that they are union made; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the trade unionists and friends of labor in this locality be requested to further the sale of union made cigars.

Referred to the Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 72—By Delegate M. Zuckerman, of the U. C. H. & C. M. of N. A.:

WHEREAS, In the natural development of the present system of capitalism based upon private ownership of the

tools of production, the class struggle between those that produce things and those that appropriate things has reached a point where old forms, methods and spirit of trade unionism, although indispensable to resist the greediness and tyranny of employers, are absolutely impotent to resist the aggressions of concentrated capital, sustained as it is, by all the agencies of government; and

WHEREAS, The manifestation of the class struggle has lately assumed a form which can leave no doubt in the minds of fairminded people as to the ugliness and ferociousness of the spirit of capital at the least attempt of organized labor to assert its American spirit of independence—the bull pens of Colorado and Idaho being the most notorious examples of the anarchic state into which capital, under the spiritual guidance of the Parry-Stillman-Cushman crowd, is ready to plunge our entire society, thus endangering the existence of our Republic; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we, the accredited representatives of the trade unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, do

hereby proclaim the organized workers to be class-conscious of their economic strength, aware of their political rights, determined to resist wrong at every step and with every available means, political as well as industrial, and pledged to put an end to the barbarous class struggle through the ultimate restoration of all the means of production and distribution to the people as a collective body; and further, be it

RESOLVED, That a commission be appointed by this body to submit before the next (twenty-sixth) yearly convention of the A. F. of L. a plan of action in harmony with this resolution; and be it further

RESOLVED, That all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor be requested to discuss the above declarations fully and intelligently at specially called meetings and that the labor press be urged to open their columns for a free discussion of this subject, which is of vital importance to all mankind.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

THIRD DAY—Afternoon Session.

The Convention was called to order at 2 p. m., President Gompers in the chair.

Absentees.—Rice, Kilne, Legleitner, Damm, Schlesinger, Lillen, Foster (W. H.), Roach, Wilson (John T.), Doyle (C.), Weber (J. N.), Dix, Higgins, Mahon, Penje, Frele, Biggs, Doody, White (W.), Foster (F. K.), Alexander, Hanraty, Perkins, Peetz, Faison, Wall, Fatzinger, Skehan, Roemer, Boettger, Fitzgerald (J. F.), Bower, Humphrey, Milburn, Creager, Brownfield, Comerford, Gebhart, Mitchell (Thomas), Alter, Frazier, Baldwin, Sheffield, Ritthamel, Ring, Van Dyke.

The reading of the minutes of the previous session was dispensed with.

Delegate Max S. Hayes asked, as a question of personal privilege, to be allowed to introduce a resolution from the floor. Permission being granted, the following resolution was introduced by Delegate Hayes:

WHEREAS, Typographical Union No. 7 has been engaged in a struggle against a newspaper combine for the past seven years, the owners of which newspapers refuse to deal fairly with the union printers of this city; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention of the A. F. of L. urges all delegates and friends of organized labor to patronize The Pittsburg Dispatch, the only daily newspaper in Pittsburg printed in the English language that is union in all departments, and the Convention proceedings printed therein are authentic.

On motion of Delegate Cummings, duly seconded, the resolution was adopted, there being no dissenting votes.

Secretary Morrison read the following list of subjects in the report of the Executive Council referred to the various committees by President Gompers:

To the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention American Federation of Labor:

In compliance with law and special instructions, the various subjects contained in the report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor which require reference to com-

mittee are referred to the various committees as follows:

The Introduction, Committee on Education.

Organizations, Committee on Organizations.

Organizations' Reports, Committee on Laws.

Central and Local Union Laws, Committee on Local and Federated Bodies.

Western Federation of Miners, Committee on President's Report.

Jurisdiction, Grievance Committee.

Engineers, Firemen, Brewery Workmen, Grievance Committee.

Wood Workers—Carpenters, Grievance Committee.

Wood Workers—Painters, Grievance Committee.

Seamen — Longshoremen, Grievance Committee.

Bollermakers—Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Grievance Committee.

Beer Pump Workers, No. 8871—Metal Polishers, Grievance Committee.

Legislation, Administration Re Labor, Committee on Education.

Immigration, Committee on Resolutions.

Shorter Work-Day, Committee on Education.

Printers' Eight-Hour Movement, Committee on Organization.

Child Labor, Committee on Education.

Sweat Shops, Committee on Education.

New York Eight-Hour Law, Committee on State Organizations.

Initiative and Referendum, Committee on Education.

Questioning of Candidates, Committee on Education.

Equal Suffrage, Committee on Education.

Self-Government in Public Schools, Committee on Education.

Union Label and Bulletin, Label Committee.

Tuberculosis. I recommend that this be referred to a special committee to be appointed, subject to your approval.

Convention Proceedings Reprinted, Committee on Education.

Conclusion, Committee on Education.

To avoid reprinting, I strongly recommend to the various committees to refer by title to the various subjects submitted to them for consideration, rather than incorporating the original matter in their reports. There is no necessity for this duplication if proper reference is made to each subject by the title of its caption.

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President.

It was moved and seconded that the recommendation of the subjects to the various committees be concurred in. (Carried.)

Mrs. Princess Long, of Paris, Ky., was introduced by President Gompers, and sang several patriotic songs. Mrs. Long was very generously applauded, and received a vote of thanks for the entertainment given.

President Gompers—In accordance with the invitation of the Executive Council and the recommendation which has been approved, Mr. Paul Kennedy, of New York, who has been most intelligently energetic in this work, will address you on the prevention and cure of tuberculosis. I take great pleasure in presenting Mr. Kennedy to you.

Mr. Paul Kennedy—I come to you representing the organized forces for the prevention of tuberculosis, because those forces recognize that in organized labor they have a most potent ally. I believe, also, the privilege of the floor has been extended to me by you gentlemen and by your officers because you recognize that you and the organized forces I represent are working in perfect harmony.

A word as to the prevalence of tuberculosis, and why we are fighting it, and why we wish your enthusiastic support. I have here some charts which will show you in a graphic way the prevalence of tuberculosis.*

You will see from these charts that one-third of all the men who die between the ages of fifteen and forty-four years die of this preventable disease, tuberculosis, or consumption, as it is commonly called. I will particularly call your attention to a list of occupations and the death rate from consumption in each. At the top of the list are marble and stone cutters; next is the cigar makers, and following in the order named, plasterers, compositors, printers, etc.

At the foot of the list come bankers, brokers and officials of companies—I suppose that refers to officials of life insurance companies.

In New York City in eight years there were 275 cases of tuberculosis in one block. I suppose the conditions there are but typical of conditions in many other large cities throughout the country. In that city you can go into 360,000 dark interior bedrooms, and you will find air shafts three feet wide, and you will find sweat shops of the most abominable character. You have the power to remedy these conditions. You have done it in the past, and I know you can do it in the future.

Some twenty years ago the real cause of tuberculosis was discovered. Up to that time our fathers had given up as far as consumption was concerned; they thought it was the scourge of an avenging providence, and that was all there was to it. Then a famous German scientist discovered the cause was a small germ, and with that discovery came also the discovery of the means for curing this disease and for preventing it. Briefly, the means for curing this disease and for preventing it are fresh air, good food and not too much work. I take it you can help us directly there. You try to improve shop conditions, you try to give a man an opportunity for a decent living, you try not to have him overworked, and, in so far as you do that, you are helping us.

After the discovery of the cause of tuberculosis and its cure, Dr. Trudeau started his famous sanatorium at Saranac, in New York, and since that time.

*The charts referred to by Mr. Kennedy will be printed as an appendix to the proceedings of the Convention.

especially within the past three or four years, there has been a remarkable growth of such sanatoriums in this country. The Printers' Home, at Denver, with which you are familiar, is one of them. And thousands of lives, no doubt, have been saved by these institutions. With the growth of this institutional care of tuberculosis patients has also grown up the fake cures for consumption, the men with special methods of treatment and gases that will kill the bacilli of tuberculosis. Their gases may kill the tuberculosis bacilli, but they will kill the patient also, but not until he has enriched the fake doctor. I regard the educational work of these institutions as one of their most valuable features. Every year they are sending out thousands of people who have had preached to them fresh air, good food and reasonable hours of labor. Patients go from these institutions to their homes and tell their families and fellow workers to open the windows and not be afraid of fresh air, at night as well as by day, to eat properly, and to be temperate in their habits. It is a well-known fact that intemperance just about trebles the susceptibility of people to tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is not caught as you catch scarlet fever or smallpox; it is caught—if we may use that unscientific term—by a germ from the dried sputum getting into the body, usually getting into the lungs. I suppose we all take these germs into our lungs, but if our bodies are strong and healthy we can resist them. If our bodies are depleted, especially by intemperance, the germ will gain a headway and death is then almost inevitable unless right methods of cure are followed.

The reduction in the tuberculosis death rate that has occurred in the past twenty years has been most remarkable. The reduction has been throughout the country, but especially in New York has it been great. In New York, since 1881, there has been a reduction in the death rate from tuberculosis of forty per cent. That means an annual saving of something like five thousand lives. In twenty-odd years we have reduced the death rate so much that, although New York has almost doubled its population, the actual number of deaths annually is now only about 175 more than it was

twenty-five years ago. Though we have the death rate down forty per cent., we can and must reduce it still further, for still we are confronted with this awful fact that ten thousand people died in New York City last year from tuberculosis, a preventable disease, and thirty thousand people are sick of this disease in that city to-day. In the United States 130,000 people died last year from this same preventable disease. It is worth our while to try and combat these conditions and overcome them. Our experience shows that if we will only fight hard enough and fight together these conditions can be improved even more, and that this "great white plague," this fearful scourge, can in time be done away with.

All this means really the regulation of factory conditions, the regulation of housing and the passage of child-labor laws, laws which shall regulate the work of women as well as of men, laws that will give an opportunity to educate the men and women of this country, and, above all and more than laws, the enforcement of laws, especially those laws dealing with the young and with women, because the men can largely look after themselves. You must educate the women, the mothers of the future trade unionists; you must teach them that prevention is worth while; you must teach them, in other words, how to live so as to prevent this disease. I have been living in a tenement for a number of years, and it is with no disrespect to those who labor with their hands that I say this; but the ignorance among the people where I live of the most fundamental rules of health is appalling. I sometimes go into my neighbors' apartments and find the air not fit to breathe—you can almost cut it in chunks. They have a fear of the fresh air. If you should go to a sanatorium it might cost you twenty-five dollars a week, but still the treatment there would be very simple—they would give you the greatest possible amount of fresh air and good food. This you can have in your own home. You must educate your fellow members in this regard; you must educate them to get fresh air, good food and decent houses. The keynote of this whole campaign is popular education.

We are seeking an active alliance with the American Federation of Labor. In New York there has been brought about an active alliance between the New York Committee on Prevention of Tuberculosis, of which I am Secretary, and the Central Federated Union. I shall illustrate the way we go about our work, that when you go home you can do similar work in your cities, if our plans meet with your approval. We obtained the floor at one of the Central Federated Union meetings, an address was made, and the Committee on Sanitation of that body was thereupon instructed to co-operate with our committee. That committee met and appointed me their Secretary. We have since that time sent out a great many circulars issued by the Central Federated Union. On the first page of this circular is printed "Don't give consumption to others, don't let others give it to you." The second page has the headline, "How to prevent consumption," and this is followed by brief rules. The third page has the headline, "How to cure consumption." The last page gives the addresses of dispensaries and clinics for the cure of consumption.

We have distributed these circulars by the tens of thousands in New York City. We have gone before labor unions and addressed them in an informal manner on this subject of the prevention of tuberculosis. We advise against fake cures, and so on. We have not tried to deliver medical lectures in any sense of the term. We have spoken before at least forty local unions in the past year. In many instances we have had to wait an hour and a half or two hours before we could get a hearing. At such meetings I have often had delegates pat me on the back and say, "Cut it short, old man," and I have cut it short. We recognize that these unions must at times have matters to consider of far more importance to them than tuberculosis. We do not expect the teamsters, for instance, if they have a strike on hand, to drop consideration of that and take up the question of tuberculosis. On the whole, we have met with the most hearty approval and co-operation.

I think you can do in your cities what we have done in New York. This move-

ment is being organized in other cities all over the country. I would advise that trade unions take the initiative and not wait until the tuberculosis committee asks them to co-operate. Take the lead in forming committees, and then ask the doctors to co-operate with you. You gentlemen of organized labor and we of an organized movement for the prevention of tuberculosis have then, I take it, a common purpose, and that is that we all of us wish to improve conditions; we wish to give men an opportunity for decent living; you have the power to enforce your demands.

We know very largely how the cure and prevention of tuberculosis should be brought about. Let us, therefore, get together; let us have the benefit of your power, and let us give you the benefit of such skill as we may have in the medical side of this movement. Much as I want to see sanatoriums started, and much as all of us want to see tuberculosis prevented, do not, I beg of you, go off and start sanatoriums and stop there. Build sanatoriums, if you will, but do not be satisfied with that. My own personal advice would be not to start sanatoriums, because the operation and maintenance of these institutions is one of the most difficult things men have ever tried to do. Physicians who have given up their lives to this work are often confused about it. I think, therefore, that it would be unwise for union men, as such, to start up too many sanatoriums. If you start just a few here and there, I think, too, that they will not be successful. The man who has consumption does not want to go too far away from his own home. He is willing to go a few hundred miles, but he does not care to go thousands of miles. Give your support to those sanatoriums already in existence; give them, perhaps, a certain amount each month for the care of your members.

I don't want to take up any more of the time of the Convention. We cannot very well have an argument, because, I take it, we are all agreed that tuberculosis is one of our greatest enemies. You are fighting it in your own way; we are fighting it in our own way, and the question is, how we can best get together. We have come together here now, and we hope we may get together

closer by your sending delegates to our tuberculosis exhibition, which is to be held in New York from November 27th to December 9th. On November 29th we are to have a special meeting which will consider the relation of organized labor to the prevention of tuberculosis. I come here to extend to you a formal invitation on behalf of the American Tuberculosis Exhibition Committee, to send to our meeting on the 29th regularly appointed delegates from this body to further consider with us this important subject.

I thank you very much for your attention.

Vice President Duncan—I move that Mr. Kennedy's address, with the cuts of the charts spoken of inserted, be made the subject of a special circular to be distributed among the labor union people of the country.

The motion was seconded and carried by unanimous vote.

President Gompers appointed as a special committee to consider the subject of tuberculosis: Messrs. William Huber, John Roach, John R. O'Brien, Timothy Healy, Victor Altman, James Walsh, George H. Warner, John T. Dempsey, J. A. Roberts, O. H. Hill and M. J. Watkins.

Vice President Max Morris in the chair.

Delegate Shanessy, for Committee on Credentials, reported as follows:

Your Committee on Credentials recommends that the following delegate be seated:

Connellsville (Pa.) Central Trades and Labor Council. M. O. Hopwood, 1 vote.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 12—By Delegate Herbert S. Whiteman, of the Central Labor Council, Jamestown (N. Y.):

WHEREAS, It is a well-known fact that the Postoffice Savings Bank Departments operated by foreign countries are not only successful, but beneficial to all the people; and

WHEREAS, The adoption of a savings bank system in connection with the Postoffice Department of the United States would not only be a safeguard and a blessing to the people, but a paying department of our government; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in its twenty-fifth annual Convention assembled, for the protection of the earnings and savings of

the people of the United States, hereby goes on record in favor of the establishment of a savings bank system in connection with the Postoffice Department of the United States; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, through its officials, calls upon the organized labor of America to agitate this all-important question and earnestly work for its adoption.

The Committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in, with the following amendment: After the words "through its officials," in the last paragraph, add "have prepared and presented to the Congress of the United States a bill calling for a postal savings bank system, and."

The recommendation of the Committee was concurred in.

The following substitute, drafted by Delegate Macarthur, for Resolution No. 24, was offered, and the Committee recommended and moved its adoption:

Resolution No. 24—By Delegate W. Macarthur. International Seamen's Union of America:

WHEREAS, There exists a clearly-defined and growing disposition in certain newspaper and official circles to restrict the rights of employees in the service of the Government and so-called public service corporations, specifically in respect to the right of organization for political and economic purposes; and

WHEREAS, The threatened proscription of public and quasi-public employees not only menaces the interests of those immediately affected, but also endangers the principle of personal liberty, upon which the institution of popular government must depend for its perpetuation; therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, that all employees in the service of public and quasi-public institutions retain all the rights of citizenship, among which are the right to organize for political or legislative purposes, and to exercise such right by direct representation to the Congress of the United States or other law-making body, or the members thereof, and the right to organize for economic purposes and to exercise such right by resort to all or any means which may properly be adopted by private employees or organizations thereof; further

RESOLVED, That all public and quasi-public employees are entitled to and will receive the aid and support of this Federation in the fullest exercise of the rights herein described.

Delegate Macarthur spoke at some length in favor of the substitute resolution, and in conclusion said: The em-

ployes of the so-called public service corporations occupy a position analogous to the employes of the government. We have been told by the press in certain localities that the street car men dare not exercise their right to quit their employment; that by doing so they would be committing an act of treason against the public. All these things demonstrate a dangerous tendency, and one that becomes more dangerous in proportion as the sentiment of the country approves the enlarging of the powers of the government. If the government is going to claim the right of imposing involuntary servitude upon its employes, the powers of the government should be limited instead of being extended. I claim there is no difference between the relations of employer and employe in the case of a government and a private employer. I am anxious, however, that we shall declare here that the employes of the government, excepting, of course, in the military branches of the government, shall be as free in the exercise of their rights as are the employes of a private corporation or individual; as free in the exercise of their political rights as of their economic rights. The government is as liable to err on the side of injustice to its employes as any other employer in the absence of the power to organize. It is, therefore, well that we shall express ourselves plainly in this matter, so that those who are now, or who may hereafter become, converts to the theory of the extension of the functions of the government may understand that with that extension of governmental functions goes the right of the employe to retain his rights as a citizen, both political and economic.

The motion to adopt the substitute for Resolution No. 24 was seconded and carried, the vote being unanimous.

Resolution No. 38—By Delegate Hanraty of the Twin Territory Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The Twin Territory Federation of Labor hereby petitions the Congress of the United States to admit at the coming session the Indian Territory and Oklahoma to the Union as one State.

We also petition the Congress of the United States to buy the segregated coal and asphalt lands from the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians, and donate the same to the new state as a permanent school fund, allowing the new state to dispose of the surface of said lands at its earliest con-

venience to actual settlers in such a manner as will in its judgment best subserve the interest of the school fund. We further petition the Congress of the United States that it forthwith enact Legislation removing the restrictions from the alienation of all lands except homesteads belonging to the members of the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory, to the end that the said Territory may be settled up with actual bona fide producing farmers as the present system of refusing said Indians permission to dispose of their lands is an injustice to them and a heavy clog on the advancement of civilization in said Territory.

We ask the indorsement of the resolution by the A. F. of L.

The committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

It was moved and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

The following delegates spoke in opposition to the resolution: Delegates Furuseth, W. B. Wilson, Grimes, Yarnell, Treasurer Lennon and President Gompers.

Vice President Duncan spoke in favor of the resolution, and Delegate Lavin objected to the time of the Convention being taken up discussing such resolutions.

Secretary Ryan, of the committee, moved that, inasmuch as new information had been given on the subject, the entire matter be referred to the Executive Council for a full and free investigation. (Seconded.)

The motion to refer was voted on and lost.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was voted on and lost, and the resolution defeated.

Resolution No. 44—By Delegate Herbert S. Whiteman, of the Central Labor Council, Jamestown (N. Y.):

WHEREAS, It has been demonstrated that the post office departments in all civilized countries work for all, rich as well as poor, poor as well as rich; and

WHEREAS, It has been further demonstrated in other countries that the operation of the parcels post system in connection with the post office departments has not only been successful, but beneficial to all people from an economic standpoint; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in the twenty-fifth annual Convention assembled at Pittsburg, Pa., does hereby go on record in favor of the United States Government operating a parcels post system in connection with the post office department; and be it lastly

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to agitate this important question whenever the opportunity presents itself, and to work for its adoption in the United States.

The Committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 56—By Delegate G. E. Brookshaw, of Central Labor Union of Salisbury (N. C.):

WHEREAS, The Esch-Townsend Bill, now pending before the Congress and Senate of the United States, seeks to take out of the hands of the railroad owners the right to make rates on freight and arbitrarily place it in the hands of the Interstate Railroad Commission; and

WHEREAS, This would remove the railroad managers further from their army of employees and would certainly reduce wages, which reduction the railroad managers would shift upon the commissioners, thus causing our railroad brothers great loss in wages, as well as wages arising from other industries, by reason of the influence it would have upon wages generally; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. use its good offices with the U. S. Senate and Congress to defeat said bill.

The committee made the following recommendation: That Resolution 56 be referred to the Executive Council, with instructions to examine the Esch-Townsend Bill and act in accordance with the best interests of the American Federation of Labor and all affiliated organizations.

It was moved and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Lavin moved that the resolution be laid upon the table. The motion was seconded and carried.

Resolution No. 58—By Delegate G. E. Brookshaw, of Salisbury (N. C.) Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, The garnishee laws of some of the States work great hardship and privation on citizens of other States which allow no garnishee on the wages of labor; and

WHEREAS, While not wishing to protect dishonesty in the way of non-payment of honest debts, nevertheless a working man's wages garnisheed at such a long distance from where he belongs, whether it is just or unjust, he being unable to go to the seat of court to defend himself, and his wages being held

back until he is forced to submit rather than see his wife and children suffer for the substance of life, is a hardship; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. take this matter up and use its good offices and influence with the United States Senate and House of Representatives, to get them to pass a law prohibiting the garnisheeing of wages of labor in another State, wherein such State exempts wages of its own citizens from being garnisheed.

The committee made the following recommendation: Your committee feels that this is not a matter that can be covered by federal legislation, and recommends that it be referred to the State Federation with a request to take action thereon.

On motion of Delegate Furuseth the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 59—By Delegate James Duncan, of the Granite Cutters' International Association:

RESOLVED, That the best interests of labor require the admission of women to full citizenship as a matter of justice to them and as a necessary step towards insuring and raising the scale of wages for all.

The committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in and moved its adoption.

The motion was seconded and carried without a dissenting vote.

Resolution No. 60—By Delegates Max Morris, of the Retail Clerks, and Otto F. Thum, of the Denver Trades Assembly:

WHEREAS, The Denver Trades and Labor Assembly, a body affiliated with the A. F. of L., being in possession of the facts, did, on May 14, 1906, adopt and circulate the following warning:

TO ALL CONCERNED—A WARNING.

All Central Bodies and unions are hereby notified that the man, P. H. that the unions will cease their opposition to Chinese cheap labor. We deem it wise that the arbitration principle, Scullin, representing the National Peace Association, is deemed by this Assembly guilty of practices contrary to the ethics and principles of unionism. He has collected money from Chinamen through the endorsement of the San Francisco Six Companies on assurance which is good in itself, should not be compromised by any method of graft or misrepresentation. Hence, this warning. Labor papers please copy.

(Signed) W. E. SHIELDS, Pres.,
(Attest) S. G. FOSDICK, Sec.

WHEREAS, The means at the hands of the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly to circulate this warning is limited, thus permitting Mr. Scullin to practice his deception in other centers of labor; therefore

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that the foregoing warning is hereby endorsed, and our Secretary is instructed to immediately send the same to all affiliated bodies, as well as to all union labor papers, with the request that the same be given the widest possible publicity.

It was moved and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

The motion was voted on and carried with but one dissenting vote.

Resolution No. 65—By Delegates Hank and Butterworth, of the Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers:

WHEREAS, The International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance has been for over two years engaged in a struggle with the Harbison-Walker Refractories Company, of Pittsburg, and have been unable to secure a satisfactory settlement with said Harbison-Walker Refractories Company; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That a committee be appointed from the Convention to endeavor to secure an honorable settlement; said committee to report back to this Convention.

The committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 67—By Delegates James O'Connell, James J. Creamer, G. H. Warner and A. E. Ireland, of the I. A. of M.:

WHEREAS, The employees of the United States Navy Yards, Naval Stations and Gun Factories are debarred from recourse to the civil courts for injury received in the line of duty, and

WHEREAS, The only relief civil employees can receive is by an Act of Congress; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the twenty-fifth convention of the American Federation of Labor instruct its Executive Council to work in the direction of securing the passage of a bill giving such relief to all employees above mentioned.

The committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

It was moved and seconded that the

recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Sprague—Does this cover all employees of the Government, or only to employees of the Naval Department?

President Gompers—The chair understands that it covers all civil employees of the Government.

Vice President O'Connell—That is the purport of the resolution.

The motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was carried.

Delegate Jere L. Sullivan, for the Committee on Secretary's Report, read the following:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the Officers and Members of the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Fellow Delegates—Your committee to whom was referred the report of Secretary of the A. F. of L. respectfully offer the following as our findings:

The report in its entirety manifests great care and labor to indicate the exact status of the financial condition of the American Federation of Labor. The balance reported of \$114,265.46, showing, as Secretary Morrison says, "the high-water mark in the history of the Federation," is cause for general felicitation and gratification.

The immense array of figures representing the financial transactions of the general headquarters is a positive indicator of the wonderful progress and development of the Federation, a more general perusal of which will reveal marked ability of an exceptional character and satisfy all concerned of the determination of the Secretary to excel previous efforts.

The statistics contained in the report are of an unquestioned value, so much so, in fact, that this committee makes bold to suggest not only their continuation, but further elaboration where circumstances will permit.

We repeat just as vigorously the recommendation of the committee of the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention on Secretary's report "that the Secretaries of all National and International Unions give to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor from time to time all data relative to changes in wages, hours of labor, etc., that the statistics in this respect may be still more complete and authentic."

The volume of business as shown issuing from headquarters, amounting to 259,817 pieces during the year, an average of 852 letters, circular letters and packages per day, looks the modest statement that it is to the layman, but those of you who have had office experience must admit it is a gigantic output, possible only under masterful direction.

We believe that we but give expression to a unanimous desire by tendering to the Secretary our unqualified compliment for his magnificent report, a report that should be mastered by every officer and member in order the more thoroughly to appreciate its magnitude, conciseness and completeness.

In conclusion we submit the suggestion that provisions be made for the distribution of the Secretary's report to each Central, State, Local and Federal Union affiliated.

Thanking the convention for the distinguished honor conferred on us at this the historical Silver Jubilee Convention, we are,

Fraternally,

JERE L. SULLIVAN,
Chairman.

GEORGE K. SMITH,
CHARLES HANK,
R. A. MCKEE,
FRED ZEPP,
CHARLES DOLD,
A. M. SWARTZ,
ARTHUR J. WHALEY,
P. H. CUMMINS,
HUGH FALVEY.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in. The motion was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Secretary Morrison read an invitation from the Pittsburg Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to visit the Block House, a redoubt of Fort Pitt, built A. D. 1764.

The invitation was accepted.

Secretary Morrison also read an invitation from the American Federation of Musicians to attend a smoker at the headquarters of the Pittsburg Musical Society, 416 Wood street, on the evening of Nov. 22. The invitation was accepted.

Delegate Boyd extended an invitation to the delegates to attend a ball to be given by the McKeesport Council of Labor. The invitation was accepted.

The President announced that a special order of business for 10 o'clock a. m. Thursday would be addresses of Messrs. Mosses and Gilmour, Fraternal Delegates from the British Trades Union Congress, and Mr. William V. Todd, Fraternal Delegate from the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

Delegate Klapetsky, of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union, called the attention of the delegates to cards which were placed in the hall giving the names of union barber shops.

The convention was then adjourned to meet at 9 a. m. Thursday, Nov. 16.

Resolution No. 73—By Delegate G. D. Gaillard, of the Central Federated Union of New York City, N. Y.:

WHEREAS, The Central Federated Union believes it to be for the best interests of organized labor, to have as many unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor as possible; and,

WHEREAS, The Brass Molders' International Union of North America has decided to apply for affiliation with the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor grant a charter to the said International Union applying.

Referred to the Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 74—By Delegate Edward J. McCullen, of the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union:

WHEREAS, Steam fitting is recognized and admitted as a distinct and separate trade; and

WHEREAS, The members of the International Steam Fitters' Association have demonstrated their loyalty to trade union principles under trying conditions, thereby proving their worth and ability to govern themselves; and

WHEREAS, Article 2, Section 2, Constitution of the A. F. of L., specifically guarantees and ordains that each trade is entitled to self-government without any deviation or modifications; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. hereby grants a charter of affiliation to the International Association of Steam, Hot Water and Power Pipe Fitters and Helpers of America.

Referred to the Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 75—By Delegate J. C. Bahlhorn, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America:

WHEREAS, There appears in the printed matter of the American Federation of Labor references which lead people to believe that several National and International Unions are entitled to admit Painters, Decorators and Hardwood Finishers, jurisdiction over whom belongs absolutely to the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That in all literature and charters emanating from the American Federation of Labor, and issued therefrom, all reference to painters, decorators, hardwood finishers and work controlled by the aforesaid Brotherhood

of Painters is hereby ordered eliminated from all such printed matter when referring to other than the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

Referred to the Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 76—By Delegate J. C. Bahlhorn, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America:

WHEREAS, The charter granted by the American Federation of Labor to the International Association of Car Workers is construed by said Association to mean that "they" have jurisdiction over "painters" in the Car industry, jurisdiction and control over whom has been conceded and granted to the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America by the American Federation of Labor, and in view of the fact that said Car Workers' Association continues to ignore the mandates of the American Federation of Labor; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the charter of the International Association of Car Workers be so amended that it will prevent the Car Workers' International Association from admitting or retaining any painters in its organization.

Referred to the Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 77—By Delegate A. Furuseth, of the International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, Chinese, having no certificate of domicile within the United States, nor being of the exempted classes, are employed as seamen on vessels of the United States; and

WHEREAS, Our courts have repeatedly held that the American vessel is American soil, being part of the State in which the vessel is registered; and

WHEREAS, Our country has gone to war to vindicate this principle, in case of seamen forcibly removed; and

WHEREAS, This principle has been repeatedly invoked to keep Chinese in this country; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention of the A. F. of L. calls upon the President of the United States to instruct the Department of Commerce and Labor to cause this violation of the Chinese Exclusion Act to be stopped.

Referred to the Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 78—By Delegate L. J. Obert, of the New Orleans (La.) Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, There has been unprecedented hospitality shown delegates of

the A. F. of L. by the unionists connected, and also by the generous welcome extended by the city officials of the City of Pittsburg; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the delegates of the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, do hereby extend our heartfelt thanks for the generous hospitality shown by the unionists of the City of Pittsburg; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we commend the able manner in which the representative of the Mayor, Mr. Drew, welcomed the delegates of the A. F. of L. to Pittsburg; and that this resolution be made a part of the proceedings of this convention.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 79—By Delegate J. C. Bahlhorn, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, in Boston, Mass., conceded and granted to the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America control and jurisdiction over all painters employed in the carriage and wagon industry; and

WHEREAS, The aforesaid concession of jurisdiction has been continually ignored by the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union; and

WHEREAS, Their officers are at present violating the orders of the Boston Convention, and from present indications expect and intend to continue their tactics; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention hereby instructs and orders said Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union to comply with the orders of said Convention forthwith, without evasion and delay; further be it

RESOLVED, That the charter of the International Carriage and Wagon Workers' Association, granted to them by this Federation, be amended, excluding from it the words "painters, etc." and that in the book of instruction issued by the Federation, and any literature emanating from the Federation referring to the Carriage and Wagon Workers, the trade of painting be and is hereby eliminated.

Referred to the Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 80—By Delegate Chas. Lavin, of the Central Labor Union of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.:

WHEREAS, Hitherto there has appeared no report nor has any effort been made to ascertain the extent to which the union label is in demand in the industrial centers of the country; and

WHEREAS, There is no accurate information at hand to ascertain the influence which the union label may have upon the union crafts where it is in demand; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That as early as convenient after the adjournment of this Convention the President of the A. F. of L. issue a circular letter to all the Central Bodies and General Organizers, instructing them to collect statistics in the various centers, with data as to crafts and retail houses within their jurisdiction, and to learn to what extent the union label is in demand, and learn also what influence a general demand by all trade unionists for the label would have upon the retail dealers in the cities and towns of the country, and report the result of their investigation to the Executive Council, through the President of the A. F. of L.

Referred to the Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 81.—By Delegate James J. O'Brien, of the Rock Drillers' and Tool Sharpeners' Union of New York:

RESOLVED, that the American Federation of Labor is hereby requested to instruct its organizers to make special efforts to organize the rock drillers and tool sharpeners throughout the United States and Canada.

Referred to the Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 82.—By Delegate Hugh Falvey, of the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers:

WHEREAS, Owing to the antagonism of the Citizens' Alliances and kindred organizations, the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers cannot continue the good work of organizing the numerous body of men laboring at cement work; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor appoint an organizer for a period of six months, which action we believe will be of the greatest help to the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers, which has ceased organizing for want of funds.

Referred to the Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 83.—By Delegate John T. Smith, of Kansas City:

WHEREAS, A committee of the Stone Masons' International Union No. 2 and No. 704, A. F. of L., respectfully asks your honorable body to take up the protest of the B. and M. I. U. against the affiliation of the Stone Masons' International Union as a national body, and asks how long such protest is to stand, as since the protest was entered the B. and M. I. U. has taken two referendum votes on the matter of affila-

tion, and the last vote was more against affiliation than the first; and

WHEREAS, We, as Stone Masons, believe in trade autonomy, we being a separate and distinct trade from the brick masons, recognized as such by all national bodies, from which we get, and to which we give support, except the brick masons, whose laws forbid their affiliation with any National or Central Body;

Therefore we earnestly appeal to your honorable body in convention assembled, to give due consideration to the appeal of the S. M. I. U. for affiliation with the A. F. of L., as a national organization.

Referred to the Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 84.—By Delegates E. Schaerer, A. A. Myrup and R. Schirra, Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, Accidents are continually increasing, owing to the progress made in machinery construction and the careless methods of the employers, the employee being the only victim; and

WHEREAS, Owing to abortive laws the employers cannot be held responsible for damages sustained by the employees; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fifth Convention of the American Federation of Labor instruct the Legislative Committee to take the necessary action and introduce laws in the legislative bodies covering such cases.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 85.—By Delegate J. O. Walsh, San Francisco Labor Council:

WHEREAS, The workers in the sugar-making industry of the country, particularly in the East, suffer because of unjust conditions of employment, due mainly to lack of organization; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, that the Executive Council is hereby directed to instruct the organizers to do everything in their power to organize the sugarworkers in the respective localities.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 86.—By Delegate Mrs. Charles Hank, Women's International Union Label League:

WHEREAS, The trades union movement can best be furthered and its power centralized by creating a demand for union label products; and

WHEREAS, Every wife and daughter of all members of organized labor should be a member of the Women's International Union Label League, because they are the purchasers for the necessities of the home; and

WHEREAS, If the wives and daughters of every union man would to-day demand

the label on every article purchased there would be less strikes and less non-union men to take the places of union men in case of strikes; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that every affiliated National and International organization, State branch, City central body and local union affiliated directly with the A. F. of L., be hereby requested to set aside at least one-half hour at one meeting a month of the organizations for the discussion of the union label and the forming of label leagues in localities where none exist.

Referred to Committee on Education.

Resolution No. 87.—By Delegate Mrs. Charles Hank, Women's International Union Label League.

WHEREAS, Past experience has demonstrated the good work accomplished by The Women's International Union Label League by its demanding the union label of all organizations; and

WHEREAS, President Gompers states in his report that the Women's International Union Label League was less active during the past year than heretofore, which was due to some internal dissensions, and recommends that a representative of this Federation be appointed to call a meeting of the executive board of the Women's International Union Label League to restore harmony within its ranks; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the President of the A. F. of L. appoint a representative of this Federation to call a meeting of the Executive Board of the Women's International Union Label League to endeavor to adjust the differences, and that the expenses of said meeting be paid by this Federation.

Referred to Committee on President's report.

Resolution No. 88.—By Delegate Michael J. Reidy, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.

WHEREAS, The telegraph system of the United States should be controlled by the government of the nation, as is the telegraph service in a large number of European countries, because it is a public utility; and

WHEREAS, Telegraph companies have exacted from their employes long and irregular hours of labor at a low rate of compensation, and continue to keep a large percentage of their employes in large telegraph centers working as substitutes; and

WHEREAS, Not more than 10 per cent. of the telegraph offices of the country employ more than one telegrapher; it being extremely difficult to organize the craft for effective work along trades union lines; and

WHEREAS, the conditions under which telegraphers work are injurious not only to themselves, but the whole labor movement; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, confirming action taken in previous national

conventions, endorses the movement to have telegraph companies doing a public business placed in the hands of the national government.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 89.—By Delegate Albert E. Hill, Nashville Trades and Labor Council.

WHEREAS, a number of crafts in Tennessee are unorganized; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Pittsburg Convention of the A. F. of L., that the incoming Executive Council be requested to place an Organizer in Tennessee for a period of six months during the year 1906.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 90.—By Delegate Michael J. Reidy, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.

WHEREAS, The Western Union Telegraph Company, a corporation organized under the laws of New York State, has been from its inception unfriendly to organized labor; and

WHEREAS, Under the present administration of the Western Union Telegraph Company on every system in the United States of America and in the Dominion of Canada controlled by said Western Union Telegraph company telegraphers have been discharged without hearing or notice, simply because of their membership in the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, a labor union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled confirms its action of two years ago in placing the Western Union Telegraph Company on the unfair list.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 91.—By Delegate Ed. Rosenberg, of the Seattle Central Labor Council.

WHEREAS, Congress, after the most thorough investigation, lasting for over thirty years, has passed laws excluding Chinese laborers from the United States; and

WHEREAS, It is apparent that powerful agencies are now at work to have the Chinese Exclusion law so modified as to admit Chinese laborers into the United States, and especially into its possessions in the Pacific, we holding that this agitation is fostered—

First—By the steamship and railroad companies owning vessels engaged in the trans-Pacific trade, which hope to reap a rich harvest in the transportation of Chinese laborers.

Second—That the Hawaiian sugar planters, unwilling to pay current wages to prevailing labor in the islands, desire cheap Chinese labor at lower wages.

Third—That a certain class of German, Bristol and American capitalists in the Philippine islands are clamoring for Chinese labor to displace Filipino labor, knowing full well that all classes of Filipinos hate the Chinese worse than the Americans do,

and that the importation of Chinese labor into the Philippines would be the signal for a general uprising of the Philippine people against American rule, but for which calamity the capitalists do not care, believing that the American government would at all hazards put down such uprising to uphold the prestige of the nation, and that then these capitalists would have a free hand to exploit with Chinese labor, their islands and their people.

Fourth.—That certain monetary interests in this country desire, for selfish reasons, to lower the standard of living and the independence of the American workmen, and are asking for the admission into this country of Chinese servants and laborers, to be under control for a number of years and to be confined to these callings only, which, in effect, would mean slavery of such Chinese to their masters if the laws were enforced, or, what is more likely, would result in such imported Chinese labor drifting into all callings, as enforced labor of one man to another, though the slave be a Chinese, is repugnant to present American sentiment and custom.

Fifth.—That the so-called Chinese boycott against American goods is, according to our best information and belief, a manipulation by the before mentioned monetary interests to force Congress to so modify the Chinese exclusion laws as to permit the importation of Chinese into the United States and its possessions in the Pacific; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that it not only protests against any attempt to open our country or its possessions to Chinese labor, but also most emphatically urges that the exclusion laws now in force against Chinese laborers should be applied by Congress to Japanese and Koreans, for the admission of these Mongolians to our country is bound to be followed by the lowering of wages and the deterioration of the people of the Caucasian race; further, be it

RESOLVED, That the foregoing resolutions are the unanimous expression of the Central Labor Council of Seattle and vicinity, adopted at its regular meeting October 18, 1905, and to be introduced at the Pittsburg Convention of the American Federation of Labor by the delegates of that Council.

Referred to Committee on President's report.

Resolution No. 92.—By Emil Schaerer, A. A. Myrup, Rudolph Schirra, of Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The twelfth Convention of Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, held in New York on October 15, 1905, adopted one label only for bread, crackers and candy; and

WHEREAS, The adoption of this label has caused a change in the make-up of the label, by the insertion of the label of the Typographical Union on the face of the former label, thereby causing a re-registration; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fifth Con-

vention of the A. F. of L. indorse and recognize this label as the only label of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 93.—By Delegate John Robert O'Brien, Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.

WHEREAS, The United Trades and Labor Council of Erie county, Buffalo, N. Y., and vicinity, in violation of the constitution of that body, adopted March 8, 1900, and which remains in force up to date, has expelled from its membership Edward F. Keink, a regularly elected delegate from Cigarmakers' Local Union No. 2, of Buffalo, N. Y., contrary to the intent of Article 8, Section 2 of said Constitution; and

WHEREAS, Such act of the United Trades and Labor Council is detrimental to the best interests of organized labor of Buffalo, N. Y., and vicinity, as well as to the said E. F. Keink, and if not remedied will tend to disrupt the labor movement of that locality; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to compel the United Trades and Labor Council of Buffalo, N. Y., to comply with its Constitution, and reinstate said E. F. Keink as a delegate, or that its charter stand revoked unless such action be taken within thirty days from the adjournment of this convention; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be requested to send a representative to Buffalo, N. Y., to investigate the conditions surrounding the labor movement there, with the view of remedying existing evils.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 94.—By Delegate John Robert O'Brien, Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.

WHEREAS, The United States Trades and Labor Council, of Erie county, Buffalo, N. Y., and vicinity, has not as yet complied with the decision of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, given on June 15, 1905, in the matter of John R. O'Brien vs. United Trades and Labor Council of Buffalo, N. Y., notwithstanding the Retail Clerks' local Union No. 212 has written several letters to the United Trades and Labor Council, all of which have been ignored, and no reply made; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to compel the United Trades and Labor Council of Buffalo, N. Y., to comply with the decision rendered on July 15, 1905, and reinstate John R. O'Brien as delegate, or that its charter stand revoked, unless such action be taken within thirty days from the adjournment of this convention.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 95.—By Delegates R. Schirra, A. A. Myrup, E. Scheerer, Bakery

and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The boycott against the McKinney Bread Co., of St. Louis, Mo., has been endorsed, and re-endorsed by the Annual conventions of the A. F. of L.; and

WHEREAS, The McKinney Bread Company still refuses to make a settlement with the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. reaffirm the boycott against the McKinney Bread Company, of St. Louis, Mo., and instruct the incoming Executive Council to do all in their power to force the McKinney Bread Company, of St. Louis, Mo., to make a settlement with the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.

Referred to Committee on Boycott.

Resolution No. 96.—By Delegate E. Schaefer, A. A. Myrup, R. Schirra, Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The Boycott placed on the products manufactured by the Cracker Trust, known as the National Biscuit company, with main office at Chicago, Ill., and having branches throughout the country, and

WHEREAS, It is the chief custom of this concern to hire non-union and child labor, trying to disrupt the organization of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union by discriminating against the members; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. reaffirm the boycott on this concern, and through its President request all its affiliated organizations to instruct their members not to buy any product bearing the stamp of the National Biscuit Company.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 97.—By Delegate E. Goldswig, Factory Truckers and Stock Movers' Union No. 11744:

WHEREAS, Factory Truckers and Stock Movers' Union No. 11744 of Dayton, Ohio, has been placed in jeopardy and its very existence threatened through conditions now existing at the National Cash Register company, of Dayton, Ohio, and

WHEREAS, Through these conditions a feeling of mistrust is taking a hold of not only the members of our organization, but members of other unions that are employed in this factory; and

WHEREAS, This feeling of mistrust is causing an alarming decrease in our membership; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be instructed to make a thorough investigation of the conditions as they exist in said factory and declare it either a union or a non-union concern.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 98.—By Delegates R. Schirra, A. A. Myrup, and E. Schaefer, Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The Central Labor Union of Philadelphia, Pa., advertised Unfair Firms in the Labor Day Souvenir, published by that body, and given out September 4, 1905; and

WHEREAS, Such action of any Central body is detrimental to organized labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. condemn the action of the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia, Pa., for advertising Unfair Firms in the Labor Day Souvenir of September 4, 1905.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 99.—By Delegate J. E. Jones, Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The Textile Workers of Plymouth, Wilkesbarre and vicinity are in a deplorable condition; and

WHEREAS, The Textile Workers in those localities have refused to pay any per capita tax to their National Organization, claiming they do not receive the proper attention from their national officers; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. Executive Council be instructed to use its influence with the national officers of the textile workers to the end that they may send a representative to those localities, that the several locals now defunct may be reorganized.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 100.—By Delegate Otto F. Thum, Denver Trades Assembly:

WHEREAS, The Presbyterian church in the United States of America, at its last National Convention officially established a Department of Church and Labor for the express purpose of making a systematic study of the labor problem; and

WHEREAS, It is part of the plan of this department to appoint in every industrial center special committees that may become experts in their knowledge of every phase of the labor movement, so that they may inform the churches with respect to the aims of organized labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, endorse this new and significant movement with this department and with its sub-committees in every way that may be consistent, in order that the church and the public at large may have a more intelligent conception of the conditions and aspirations of the toilers.

Referred to Committee on Education.

FOURTH DAY—Morning Session.

The Convention was called to order at 9 a. m., Thursday, November 18th, President Gompers in the chair.

Absentees.—Rice, Kline, Cummins, Kemper, Damm, Barnes (J. M.), Bablitz, Lillien, Foster (W. H.), Farrell (T. S.), Roach, Doyle (C.), Call, Wilson (W. B.), Dempsey (J. T.), Keough (M. J.), Mitchell (A. R.), Dold, Spencer (W. J.), Leonard (E. W.), Dix, Mahon (W. D.), Fitzgerald (W. B.), Penje, Friel, O'Donnell (Michael), Alexander (H. M.), Dean, Hanraty, Falson, Hobby, Skehen, Hopwood, Roemer, Boettger, Woodman, Bower, Maloney (R. S.), Humphrey, Milbourne, Love, Brookshaw, Burke (M.), Creager, Comerford, Gebhart, Mitchell (Thomas), Alter, Frazier, Baldwin, Sheffield, Jones (F. G.), Ritthamel, Ring, Vandyke, Wise.

The reading of the minutes of the previous session was dispensed with.

Secretary Morrison read communications from Governor Jesse F. McDonald, of Colorado, Mayor Robert W. Speer, of Denver, J. S. Temple, President of Denver Chamber of Commerce, and W. F. R. Mills, Secretary of Denver Convention League, inviting the American Federation of Labor to hold its next Convention in Denver.

Delegate Frank Duffy asked for and received permission to make a statement.

Delegate Duffy—I was absent from the hall yesterday when the resolution concerning Mr. Scullin was offered by Delegate Max Morris. I am satisfied with the resolution, but it does not go far enough. We have a certain individual who is a member of the organization I represent, the Brotherhood of Carpenters. I suppose he is still a member, for he gains admission to meetings of our organizations. This P. H. Scullin is manager and secretary of the Industrial Peace Association. He has traveled from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and is now on his way back and he touches every organization he can. He

has touched Local No. 281 of our organization, in Indianapolis, for twenty-five dollars, and he touched the District Council in New York for one hundred dollars. The Indianapolis local found out everything was not right and held up the twenty-five dollars. About eighteen months ago he came to Indianapolis and had what was called a form of a bill to be presented to the different State Legislatures. I read that, as did certain other labor officials, and thought it the best thing I had ever read. Mr. Scullin asked if I would indorse it and I said I would. This man is loaded down with indorsements of this kind, and indorsements from mayors of cities, from bankers, from business men, and from leaders of organized labor. He is going around imposing upon people on the strength of these indorsements. He formed an industrial peace association in Indianapolis, composed of the principal men of the city. Representatives of organized labor were there. I attended the meeting and joined the organization. After that the organization died, and I naturally thought the man had dropped the business and had gone back to the hammer and saw. It seems he has not done so, but has been attacking the leaders of organized labor.

If there is one thing I am opposed to it is fakirs. This man has recently been in Washington trying to form his organization, and the papers that come to me tell about the "Gompers-Duffy-Scullin fight." The only thing I am sorry for is that President Gompers did not telegraph me so I could go down there with the original documents.

Mr. Duffy then read a number of letters from officers of carpenters' local unions and others, all of which corroborated and added to the charges made in the resolution.

Delegate Johannsen—It has come to our attention that the Committee on Entertainment has received a donation of \$100 from H. C. Frick. I move that it be the sense of this Convention that this money be refunded, as it is blood money from Homestead.

The motion was seconded, but withdrawn temporarily by Delegate Johannsen until it could be presented formally in writing.

Delegate T. Sullivan moved a vote of thanks to Delegate Duffy for the statement made in regard to Resolution No. 60.

The motion was seconded and carried.

President Gompers—The hour of ten having arrived, we will now proceed with the special order of business.

Brother Delegates and Officers: I am sure that I but faintly express your sentiments in bidding our fraternal delegates from the British Trades Union Congress and the Trades and Labor Congress of the Dominion of Canada a sincere and hearty welcome. I earnestly hope and pray that the time spent with us and in our country may be profitable to them as well as to us, and that after they shall have returned to their homes, the journey to which we sincerely hope may be a pleasant and safe one, they will have nothing but pleasant recollections of the good fellowship of earnest and thinking men who are trying to do their level best for the interests of their fellows, both here and elsewhere.

I have now the pleasure of presenting to you one of the ambassadors of labor from Great Britain to this Parliament of Labor of America, Mr. William Mosses.

Mr. Mosses—Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates: It is with extreme difficulty that I realize that I am in a foreign country as a foreigner. Since our sojourn with you we have been the recipients of so much kindness, courtesy and hospitality that we feel as though we were in the house of our friends. The fact that we owe allegiance to the Union Jack, and that our hosts owe allegiance to the Stars and Stripes, is discounted by the knowledge that, so far as our aims, our objects and our principles are concerned, we are in absolute accord, although our methods and procedure

may vary to some slight extent. Since coming to this country we have been living the strenuous life, and we have been doing our very best to acquire as much knowledge of American affairs as possible. Whether by accident or design, I do not know, but for the greater part of our sojourn here we have been under the beneficent tutelage of the brightest star in the American firmament. It is needless to say that I refer to our friend, Thomas I. Kidd. Under his kindly patronage we have formed an acquaintanceship with American institutions of a sort I did not think could be acquired by any two men in the short space of time we have been associated with that gentleman. We have also had the privilege of visiting in New York and Washington some of your noblest institutions and monuments, and have had the distinguished honor of being received in special conference by the esteemed President of your Republic. Not the least interesting of our investigations has been our penetration of the slums of New York. We have also glanced at your slumdom in Washington, and I personally have ascended Mt. Washington here for the express purpose of studying those smoke effects in Pittsburg for which you, Mr. President, were so devoutly thankful a few days ago.

The problems which confront you are similar to the problems which confront organized labor in every part of the civilized globe. You have, however, one problem, which we, in Britain, are almost wholly exempt from. I refer to the racial problem. During my sojourn in America I have seen more types of racial characteristic than I have ever seen in my life before. It seems that the whole world, from China to Peru, and from the Arctic to the Antarctic, has poured its surplus population into this country. They all go into Nature's crucible, from which in a generation or two they come out as that most marvelous product of the nineteenth century—the American workman.

Some problems which confront you, however, are common to every industrial nation. The great problem you have to contend with, and that we have to contend with, is the problem of poverty, induced by unemployment and by

the unequal distribution of the products of labor. This inequitable distribution of the fruit of the toilers has been a fruitful source of contention since we have been an industrial nation. I often think the distribution of wealth is very much on a par with the distribution of spoils during our campaign in the Netherlands. I dare say every one in this building is sufficiently conversant with industrial history to know that in the reign of good Queen Anne—who is now defunct, Mr. Chairman—we undertook a series of campaigns in the low countries of Europe. I am not quite sure what the object of those campaigns was, but I do know they were conducted under the celebrated Duke of Marlborough, and that he was uniformly successful and secured a huge accumulation of loot. What he did not keep for himself he divided among his army. Their manner of dividing it was to get a gun carriage wheel and put the whole of the loot through that wheel. What stuck to the spokes was divided among the soldiers; what went through to the ground was divided among the officers. I have always believed that was the true reason why our army swore so dreadfully in Flanders. I think that is the way in which the earnings of the toiler are divided at the present time.

You have also the problem created by the unfair and unnecessary competition of women and children with the men workers. On all hands we see in Europe and America large numbers of men who are thrown out of work because their wives, their sisters and their daughters are taking the places in the workshop that should rightfully belong to men. I take it it is the function of the American Federation of Labor, as it is the function of the British Trades Union Congress, to try and so adjust the social balance that men can work without the competition of their wives and sisters. I take it it is the function of both to relegate to their proper spheres of the home, the school and the playground, the women and the children, and eventually to secure the greatest good to the greatest number.

I have already said you cannot adopt the same methods and policy on this side of the water as we do on the other

side. We recognize that you must work out your own industrial salvation, in your own way. Neither my friend, Mr. Gilmour, nor myself, are here to offer advice or to criticise. We are here to tell you something of what we are doing in Great Britain, and if you can transplant any of our methods and policy to your shores, then we will feel we have not come over here in vain. On the other hand, we will be close and diligent students during this Convention of your methods and policy, and it would be strange, indeed, if we do not take home something which will be of inestimable value to our work on the other side of the herring pond.

In speaking of the Trades Union movement of Great Britain, I do not intend to take you back to mediæval times, to the time of the domestic work shop, where the apprentice lived with his master and sold in the afternoon the goods he manufactured in the morning, and who, if he fulfilled the orthodox routine, succeeded his master in business, and having married his master's daughter, ultimately became Lord Mayor of London. Neither shall I take you back to the early days of our present Trades Unionism, when men tried by rattenning and outrage to stem the introduction of machinery. Several of our trades unions which formerly adopted these methods are still in existence and are strong and active unions. Among their most cherished possessions are the books and papers they used to hide in the nooks and crannies of the moors of Yorkshire and Lancashire, because it was not safe for any man to be found with them in his possession. Since the fifties until the present the course of Trades Unionism in Britain has been one of uninterrupted progress. In order that you may understand the present position of the Trades Union movement in Great Britain I shall have to give you a few figures. I shall give as few as I possibly can, because I have not that faculty attributed to the late W. E. Gladstone of being able to present a budget which reads like a romance.

I may say we are in the happy position in Britain of being able to give up-to-date and authentic information with regard to the industrial movement in

that country. There is a Labor Department in connection with our Board of Trade, whose sole object it is to collect statistics and to issue them to all whom it may concern. We have also a system of registration in Britain which most of our societies have taken advantage of. These statistics are all carefully compiled, and the result is issued through the Labor Department of the Board of Trade. At the end of 1903, the latest date for which statistics are available, there were in Great Britain 1,666 Trades Unions, representing 1,902,308 members, a decrease of 55 unions and an increase of half a million members during the last ten years. I regard this decrease in the number of Trades Unions as one of the most encouraging signs of the times. I believe that one of the greatest curses with which modern Trades Unions have to contend with is the undue and unnecessary multiplication of trade unions. I know of one trade in my country, a trade which represents a minor and a collateral industry, which has no fewer than 19 separate and distinct trade unions connected with that industry. Each one of these unions has its own general secretary, its own general officers, its own staff, and is in every respect a separate and distinct organization. You might think that in the general interests these unions would combine for one common object, but unfortunately they do nothing of the kind, and they spend their energies, their money and their time in fighting the one with the other, instead of combining for the common good. As an official of twenty-two years' experience, I say there is no separate trade in our country, however great and important it may be, which is capable of sustaining more than one single trade union. My ideal of industrial combination is that every trade should have its own trade union; that for general purposes, such as overtime restrictions and hours, every contemporary trade should be affiliated together in a federation, and that for political and legislative purposes the whole of the trade unions should be affiliated either in a federation of this description or of the congress of which we are the representatives. What we want is fewer trade unions and more trade union-

ism, and, as I have already said, I hail with pleasure the fact that during the last ten years the number of trade unions has diminished by no less than fifty-five.

It is impossible to give statistics relating to the whole of the 1,666 trade unions of our country. The Board of Trade compilations of figures relate to the hundred principal trade unions of Great Britain. I find that at the end of 1903 the membership of these hundred trade unions amounted to 1,643,640, and the aggregate income of these hundred trade unions amounted to \$10,368,000, or nine dollars per member. Their expenditures amounted to \$9,476,000, while their total aggregate funds amounted to the sum of \$22,753,000, or twenty dollars per member. This, in brief, is the numerical and financial position of the trade unions of the United Kingdom at the present time.

One of the most remarkable features, Mr. Chairman, of your speech on last Monday was your reference to the necessity of the organizations in this country providing more fully for benefits than they do now. I wish to associate myself most fully and emphatically with every word you said in this respect. I had no intention when I came here of making any reference to my own organization. At the best it is a small society and does not represent a very important industry in my country. At the same time, if I were to say a few words with respect to it you may forgive me, as I only intend it as a practical illustration of something I am familiar with and which bears out every word said by your President in his address.

In addition to representing the Trades Union Congress, I am also the Secretary of the United Pattern Makers' Association, an association connected with the engineering trade. It is our proud boast that we provide for every contingency in connection with a man's condition of employment, and we give benefits which provide for the whole of these contingencies. We pay out-of-work, sick, funeral, superannuation benefits; we give legal assistance in connection with employer's liability and workmen's compensation, and in addition we have a special fund which seeks to provide houses for our own

members intended for their own occupation. We do all these things upon a contribution of twenty-four cents per week per member. You may well ask how it is we can do so. I can scarcely tell myself, unless it is that practically the whole of this twenty-four cents per week goes either to the payment of benefits or to accumulate funds as a guarantee that the benefits will be duly and punctually met. Our management practically costs the society nothing. We have been most fortunate with regard to the accumulation of funds, and we were at the beginning of this year in the very satisfactory position of being the third wealthiest national organization in the universe. We have been able to so invest our money that the interest derived from our investments has been sufficient to pay almost the whole cost of management. We have also been able to organize our trade so that out of 7,000 pattern makers in the United Kingdom we have 6,000 in our association, and we are now the best organized trade in connection with the engineering industry in Great Britain.

I attribute the great success we have met with to the fact that we provide the scale of benefits to which I have already referred.

The members are bound to their organizations by hooks of steel, and there is no sacrifice they are not prepared to undertake rather than sever their connection with an organization which is prepared to do so much for them. Only a few months ago we embarked in the greatest strike we were ever involved in. For six months eight hundred of our members were out on strike throughout the Clyde District. The whole of our membership outside of the strike area considered the strike absolutely hopeless. At the same time we were willing to give our men in the fighting line a fair field and every favor and we had no difficulty in raising our twenty-four cents a week by 125 per cent. The mental and financial strain upon the members was a great one, but the strike was successful and we did not lose twenty members. (Applause.) I attribute that happy ending to a serious struggle to the fact that we have anticipated the advice you have given, Mr. Chairman, to this Federation. We

have bound our members to their organization by the means I have already referred to.

I have to apologize for interpolating these remarks in relation to my own Association, but I simply do it to clinch the arguments your Chairman made, and with which I am in full accord. The policy of the trade union movement can be summed up in half a dozen words. It is to maintain by every legitimate means the workmen's standard of living; to improve by every legitimate means that standard, and, above and beyond all, to demand and insist upon the recognition of the principle of the living wage.

Turning from this brief resume of the general trade union movement and referring to the more particular question of the Trades Union Congress we are representing, I propose in a very few words to give a brief account of the institution, the constitution and work done and the work projected by that body. I may say the Trades Union Congress was founded in 1867, about thirty-eight years ago. Less than fifty delegates took part in the first Congress, but they included the industrial giants of the time—George Allen, who did such magnificent work in connection with the establishment of our premier organization, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers; John Kane, of the Iron Workers, McDonald and Burt, of the Miners. Burt is still happily with us, and was a delegate at the recent Congress at Hanley.

At this point in Mr. Mosses' address a flag in the hall took fire. After the fire had been extinguished Mr. Mosses continued:

I have to present my most abject apologies for having set the flag on fire. I can insure you that your incendiarism was much more serious than mine, because I remember distinctly at the Bristol Trades Union Congress the fiery speeches of your delegates, instead of setting a flag on fire, burned down the whole hall, so you still have the bulge on the British Trades Unionists.

I have already mentioned Allen and Kane and McDonald and Burt. Besides there were Odger, of the Shoemakers; Dan Gulle, of the Molders, and last, but not least, George Howell, who,

as the first Secretary of the Parliamentary Committee, has done more to mold the Constitution of the Trades Union Congress than any other man. From that small beginning the Trades Union Congress has grown to its present dimensions. At the last Trades Union Congress at Hanley there were 206 societies represented by over 500 delegates, who, in their turn, represented 1,600,000 trade unionists.

Many changes have taken place in the Constitution of the Trades Union Congress. At one time one of its chief features was that we should have some eminent political celebrity come to our meetings to lecture us. However, we have now so many budding orators in our ranks that we have had to discard that practice, and we now have difficulty in providing five minutes for each member of the Congress to address it. We have had to amend the constitution to provide that only men who are actually working at their trades, or who are permanent officials of the Society, shall be delegates to the Congress. That has cleared the Congress of many men, good enough in themselves, but who could not be regarded as bona fide trade unionists. We are very careful in the compilation of the agenda of business. Several months before the Congress meets notices are sent out inviting resolutions. These resolutions are carefully compiled and issued, with another invitation to send in amendments. All of this is carefully compiled and sent to the delegates in ample time for them to bring the whole business before their own meetings if they so desire. We have a Parliamentary Committee of representatives of the different trades connected with the Congress. They receive no pay from the Congress, except their bare expenses, and I suppose they get the meed of thanks usually accorded to men who work voluntarily in the trade union movement.

It is impossible to recapitulate the whole of the work which has been done during the thirty-eight years the Congress has existed; but we claim that no representative gathering of the British people has had more practical results than has the work of the British Trades Union Congress. Its first triumph was the repeal of the laws against trade union combinations, the legalizing of

trade unions and the protection of their funds, as well as providing for the issue of statistical information with regard to the trade union movement in Great Britain. They have also been the means of securing innumerable amendments to the factory acts. The hours of women and children have been reduced at the instance of Congress. Overtime has been reduced to the smallest possible limit and a large and fairly efficient but still inadequate number of male and female factory inspectors have been appointed to see that the provisions of the factory acts have been carried out. There have also been more amendments to the coal mines legislation *act than I am competent to deal with*. Dangerous trades have been classified and rendered as innocuous as it is possible to render them.

From the beginning the Congress has insisted that employers should be made responsible for the accidents which occur to the workmen in their employment, and it is owing to this that the Employers' Liability Act and the Workmen's Compensation Act have been brought into existence. So far back as 1869 the question of elementary education was before the Congress, and it is largely owing to its influence that our present Elementary Education Act has been passed and is in existence. It was owing to the influence of the Congress that the late Mr. Plimsoll began and carried out his crusade against what was commonly known as the "coffin-ship."

With regard to the present work and the future prospects of the Trades Union Congress, I may say that at Hanley fifty-five resolutions and amendments were submitted for its consideration. The most important was that connected with the Trades Dispute Bill, to which Mr. Moffitt has referred. The reason for this bill was because of the Taff-Vale Railway judgment. It has always been one of the most valued provisions of the Trades Union Act that a member of a trade union had no power under the law to sue his organization for benefits which were withheld, and, per contra, a trade union has never hitherto been able to sue a member for dues withheld. I am not aware of a single instance in which a trade union has vol-

untarily disputed its just liabilities. We have also held that this provision exempted us from litigation in other ways. The main object was that the funds of the Trade Union should be kept for the purpose for which they were contributed. However, we have found we have been living in a fool's paradise for the last thirty-eight years. A few years ago the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants came out on strike on the Taff-Vale Railway in South Wales. These men undoubtedly violated the law. They were under a contract with their employers to give and take a fortnight's notice. Unfortunately the Executive Council of this association approved the action of their members, and the railway company determined to strike in an entirely new direction. They thought it was very little use going for an ordinary railway man for a breach of contract. I have never yet met the railway man that was worth powder and shot from a legal standpoint. They determined to go for the organization, and, to the consternation and amazement of the whole trade union world, they succeeded in getting a verdict. That verdict was reversed on appeal, but ultimately it came before the House of Lords, and there it was held that a society possessing property, having a general staff, permanent officials, and possessing plenary powers must be held as responsible as an ordinary corporation, and found them liable in damages and costs to the extent of \$135,000. This decision has been followed by litigation throughout the length and breadth of the country, and the net results have been to very seriously cripple the effectiveness of trade unions in Great Britain as fighting machines.

Needless to say, the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress at once realized the responsibility of this position and drafted a bill called the Trades Dispute Bill. Then they endeavored by every means in their power to stir up a strong national feeling in behalf of that bill. Meetings were held in our chief industrial centers, and the whole political machine was put into operation to secure its passage. The bill passed its second reading by an overwhelming majority, and the result was received with acclamation throughout

the length and breadth of the land, which has had no parallel since the passage of the Reform Bill of 1832. The bill itself was referred to a committee and was so emasculated that if it had been passed the position of the trade unionist would be as uncertain as before. As a matter of fact, the labor and progressive members of that committee withdrew and allowed the remaining members to do as they liked with the bill. When it came before the House of Commons, at the request of the labor members the bill was withdrawn, and we are now, in respect to the Taff-Vale decision, exactly where we have been for the last five years.

Another question that receives considerable attention is the Workman's Compensation Act. The Act contains some very excellent provisions, and it also contains some striking anomalies. We don't know, for example, whether a well ten feet deep is a building thirty feet high or not; but the object of the whole trade union amendments to that Act is to make employers responsible for all and every accident which takes place whilst workmen are in the course of their employment. A government commission has also sat upon the Workman's Compensation Act, and many of the Trade Union amendments have been embodied in their recommendations. I have no doubt that before many years the most valuable of these recommendations will be incorporated in the Act.

The question of physical deterioration also occupies considerable attention in the Congress. We feel it is little use asking children who are underfed to acquire the ordinary elementary education, and we are seeking from the Imperial Exchequer provision for at least one full meal a day for all school children, together with free medical inspection, and that without rendering the parents of these children liable to the action of the Poor Law. Large areas in our principal towns are being continually cleared of undesirable houses, but this reform will be useless if we allow the jerry builder and the slum landlord to erect unsanitary houses on these cleared spaces. The Trades Union Congress is seeking to encourage the building of better houses by allowing the municipalities to get loans on easier terms than at the present time. We are also seeking as a collateral to

this movement to have the Cheap Trains Bill amended, so that houses may be built in the suburbs and that workmen may have fresh air in their homes, something which is often denied them in their workshops and factories.

There is also the question of the hours of labor. That used to be, perhaps, the most important question brought before the Trades Union Congress, and used to produce some of the most interesting debates. A large section of the delegates resented any interference by the government with adult male labor. However, we are almost all converted, and now we think we should have an eight-hour day by legal enactment. At the same time I am very sorry to say the question has passed largely to the academic stage, and we have the same resolutions coming up year after year regarding an eight-hour day, with very little expectation of our doing anything towards securing the passage of such an act. In the industry I represent we have a nine-hour day. We did not get that by legal enactment; we got it by trade union effort. We find, however, there are thousands of men who take every opportunity to work every hour of overtime they possibly can, oblivious of the claims of thousands of their fellows who are out of work and who are as much entitled to work as they are. We feel it is little use going for an eight-hour day when we are unable to persuade those we represent to limit their work to nine hours a day.

I have here a note with respect to compulsory industrial arbitration, upon which I should like to say a few words, because I understand the question is one of great importance here. It is a question which has been before the Congress for the last four or five years. Curiously enough, at the second annual Congress held in Birmingham thirty-seven years ago, the question of State arbitration was brought forward and was debated for a day and a half, but we do not know with what results. During the last few years the Dockers' representatives have brought up the question of compulsory State arbitration, and it has been invariably defeated by an overwhelming majority. Last year it was brought up and there was a considerable change in the opin-

ion of the delegates who were present, and by a small majority only was the resolution in favor of compulsory and State arbitration defeated. Personally I am against compulsory State arbitration. I am also against strikes, but I would rather be defeated in the open field than I would be gerrymandered around the conference table. This system of arbitration means an equal number of workmen and employers sitting in conference around a table. The chairman must be someone appointed by the Board of Trade, and that someone we know will be an eminent barrister or a derelict judge. I, for one, refuse to prescribe to State arbitration when those we are interested in and represent will be placed at the mercy of one whose sentiments are entirely foreign to the sentiments of those we represent. I shall not favor this sort of arbitration until I can be assured the chairman shall be a bona fide representative of labor. It is true that in our colony of New Zealand they have compulsory State arbitration, and it is said to work exceedingly well there. New Zealand has been described as a country without a strike, but at the same time what may suit New Zealand will not suit Great Britain. There is as great a difference between the two countries as possibly can be imagined. Great Britain is an industrial country. New Zealand is an agrarian country. Great Britain has free trade; New Zealand is highly protective. Great Britain lives by its manufactured products; New Zealand imports most of its manufactured products. One country is old and fully developed; the other is new and in its primary stage, and the conditions which apply to an old and developed country cannot be, with advantage, applied to a new and untried country.

The New Zealand arbitration courts so far have only dealt with one industry—the building industry. As I have already said, the data we have with regard to the operation of these courts do not, in my opinion, favor their adoption by the country from which I hail. Just before I came away I got the current number of the monthly report of the Boiler Makers and Ship Builders and found in there a letter from a member of that society resident in Western Australia which seems to

me to be german to this question. Here is the opinion of a man who is on the spot and who may be expected to know what he is speaking of:

"Dear Sir and Brother: I intended writing you before this only I have been busy and was waiting for developments. What I mean by developments is as regards society matters. Twelve months gone, March, our Society decided to register under the Arbitration Act, which I strongly opposed and fought against, and pointed out the evil results. After suffering it for twelve months and trying to find something good in it, and looking at it in all directions, I gradually got worse against it, seeing that the evils I pointed out were every day happening. Just as I predicted what the results would be, so they are realizing them every day and beginning to see them now. The A. S. E. have received two severe blows this week, one in the gold fields and one in the timber mills. Previous awards in the mills were fitters and smiths, 10s.; turners, 10s.; boilermakers, 12s.

"The Act compels us to work with scabs and those who never served their time. We had to protect ourselves without the assistance of the society. We are trying to get an old society together again. Others have left the society and want me to communicate with the Eastern States for recognition. The recent awards will shake a lot of the societies up, and I can see every day my views and opinions of the Act and its evils coming true. Even with preference to unionists, it is bad. * * *

"Those who are agitating in favor of the Arbitration Act are those who are seeking billets through the Act and whom the societies will have to keep in idleness for weeks to fight their faces. I am very much cut up over our society. Previous to the registration we held a strong position and were looked up to as a tower of strength. Now we have disappeared and spent all our funds. It is draining the funds of all the societies, and some cannot pay their way. It is also terribly expensive."

This, gentlemen, is the testimony of a man who has had practical experience of the working of these Acts in Western Australia, and I think that forms a very

satisfactory offset to the experience gained in New Zealand.

I shall refer very briefly to the work of the Conciliation Act, passed with great pomp and circumstance nine years ago. The object of this Act was to obtain conciliation in all industrial disputes, and it was hailed by those who did not know any better as a means of permanently scotching any strike or lockout movement undertaken by either employer or workman in the future. So far as I can find out, it is the most melancholy instance of misdirected energy on the statute books of Great Britain. During the nine years it has been in existence 181 cases have been settled under the Act, an average of twenty per annum, and they have mostly been of a most trumpery character. Since the passing of the Act we have had 5,673 strikes, involving 1,687,555 men, and lasting for more days than I could say in a single breath. Out of nearly 6,000 strikes only 121 have been settled under the Conciliation Act. I should like to say further that the number of strikes is diminishing in our country. Last year we had 334 strikes, averaging seventeen days for every one who was on strike. In 1896 we had 906 strikes. The diminution during the last ten years in the number of strikes has gradually gone on, and I am glad to see it. I think a strike is the poorest commercial venture a society ever embarked on. The results have not been by any means of a nature to encourage the strike policy. Seventeen per cent. of these strikes were successful, 31 partially successful, and 41 went entirely in favor of the employers. I think there is abundant reason for going slow in the matter of conciliation. The opinion of the delegates to the Trades Union Congress is certainly changing, however, and I should not be surprised if compulsory State arbitration forms one of the planks in the labor platform in future.

In conclusion, I should like, as one of the delegates of the British Trades Union Congress, to reciprocate the fraternal greetings which have been presented to the British Trades Union Congress from time to time by the delegates you have sent over. Personally I have experienced a kindness, a courtesy, a hospitality and a forbearance since coming to this coun-

try which I shall never forget, and which I have never experienced before. I shall never, as long as I live, forget the reception I have met with at the hands of the American trade unionists. But at the same time if our intercourse has to be restricted to these fraternal greetings, I am rather inclined to think we are wasting a good deal of time and a good deal of money. I think you will agree with me that the main reason for these delegations from America to England and from England to America is to promote international solidarity, good will and amity. After all, it should not be difficult to do this. Our methods may be somewhat different, but our fundamental principles are identical. Our object is to secure to the worker the full fruit of his toil. We wish to abolish the loafer; not only the poor, human derelict whom we see infesting our slums and our alleys, but the loafer at the other end of the social ladder, the gilded youth who toils not, neither does he spin, who fares sumptuously every day and who never did an honest day's work in his life. We want to abolish the millionaire, because wherever we find the millionaire we find his natural sequence, the pauper. We wish to give equal opportunities to every working man and working woman and to every child to develop all that is highest and noblest and best in their characters. Beyond all, we wish to reform ourselves. We condemn trusts and combinations, but is there not a tendency to make our trade unions something in the nature of trusts and combinations by raising up artificial obstacles against each other? I for one will never be satisfied until I see the fully paid-up card of a bona fide trade unionist secure for its holder a warm welcome in any country in the world in which he may find himself. This may be a stupendous program, but if we are true to ourselves, if we are true to each other and to the principles we preach, I see nothing extraordinary in the fulfillment of my ideals.

I often ask myself whether we are on right lines. I ask myself whether those who come after us will not profit by our experience and gain wisdom from our failures and find an easier way to social and economic reforms than we have been able to do. I have studied every "ism"

which has been brought forward from time to time as a panacea for the industrial ills which flesh is heir to, and, so far as my personal opinion is concerned, I find the principle I have been professing and the doctrines I have been advocating are the only way in which industrial emancipation can be effected, and only by that form of industrial combination known as trade unionism can the hopes, the aspirations and the ideals of to-day become the realities of tomorrow. (Applause.)

President Gompers—I take pleasure in presenting to you Mr. David Gilmour, our other fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress.

Mr. Gilmour — Mr. Chairman and Brothers in the Trade Union Movement: I feel a very great sense of responsibility on my shoulders here this morning. It is with the very greatest pleasure that I extend to you, Brother Gompers, the right hand of fellowship and fraternity. Let me express the hope that as the years roll on those bonds will continue to strengthen, until we know no division by sea or by land. I am in rather an unfortunate position this morning. Before referring to it, I want, like Brother Mosses, to state here that he and I are under a very deep debt of gratitude and appreciation to all our friends in this country, but more particularly to the friends who took us by the hand in such a generous and self-sacrificing way when we landed in New York, or rather, before we landed, for Dan Harris and Herman Robinson scarcely allowed the vessel to anchor, but boarded it in company with the revenue officers to extend to us the right hand of fellowship. Mr. Wilson, of the Pattern Makers, and Thomas I. Kidd did more for us than I think we shall ever be able to repay. It was with a sense of very great humiliation I listened to the report of your fraternal delegates here yesterday. I know, however, you are broadminded enough to realize that, while a mistake was made by our committee in receiving your delegates when they reached Liverpool, there was no intention on the part of the trade unionists of Great Britain to leave them stranded in a foreign country. I hope you will accept

that as the apology from the British trade unionists, and also accept the assurance that it will never happen again. Mr. Sexton, Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee, I think, got such a wiggling from his friends, that the next committee appointed to meet fraternal delegates will make it a point to see that they do it in a proper way.

Brother Mosses, in speaking this morning, reminded me very forcibly of a story he told me in crossing the channel. He told me of a renowned speaker at trade union meetings who had a very great ambition for holding audiences a considerable time, but his chief stock in trade was seven first class stories. A big meeting was organized and seven gentlemen were advertised to address it. One after the other of these seven got up, and in the presence of this luminary each introduced himself by saying, that, "Of course we don't pretend to be able to address this great gathering of workmen," but the first man rattled off one of the seven stories belonging to the star. The next man got up and repeated the performance, and recounted story No. two, the third man got up and recounted story No. three, and so on until six men had told each one of the star's stories. The seventh man was beginning on the seventh story when the star said, "See here, Dan, if you tell that story I'll shoot you!" Now, after listening to the remarks of my friend Mr. Mosses, if you can discover anything for me to say, it is more than I have been able to discover up to this time. Allow me, however, to give you at least one or two impressions I have formed of your movement here.

I recognize that your greatest difficulty is the almost insurmountable one of distance. I recognize that it is difficult for you to build up funds because of the immense cost each particular union has to incur by sending agents and delegates very long distances to carry out the work. I consider that, in view of the obstacles you have had to encounter, the American Federation of Labor in building up an army of 2,000,000 workers has accomplished the greatest feat that has ever been performed in the history of our times. I have been very strongly impressed by one

item of your work. I refer to your trade union label. In Britain we know practically nothing of that movement. Looking at it from your standpoint I can see the immense advantage it is to the movement. If a score of trade unionists made up their minds to compel merchants to introduce trade union goods, it would be the easiest thing in the world to do it. If you find out a merchant who was not selling trade union goods you could arrange to go to his store one at a time and ask for union made goods. The man would see that there was a demand for them and in a short time he would stock up with union made goods. In that respect I think we should follow your example.

I don't want to flatter you and say you are perfect; you are not perfect, neither are we, but I think it is our duty to discover where we are weaker than you and try to bring up the workers in Britain to your standard. It is also our duty, if we can see some little advantage we have gained, to try to show that to you, so that, if it is worthy of being followed, the example may be taken by our fellow trade unionists here.

Your movement is entirely different from ours. Your movement is practically a federation of trade unions, while the work of the British Trades Union Congress has been almost entirely legislative. As illustrating the power of a federation, I don't think I can give you a better example than by relating a short history of the mining movement in Great Britain. I do this because I think it is the best example that can be followed by any body of workmen. Right up to the year 1887 in Great Britain all the organizations were divided. Each county had its own sectional union and there was no such thing as a federation. As a result the employers all over the country succeeded in reducing wages by attacking one county at a time, reducing wages there, and then doing the same in another county, until the wages in the great unions were reduced to a starvation level. In 1887 the miners in the Midland Counties decided to federate, and about 100,000 men formed the first federation of trade unions in our country. From 1887 to 1893 the very formation of that federation succeeded

in keeping wages two shillings per day higher than the wages in any other part of Britain. After six years, or in 1893, the employers in the Midland Counties said they could not continue to pay the higher wages because the miners in other counties worked for low wages. Then the employers attacked the Federation. I think the strike that followed was the greatest in the history of our trade unions. For twenty weeks 130,000 men stood out until they succeeded in securing and establishing the broad principle that the worker, irrespective of the law of supply and demand, has always the right to a living wage. After that glorious struggle an agreement was entered into guaranteeing that for two years there would be no reduction of wages in those counties.

While the English strike was going on, we in Scotland took advantage of the state of trade, and by guerrilla warfare tried to force wages up to the English standard, and then resolved to join the Federation. We joined in 1894, but before we got breathing time, just six months after we joined, the employers asked a reduction of twenty-five per cent in wages. The Federation left it in our hands to fight, or not, just as we should decide. We fought for seventeen weeks, but having had only six months to build up our fighting forces, after a struggle in which the Scotch miners showed a spirit of self-sacrifice never before shown in organized labor, they were compelled to submit.

Shortly after that the Welsh miners, who had not federated, but were working under a sliding scale, under which wages nearly always went in a downward direction, resolved to fight for the principles of the Federation. For want of being properly organized, the Welsh miners were beaten, but the men in both places recognized that the weakness was among themselves. In 1896 the Scotch began to build up their unions on the same principles on which they had been built up in England. Their history since that time has been different. What we fought for and lost in '94 we gained in 1900. During the strike I was once picketing outside the colliery when one of the employers came out at daylight with a force of constabulary.

After talking to me awhile he said, "You will never succeed in compelling the employers to guarantee that the wages of the workmen must not come below a certain price." We did succeed, but he did not live to see it. The poor fellow was not in the habit of turning out so early in the morning, and three weeks later he died. In two years, by the power of the federation, we so strengthened our position that to-day we meet these same employers—and they are not a bit changed, they are the same men they were in 1894, exactly the same men as your men are in this country who are fighting for the biggest profit they can get from the labor of the miners. Times have changed, however, and to-day in Great Britain almost 400,000 men are federated and every individual man pledges himself to fight till the last breath for this great and glorious principle that the worker should always be entitled to a living wage.

The Scotch employers now meet us around a common table, and we discuss matters on absolutely equal terms, and we have their signatures to a contract which says that wages shall not go below a certain standing. Last year times were bad, and we were asked to meet them in conference. We met them, and they handed over a typewritten document, the first item of which modestly stipulated a reduction of the minimum wage of 18½ per cent. We said we were sorry, but that we would not insult our men by putting that proposition before them. The very fact that we were federated saved the day. The employers knew they could not beat 400,000 men federated in an organization with \$6,000,000 in their treasury.

So I say to you that this great and glorious doctrine of yours is right and it is the duty of every man in this room to do his level best to make this great federation an example to every workingman in the world. Five years ago, in the county I am general secretary of, we were simply the footballs of the employers, having only about 1,500 members in the union. We built up a union of 30,000 men, and now we always fight for this principle. Wherever you find a non-unionist in a shop don't let your union men work with him. My own impres-

sion is that there is no such thing as a non-union man at heart. Everyone knows that individually he is not able to defend his own interests. I have never met an individual yet who could give an intelligent reason for staying out of his union. You will always find, however, a lot of fellows who are willing to stretch out their hands and take what advantage trade unionism brings without paying anything for it. By refusing to allow a non-union man to work in a union shop we have built up such an organization that we can meet the employers on equal terms. In five years we have expended not less than £45,000 in that section of the country, and have been able to do, not only that, but have at our command a fighting fund of £60,000. We decided four years ago to make an effort to secure the eight-hour day. I think some of the miners of this country will make an effort to secure the same thing. Everything that can be done as a nation will be done to assist them. We don't want to fight if it can be avoided, but if it cannot be avoided, there is no use whining about it. When an employer comes to you and says "I am sorry I cannot give you that," you have to make up your mind to accept that or fight. In our country we fixed a date for carrying out the eight-hour day. In my experience as an organizer I have met little fellows of twelve or thirteen dragging out at daylight in the morning to the pit, and have seen them coming back in the evening, worn out after a long day's work. We fixed a date to remedy that. Now we have the eight-hour day. If trade unionism had done nothing else than that it has justified its existence.

If I have tired some of you by talking mining, you will have to blame my friend Wilson, of the Pattern Makers, for all the time I have been with him since I arrived in New York he has been talking pattern making to me.

Your work is almost altogether different from ours. The Trades Union Congress has had for its business to meet and consider parliamentary resolutions almost exclusively. A resolution was carried at that Congress some years ago in favor of forming a federation of trades. A committee was deputed to

carry that out, and something like 700,000 men joined under that federation. It is optional, however, and the work is carried on separate from the Trades Union Congress. They have built up something like £150,000 in funds, but some trades have not joined, among them the miners. They think the first step is to federate each trade, and then they will be ripe to have a federation of all trades. They think when each trade is federated, it will be easier to federate all the trades.

Now I come to the more important part—at least in my opinion—and I again charge one of your fellows with coming across to our country and airing his own views to some extent, so I think I am entitled to give you briefly, not only my own views, but the views of practically ninety-five per cent of the British trade unionists. The British Trades Union Congress has been compelled to consider this question. Since its organization, year after year, it has passed a whole bunch of resolutions. Then we appointed men to go into the lobby of the House of Commons, and almost go down on their knees and beg this or that or the other Sir or Esquire to support the measure. We made up our minds to do away with that sort of thing. You are in a far better position to have representatives in Congress from your own ranks than we are. In Great Britain no man can sit in the House of Commons but a capitalist, or a man who has made his fortune, because our members are not paid, and it takes two thousand pounds a year to pay a member's expenses. We found it necessary, then, in view of the fact that neither of the big political parties would take up such a question as the payment of members, for the trade unions to take it up, and they have done so. We have now decided to run direct from the ranks of the trade unions men whose business it will be, not only to say they are in favor of this, that or the other reform, but who will fight on the floor for such reforms. If the rank and file of men could see how their work is carried out in Parliament there would be no two opinions of the necessity for a change. I sat in the gallery and listened to a debate on a mining bill in the House of

Commons. Looking over the Conservative side and the Liberal side I found a score of men in all stages of somnolency, with tall hats on, sitting there trying to look as though they were interested. We have nothing like sincerity in the movement. It is simply a case of one party combatting the measures brought forward by the other. Thirty-five millions of the people in England are from the ranks of the workers; the other 5,000,000 have cornered most of the wealth. It appears ridiculous that we will send to Parliament to make laws for us the man we cannot trust to weigh the material the workers produce. We put in checkweighmen. For what purpose? To see that the miner will get his material properly weighed. Yet in spite of that, we send the man we cannot trust to weigh fairly for us to Parliament to make laws for us.

The reform, I think, of the most far-reaching consequence is the one dealing with the safeguarding of the trade unions. You will find that the employers here will try to do as our employers have done, and smash up our trade unions by the force of the law. In South Wales the miners found that, working under the sliding scale, prices were going down to the starvation level. They made up their minds to take four holidays a week, in order to relieve the glut on the market. They took those four holidays; the employers got the benefit of increased prices of coal, but they brought an action for 100,000 pounds against the South Wales miners for breaking their contract. The House of Lords has decided against the South Wales miners and 57,000 pounds has had to be paid out of their funds, in addition to 30,000 pounds in costs.

For our own self-preservation the time has come when we cannot depend upon the capitalists, the men of the class whose interests are opposed to the interests of the workers. Ordinary common sense and self-preservation demand that we shall change this. After coming here to your Convention I stand convinced that your President is quite capable of performing the duties of the President of this United States of America. Too long we have continued in the belief that only a certain class of

people could do this work. Did we have this belief because they were better educated? Yes, to some extent; but because they fleeced the people, to begin with, and got money to educate their sons. In this room there are men perfectly qualified to sit in Congress, quite as well qualified as the men who sit there now. The men of Great Britain, at the general election next year, will be running something like seventy labor candidates. The miners' federation has put aside a sum of 35,000 pounds and are running from the ranks of the miners twenty men. The change in the workers in the past five years has been almost inconceivable. I believe, so far as my experience of the trade union movement in Great Britain is concerned, the workers have made up their minds that they are going to frame and formulate laws, and, instead of being content with sending men to lobby in the House of Commons, they are going to send men to make the laws there.

In Great Britain there is very little difference between trade unionists on this question, although I understand there is here. The trade unionist who takes up his time fighting some other "ism;" the man who goes out to shoot at the moon, forgetting the little difficulties to be met day by day, is not carrying out the right policy. Make your societies perfect. Keep this before you, that your society should be a model to every other society in your country. Follow that up wisely by federating. You cannot build up a fighting fund without paying for it. You ought to consider seriously in this movement having a fund of something like \$20,000,000. That would not be too high. After you have got your fund large enough, you will have no fighting to do. The employers will say, "What is the use of running our heads against a stone wall?" I believe the true interests of the workers lie in the direction of trade federation. We meet from year to year in session representing the miners of Europe, America and Great Britain. Last year I had the pleasure of meeting in Belgium our American cousins taking part in a joint conference, and we found our difficulties were the same as the difficulties of every country on the globe. It is our duty to extend the

power of our trade unions, and I hope some time the workers of the world will be banded together to work out the emancipation of the workers.

In the words of Walter Crane, the great artist-poet, in 'Great Britain—

"I see our fair, green land at last made free.

The earth and all its fullness still for man;

No toll-bound slave or landed lord to be,
But life new built upon the human plan."

Or leading up to the time when in the words of our Scotch national poet, Burns—

"When man to man the world o'er
Shall brothers be, and a' that."

President Gompers—I have the pleasure of presenting to you the fraternal delegate from the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, Mr. William V. Todd.

Mr. Todd—Mr. President and Delegates to the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor: My brothers, I am proud to-day in being the bearer of the warm fraternal greetings from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada to this great convention of the American Federation of Labor. To wish you godspeed in your noble work, and to express the heartfelt hope that your deliberations and conclusions may add mightily to your great achievements in the struggle for the betterment of the conditions of the workers and the uplifting of humanity.

The body that I have the honor to represent is the legislative mouthpiece of the workers in the Dominion of Canada, and when I tell you that in legislative matters we in Canada are confronted with much the same problems as you have, that opposition to our demands for justice from the law-making bodies is just as unscrupulous and pronounced as it is here; that we have the manufacturers', employers' and trust associations with us, and in the worst sense against us, our difficulties in securing legislation in the interest of the worker may be appreciated. We have a Senate in Canada that we would like to trade off for anything useful or not; it is not elective, but appointive, and is irresponsible in more senses than one. A prospective senator must have one or two recom-

mendations, either that he be a party hack, rejected of the people, or possessed of sufficient wealth to make handsome donations to the party fund for favors received. This legislative chamber has been fittingly designated by the solicitor for the Congress as the sub-committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and it has well earned the appellation, for labor legislation that has time and again passed the House of Representatives has been thrown out with scant courtesy by the Senate. Is it any wonder that the "abolition of the Canadian Senate" is one of the chief planks in the declaration of principles of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada? Despite the hostility of the Senate and its conferees, legislation in the interest of the workers has been and will be enacted, and in time an enlightened public opinion will join with us in the demand for the abolition of the Senate, for government by the people and for the people. In Canada to-day we are measurably face to face with the great problems consequent upon the opening up, settlement and development of vast areas of agricultural and mining lands, the construction of transcontinental lines of railway and feeders, and the utilization of our great waterways as means of transportation. These things mean the establishment of new centers of population and industry, and they also mean the attraction to emigration from all parts of the world, and it also means a great new field for organization. Speaking of the work of organization, and particularly as applied to Canada, let me say that we are not ungrateful for the generous assistance given us by the American Federation of Labor and International Unions, whose practical sympathy have contributed so much to the life of labor organization in our country. May that day never come that any cause whatever will in the slightest degree impair the bonds that strengthen and unite us in the glorious work in which we are engaged. Let me repeat that we are grateful and appreciative for the generous assistance heretofore rendered by your great organization; but, like Oliver Twist, we ask for more. We ask you as a crowning mark of your brotherly love and esteem to come over

and help us by swinging your great convention over the line, to meet in some Canadian city in 1906. 'Twould be a great favor from you and a great benefit to us. We feel that the holding of your great convention there would give the greatest possible impetus to organization along international lines; would act as an inspiration to the veterans in the labor movement, and to the young an example, an educative force of incalculable value, and to our opponents what it has ever been to the enemies of labor, a demonstration, an object lesson of the power and strength of organized labor.

I invite you, in the name of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, to hold your next convention in that country.

I cannot let this occasion pass without congratulating you on having reached your twenty-fifth birthday. To those who, like myself, were in the movement at the birth of this organization, and consequently in a position to mark the many changes that have taken place in the interval, some facts in connection therewith are very significant. At no time in the history of labor organization in this country has the enmity of our opponents been so pronounced and embittered. Witness the many and hostile forces organized solely for the purpose of fighting organized labor. Witness the ceaseless campaign of slander and abuse waged against the American Federation of Labor and its officers from one end of the country to the other. Brothers, if the American Federation of Labor had given no good reason for its existence, and had not accomplished something worthy of its high purpose, it would not be so bitterly opposed as it is to-day; it is the best evidence of "something attempted, something done." Again, has the condition of the worker been materially benefited; is he better fed, housed and clothed, his hours of labor shortened, his children taken out of factory slavery and sent to school; have laws been enacted for the protection of the workers, male and female, of this great country; has collective bargaining been made possible, has voluntary arbitration or conciliation in settlement of industrial disputes been introduced? If these things and others like unto them have

been done, then in these things have you given the world a reason for your existence, and in these things have you found your exceeding great reward.

President Gompers said: Mr. Mosses, Mr. Gilmour, Mr. Todd, I know the delegates to this Convention were not only interested by your splendid addresses, but especially so by reason of the facts which you all recited about the achievements of your organizations and the methods employed to procure them, all of which were more than interesting—all of which aroused an interest so keen that I am safe in saying we are under a deep debt for the information you have given us. We are also indebted to you for the warm greeting of fraternity and good will you have expressed.

May I say briefly now, what it was my pleasure to report more formally to this Convention and to former Conventions, that in the establishment of the great relations between the trade unionists of Great Britain, of Canada and the United States, the clear card of a union man should be a passport into the union of the same trade wherever it exists. And as nothing worthy of achievement that is potential is accomplished without time and travail and cannot be introduced universally at once, so I think I express the hope of intelligent trade unionists of America, as I do that of trade unionists in Great Britain and Canada, that this system of the acceptance and interchange of the trade union cards shall become universal among all the bona fide working people's organizations of all countries. I can conceive of no one thing that would contribute so much to the establishment of the identity of feeling, sympathy and solidarity as this one apparently simple institution of the recognition that the union man in one country is a union man the world over.

You have observed and called our attention to the many difficulties which we in our country have to overcome. The immensity of this continent of ours has been mentioned. In some parts of it there are as natural divisions dividing countries as there are that divide the countries of Europe and in most instances are they more marked. Great ranges of mountains and miles and miles of rivers and lakes divide them;

but these physical difficulties are as nothing compared with many other difficulties with which we have to contend. I shall not attempt to enumerate them in their relative importance by the order I may refer to a few of them.

Imagine for a moment that within this last year we have had a million people come to our shores, speaking all the languages under the sun. They came from all climes and countries, brought here in many instances by the worst elements who were opposed to the interests of labor; often the poorest—but not necessarily, therefore, the worst—but the most ignorant, debased and demoralized, those who have the least conception of their rights in their own countries. In passing I may be permitted to say that these self-same employers will at times raise their hands to the heavens and attack us and our movement because, as they say, we take into our unions men who are ignorant, men who do not possess the proper consciousness of moral duty and obligation. Our answer is that we regret that this may be so at any time, but we cannot choose our material, and if men are good enough to be employed for profit they are good enough for us to try to organize and protect.

We have, as you know, a great number of Chinese coolie laborers, brought here at one time under the law, and now being brought here despite the law, not in such great numbers, it is true, but still they come. They are here, and they have a very depressing influence upon our work. We have also great numbers of Japanese and Koreans, and more coming. Those who have not had an opportunity of personal observation of the effect of these people upon industry and commerce and trade and morals can form no sort of conception of the difficulties that are involved.

While in a general way it may be a great advantage, yet in another, so far as labor legislation is concerned, the fact that we have forty-five sovereign States adds additional difficulties to our work. So far as industry is concerned, so far as legislation is concerned, so far as the exercise of police power is concerned, all these are largely vested in our separate States. No attempt could be made to secure from our Federal Congress a law

affecting many of the conditions of labor if they applied to the States. Federal legislation can take cognizance only of those things that are interstate and those which apply to the Territories, the unorganized States and the District of Columbia. We have, therefore, forty-five different State legislatures, and forty-five different high courts in these States. I take it that in Great Britain you may have to wait a longer period of time to secure one great piece of legislation affecting the interests of labor, but when you secure it you have it for all the people of Great Britain. In the United States we have to deal with forty-five different legislatures. Despite this fact, however, we are making some real progress, some very gratifying progress. I think I am safe in saying that one of the great points in which we have made progress is that through the organized labor movement of America we have, to an extraordinarily large extent, abolished overtime. Some of our organizations absolutely prohibit it; others penalize it to such an extent it does not pay the employer to require it. We make it costly to him, and with that in view he does not resort to it. Of course where our organizations do not obtain, or where they have no influence, the employer establishes a work day perhaps of ten hours, but he also allows—allows—his employees to work overtime, and by the payment of what we call "straight time" the hours of labor are ever so much longer. The policy of penalizing overtime has decreased it to a very great extent, and we entertain the hope of its entire abolition.

We have been engaged in the movement to try and reduce the hours of labor. Our Federation has undertaken to be, not only an educational factor, but it has undertaken to stimulate action among our trade unionists in the several trades for the reduction of their hours of daily labor. We have gone down into our pockets and contributed some money to help them in their fights. We did it in the early days of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, we did it in the early days of the United Mine Workers, and we are now doing it for the Printers, who are engaged in a fight for an eight-hour day. I am sure you will be gratified to know

that on April 1, 1898, the United Mine Workers, as a result of their strike, established the eight-hour work day on that date in all the bituminous mines, numbering somewhat more than 300,000 soft coal miners. I know I speak what is the hope of the miners, what is the hope of organized labor and the friends of the miners everywhere, that the eight-hour day may soon be established in the anthracite district and be universal throughout the trade. I know I speak the sentiment of the friends of labor, the real friends, not men who simply mouth the sentiment, when I express the hope that the eight-hour day may soon be universally introduced for all labor.

I shall refer to another difficulty from which we suffer here. That is a system of espionage that our capitalist enemies have instituted, a plan of getting men into the factories to there spy upon the workers. Sometimes they get into the unions and report to the employers the work, the actions, the nods and the winks of the workmen. They report what is done at the meetings of the organization, and when they have nothing substantial to report to the employers they draw upon their imagination. They must make some kind of showing if they want to make an impression upon the employer that their services are of some value. And to show you how thoroughly this is in accord with the facts I want to state to you that a few weeks ago one of these detective agencies, a so-called auxiliary corporation, with headquarters at Cleveland, sent out circulars to employers of labor, to corporations and to newspapers, saying that they would, as usual, have a number of delegates attending the Convention of the American Federation of Labor; that they would know all the work, be in attendance at all the sessions, open and executive, and report to them the secrets of the American Federation of Labor Convention. And for this they would charge them fifteen dollars! Here, as you observe, we meet in public assemblage, with the representatives and the correspondents of the press of the country in attendance, and yet the attempt is made to place us in the position of concocting and devising schemes that are destructive to the interests of our country.

We have much to contend against, but we are not discouraged. We have observed the advances that have been made. No one can tell us we have not progressed; no one can tell us that the condition of the working people has not been improved, and no one can tell us it is any other power or influence that brought about these changes than the trade union movement. And we are going on with our work, meeting new conditions as they arise, meeting problems as they confront us and trying to solve them as best we can; claiming no great superiority of intelligence, but simply good, hard common sense, and applying them patiently and earnestly to helping our fellowmen obtain a better life tomorrow and in the days that are to follow. That is our purpose and our aim. We want peace; we pray for peace; we work for peace, and if we cannot get it any other way, why, we will fight for peace. We don't want to fight, we want to avoid it, but we won't run away from it.

I want to express to you my personal appreciation of you, not only as fraternal delegates, but as men. I want to attest my appreciation of the opportunity of meeting you and learning to know you better than before, and to express the hope that when you go back to your respective countries you may carry with you the very best wishes—as I am sure you will—and some good impressions of what we tried to do. I hope you will have a safe journey and a pleasant one, but, before that, try to have as good a time with us as you can. Our hearts are open; they are yours; you have won them fairly in honorable, friendly contest.

Delegate Barnes—I move that the rules be suspended and that when we reassemble it be at 2:30 this afternoon.

The motion was seconded and carried.

The convention was then adjourned until 2:30 p. m.

Resolution No. 101—By Delegate H. A. Stemburgh, of the International Hodcarriers and Building Laborers' Union of America:

WHEREAS, There is a dual organization known as the International Laborers' Union unaffiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The International Laborers' Union is known to claim jurisdiction which makes the I. L. U. antagonistic to other International organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L.; and

WHEREAS, Said dual organization is recognized in some cities in Central Bodies, which is a violation of the constitution of the A. F. of L., as per Section I of Article 12, which reads as follows:

"No Central Labor Union, or any other Central Body of delegates, shall admit to or retain in their councils delegates from any local organization that owes its allegiance to any other body, National or International, hostile to any affiliated organization, or that has been suspended or expelled by or not connected with a National or International organization of their trade herein affiliated, under penalty of having their charter revoked for violation of their charter, subject to appeal to the next Convention"; and

WHEREAS, It is known that in some localities Central Labor Unions and other labor bodies identified with the A. F. of L. have refused to unseat delegates representing dual organizations of the International Hodcarriers and Building Laborers' Union of America, from a jurisdiction claim made by the I. L. U.; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the delegates assembled in the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor instruct the Executive Board to take up this matter as soon as possible after the adjournment of this Convention and thoroughly investigate the merits of the International Laborers' Union, notifying each Central Body that all delegates representing dual organizations must be unseated, and in the event of any Central Body refusing to carry out the instructions of the Executive Board that their charter be immediately revoked.

Referred to the Committee on Local and Federated Bodies.

Resolution No. 102—By Delegate N. C. Sprague, of the Central Labor Union of Washington, D. C.:

WHEREAS, The Carpet Mechanics having formed an International Body in December, 1904, in the City of Washington, D. C., and applied for a charter from the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The International Upholsters' Union claim jurisdiction over this class of work and held up the granting by the Executive Council of the charter applied for by the Carpet Mechanics by virtue of Resolution No. 27, passed at the San Francisco Convention; and

WHEREAS, The Carpet Mechanics now have an International Union organized December 17th, 1904; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Coun-

cil be directed to grant a charter to the Carpet Mechanics' International Union.

Referred to the Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 103—By Delegate F. A. Haven, of Salem Trades and Labor Association:

WHEREAS, Inasmuch as the United States is being invaded by undesirable people from foreign countries, classed as immigrants; and

WHEREAS, It is a verified fact that immigrants of undesirable class are a hindrance to American labor; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor take some action in the matter in putting a damper on the overflow of foreigners of an undesirable class that tends to interfere with American workmen and to lower wages, which has a demoralizing effect on the American Federation of Labor in organizing the various lower crafts; and further, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor make every effort to have the next Congress of the United States enact a law that will prohibit such immigration that is undesirable by American citizens.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 104—By Delegate Tito Pacelli, of the Rockmen's Protective Union No. 10621:

WHEREAS, The Pavers and Rammersmen of the City of New York are closely connected with the Excavators in all kinds of paving work because they ram and pave on the fillings made by the Excavators; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That these organizations be requested by this Convention to render every assistance in their power to the Excavators.

Referred to the Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 105—By Delegate Tito Pacelli, of the Rockmen's Protective Union No. 10631:

WHEREAS, Local No. 184 of Safety Engineers, the Rock Drillers and Tool Sharpeners and the Double Drum Holster Runners have been of exceptional service to the Rockmen and Excavators, by aiding them in securing an advance in wages and a reduction in their hours of employment, for which we are very grateful; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention recommend to these organizations their continued assistance.

Referred to the Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 106—By Delegates F. J. McNulty, William E. Kennedy and Stephen Fay, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers:

WHEREAS, It is apparent to the members of organized labor that there is a decided tendency on the part of the courts of some States, by using injunctions, to restrict the freedom of members of unions while locked out or on a strike; and

WHEREAS, It is highly important to organized labor that these cases be fought out and a case be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States for a ruling by that tribunal on the subject; and

WHEREAS, Many injunctions have been issued against labor organizations involved in strikes and lock-outs in several cities in the State of Connecticut; and

WHEREAS, Competent legal advice indicates that the laws upon which said injunctions are founded are unconstitutional, and would not be upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Board investigate the injunctions now pending in the various cities of the State of Connecticut against labor organizations, and select one that they, in their judgment, deem of the greatest importance to organized labor, and place the same in the hands of competent attorneys to carry to the Supreme Court of the United States to test its constitutionality.

Referred to the Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 107—By Delegates F. J. McNulty, William E. Kennedy and Stephen Fay, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers:

WHEREAS, The work of the Outside Electrical Workers (commonly known as linemen), is extremely hazardous under any conditions; and

WHEREAS, In numerous cities throughout the country the various public service corporations run their electrical transmission wires on the same poles, disregarding any safeguard for the lives and limbs of their employees who are forced to work on the lines from day to day; and

WHEREAS, There are no laws to regulate the construction of said transmission lines so as to minimize the danger; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor shall, through its State branches, Central Bodies, Executive Board and organizers, urge the en-

actment of such ordinances as may be introduced in the various cities throughout the country, and the passage of such bills as may be presented to the Legislatures of the various States, that will safeguard the wage-earners who are compelled to work among electrical transmission wires, and the public at large.

Referred to the Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 108—By Delegate Tito Pacelli, of the Rockmen's Protective Union No. 10631:

WHEREAS, The New York City Local of Excavators' Teamsters has an agreement with the Contractors' Protective Association, agreeing to assist the Excavators to load carts, trucks and other vehicles; and

WHEREAS, Such an agreement would be disastrous to the Excavators in the event of a strike; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor Executive Council be directed to recommend to the Teamsters' Joint Executive Board of New York City to refrain from loading carts, trucks or other vehicles when the Excavators are on strike; but, on the contrary, to afford the Excavators all possible aid.

Referred to the Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 109—By Delegates F. J. McNulty, William E. Kennedy and Stephen J. Fay, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers:

WHEREAS, In the attainment of conditions essential to the common welfare, the trade union movement stands as the leading exponent; and

WHEREAS, It becomes necessary, in the progress of such attainment, to place before Congress certain bills for enactment into legislative measures that are of great importance to organized labor; and

WHEREAS, Representatives in said Congress continually and persistently oppose such legislation; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That in the judgment of the President of the American Federation of Labor, when he deems it proper, he be empowered to designate the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor (if such committee is in existence) to oppose, in the Representative's district, the renomination and re-election of any candidate who has assumed such an attitude.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 110. — By Delegate D. F.

Manning, of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association:

WHEREAS, The Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, in its recently enacted laws, provides for a system of jurisdiction membership, whereby any person, regardless of sex, engaged in any branch of the retail trade, mail order house or window dressing can secure affiliation with our Association; and

WHEREAS, This new constitution likewise provides for a system of sick and funeral benefits which tend to interest and hold such members in affiliation, said advantages and benefits not being given by any other organization with which they may be connected; and

WHEREAS, The associating of retail clerks, mail order clerks or window dressers with an organization of kindred occupation or calling gives better and more lasting results than by any other method, and at the same time gives to the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association the full right to affiliate and to protect the members of their craft; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That in order to give to the retail clerks the very best advantages and results of organization, and to protect the R. C. I. P. A. from having merchants or employers of labor in this branch of industry becoming affiliated with the labor movement, the Federal Labor Unions and Local Trade Unions affiliated to the A. F. of L. shall be notified by the proper officers not to accept to membership retail clerks, mail order clerks or window dressers, but to endeavor to secure their affiliation with the R. C. I. P. A. direct, either through the medium of its locals or its International headquarters, as provided for in the laws of this organization.

Referred to the Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 111—By Delegate W. Macarthur, of the International Seamen's Union of America:

RESOLVED, That Section 1 of Article 5 be amended by adding thereto the following:

"PROVIDED, That in the election of Seventh and Eighth Vice President, nominations shall be made from delegates representing Local and Federal Labor Unions and City and State Central Bodies."

Referred to the Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 112—By Delegate J. O. Walsh, of the San Francisco Labor Council:

RESOLVED, That Section 2 of Article 14 be amended by adding thereto, the following:

"The President of the American Fed-

eration of Labor shall, semi-annually, appoint a member of the nearest Local or National trade union, or Central Labor Council, whose duty it shall be to audit the accounts of the Federal Labor Union or Unions in the respective localities. Auditors appointed under this provision shall make full and detailed reports to the Federation. For the purposes of this section the books and accounts of the Federal Labor Unions shall be accessible at all times to the duly authorized auditors in the respective localities."

Referred to the Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 113—By Delegate A. Furuseth, of the International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, The urgent need of a Government hospital in the Bristol Bay region is greatly felt by everyone engaged in the Alaskan fishing industry, and especially by the members of the International Seamen's Union of America, many of whom have suffered great hardships in the past through lack of proper medical attention at the fishing grounds; and

WHEREAS, It is of vital importance to upward of eight thousand men, who are engaged in the fishing industry in Alaska, that such hospital should be established before the opening of the season of 1906, and that immediate steps be taken to secure the proper presentation of this matter to the Congress of the United States at its coming session; and

WHEREAS, The International Seamen's Union of America has already taken steps in drafting and preparing such memorials and petitions as will present the matter forcibly and clearly to the proper Government officials as to the necessity of such hospital; therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, that we co-operate with the International Seamen's Union of America in this matter, and use our best efforts in securing the establishment of such hospital.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 114—By Delegate A. Kellington, of the International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employees:

WHEREAS, The A. F. of L. at its Twenty-third Annual Convention, at Boston, Mass., placed all products of the Washburn-Crosby Milling Co. on the "We don't patronize" list; and

WHEREAS, This action was reaffirmed at the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention at San Francisco, Cal.; and

WHEREAS, It was proven to President Gompers when he made an investigation in person, of the controversy between the International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employees and the

Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., May 23d to 25th, inclusive, that the union in interest was justified in their action; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we, the delegates to the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention, reaffirm the placing of the Washburn-Crosby Milling Co. on the "We do not patronize" list, and urge that all honorable means be used to have patronage withdrawn from the Washburn-Crosby Milling Co. until they will show a spirit of fairness in dealing with organized labor.

Referred to the Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 115—By Delegate Love, of the Philadelphia Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, In the outlying districts of the City of Philadelphia, Pa., the building trades affiliated with the A. F. of L., owing to the laxity of the men in question, are in an unorganized and demoralized condition; and

WHEREAS, Numerous independent attempts have been made by the various International Building Trades to organize the men in these districts without success, owing, probably, to the methods adopted; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Convention request the Presidents of the various building trades, or their representatives, to meet in committee and devise ways and means for instituting a concerted move, with a view to organize the men in question; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. station an officer in that city at an agreed date to assist the interested parties to bring about the desired end.

Referred to the Committee on Building Trades.

Resolution No. 116—By Delegates John Mitchell and W. B. Wilson, of the United Mine Workers of America:

WHEREAS, The Trades Union movement of America has for many years been endeavoring to organize the purchasing power of the wage workers and direct it towards the purchase of union-made goods in order that it might thereby create a demand for union labor and lead to the abolition of unfair conditions in the various trades; and

WHEREAS, Many trades unions have adopted labels, to be placed upon the products of their labor as a guarantee to the purchasing public that these goods are made in union shops, under fair sanitary union conditions; and

WHEREAS, The report of the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor shows that there are fifty-six different union labels being used and ten cards, most of which are of different colors and designs; and

WHEREAS, The large number of dif-

ferent designs for union labels is very confusing to the mind of the average purchaser, making such purchaser liable to be the victim of fraud by the use of fraudulent labels; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to have prepared a uniform design to be used in connection with all labels that are now or may hereafter be in existence, and present the same to the next Convention of the American Federation of Labor for its consideration.

Referred to the Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 117—By Delegate Joseph W. Norton, of the Stationary Firemen:

WHEREAS, The farmers in various parts of the country have expressed a desire to have a closer affiliation with organized labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the twenty-fifth annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor instruct the Executive Council to investigate, with a view of co-operating with the farmers upon offensive and defensive lines.

Referred to the Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 118—By Delegate Geo. F. Dunn, of the Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders:

WHEREAS, The preservation of life and limb and the protection of property demand that the legislatures of the different commonwealths of the United States of America enact laws to periodically secure a thorough inspection of all steam boilers and generators; and

WHEREAS, The Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America have for many years been endeavoring to secure the passage of such a law through the legislatures of many American commonwealths, and the creation of the office of Boiler Inspector; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, at Pittsburg, does endorse the work done by the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America to secure such wise legislation, and does give its moral support to such movement; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor does hereby recommend to all its affiliated Central Labor Bodies the beneficial effect of the enactment of such a law, and solicits the support of said bodies, wherever situate, to secure the enactment of such a law in every commonwealth of the United States of America; and be it further

RESOLVED, That such a law should contain a provision that the Boiler In-

spector, or his assistants, should have at least ten years' experience as a practical boiler maker, or in the general work of the craft; and if the Boiler Inspector is to have charge of the inspection of the boilers of steam navigation vessels, a proviso should be incorporated in said law that he be a practical iron ship builder; and be it still further

RESOLVED, That all the Central Labor Bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor should take immediate action to secure the drafting and presentation of such proposed law as will secure its consideration and enactment by the various Commonwealths at the earliest possible time.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 119—By Delegate H. A. Stemburgh, of the International Hodcarriers and Building Laborers' Union of America:

WHEREAS, The George A. Fuller Construction Company has been and is now antagonizing the International Hodcarriers and Building Laborers' Union of America in the cities of Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and Washington, refusing to recognize or employ members of the International Hodcarriers and Building Laborers' Union of America in the aforesaid cities; and

WHEREAS, The wages paid by the George A. Fuller Construction Company in the above named cities is less than the wages paid by fair employers in the construction of buildings in the same localities; and

WHEREAS, Men employed by the Geo. A. Fuller Construction Company directly coming under the jurisdiction of the International Hodcarriers and Building Laborers' Union of America, and compelled to labor ten (10) hours a day, thereby making it difficult for the International Union to maintain the eight (8) hour day in these localities; and

WHEREAS, All efforts made by the International Union to secure recognition by the George A. Fuller Construction Company having failed in their purpose; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the twenty-fifth annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, assembled in the City of Pittsburg, that the George A. Fuller Construction Company be placed on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor, and that all building trades affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are particularly requested to render every assistance in their power to the International Hodcarriers and Building Laborers' Union of America in their struggle for recognition.

Referred to the Committee on Building Trades.

Resolution No. 120—By Delegate James G. Cain, of the Photo-Engravers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The practice has become general with transportation companies to require the purchasers of excursion and tourist tickets to sign so-called iron-clad contracts providing that such tickets shall be forfeited if found in the hands of any other than the original purchaser; and

WHEREAS, The object and result of this practice is to cause the forfeiture to these corporations by the public of enormous numbers of tickets which the original purchasers are unable to use personally, to the value of millions of dollars annually, a heavy drain upon the people, and a source of unearned profits to the railway corporations; and

WHEREAS, In addition to inflicting upon the public a "spotter" system, and the nuisance of joint agencies for the validation of tickets, the passenger associations are prevailing upon the courts to legislate by injunction and prevent brokers and other agencies from accommodating the traveling public by dealing in these excursion tickets; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That all tickets for the transportation of passengers should be good to the bearer, and the imposition of requiring signatures and the placing of descriptions upon tickets is an outrage which makes possible a system of graft that should no longer be tolerated by the American people; be it further

RESOLVED, That we deplore the apparent willingness of some courts to serve corporation interests, in opposition to the rights and privileges of the masses of the people by granting injunctions to protect the iniquitous imposition of non-transferrable tickets; be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in this its twenty-fifth annual Convention assembled, reaffirms former resolutions denouncing anti-scalping laws, city ordinances and injunctions, and hereby petitions the Congress of these United States for a law requiring that all railroad and steamboat passage tickets be made good to bearer.

RESOLVED, That our Legislative Committee at Washington be, and is hereby, instructed to earnestly work in the name of organized labor and of the people for the enactment of such a law.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 121—By Delegate James G. Cain, of the Photo-Engravers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The United States Government, through its various departments, contracts for fully one million

dollars' worth of photo-engraving yearly; and

WHEREAS, A large percentage of contracts is secured by firms working under non-union conditions; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council and the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor use their

good offices to secure the adoption of a law by Congress establishing a Bureau of Photo-Engraving, on lines similar to the other branches of the printing trades.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

FOURTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

The Convention was called to order at 3:30 P. M., President Gompers in the chair.

Absentees—Rice, Kemper, Damm, Loebenger, Towey, Maher, Lillen, Foster (W. H.), Roach (John), Keefe (D. J.), Barker, Harrison, Thomas, Wild, Walsh, James, Wilson (J. T.), Doyle (C.), Carter, Ross, Dix, Higgins (M. F.), Mahon, Reid (D. J.), Penje, Furuseth, McArthur, Harrington (C. J.), Freel, Alexander, Hanraty, Perkins, Peetz, Skeehan, Joyce (J. J.), Campbell (G. C.), Hopwood, Roemer, Boettger, Linxweiler, Woodman, Bower, Humphrey, Milbourne, Rosenberg, Creager, Comerford, Gebhart, Rodler, Mitchell (Thos.), Alter, Frazier, Baldwin, Sheffield, Ritt-hamel, Ring, Vandyke.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Vice President Kidd, for the Committee on Education, made the following report:

Resolution No. 39—By Thomas I. Kidd, of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, Various organizations of women, including some fraternally affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, are seeking to have the Government investigate "The social and economic condition of women employed in manufacturing and commercial pursuits"; and

WHEREAS, the whole subject of "Woman in Industry" is one of vital concern and most intimately related to the whole labor problem; therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, that we indorse this movement for a thorough investigation of the subject by the United States Government, and recommend all affiliated bodies to use their best endeavors to secure the passage by Congress of a bill having this end in view.

The Committee recommends that the

resolution be concurred in, and that in view of the importance of the subject matter of the foregoing resolution, the privilege of addressing the Convention on the question of "Women in Industry" be granted to Miss Mary E. McDowell, representing the Women's Trade Union League.

I desire to say, in behalf of the committee, that we would like to have Miss Mary McDowell address the Convention before a vote is taken upon the report. We would also like to have the same courtesy extended to Miss Barnum.

On motion, the report of the Committee was adopted.

President Gompers—I have the pleasure of introducing to you Miss Mary McDowell, who will now address you.

Miss McDowell—I thank you very much for this opportunity to come before you. I talk with women very often but only once in a great while in my life have I spoken to such a significant body as this. It seems to me one sees here what could never be seen anywhere else but in England; one sees here the tremendous possibilities of our great democracy in America. It is one of the proudest moments of my life that you have allowed me to come here, not in my own interest, but in the interest of the women who are working in the factories and shops of America. There are 5,000,000 of these women, yet in this great, representative body of the workingmen of America we find only four women representing their sister workers. These millions of women are either to be your competitors or your co-workers—which?

You are to decide that, perhaps, more than anyone else. Shall they work with you, or shall they work against you? Will you work with them, or will you work against them? I suppose there is nothing so significant in our lives to-day as the coming of these millions of women into industrial life. And what are we going to do about it? We hear on all hands accusations laid at their doors. It is said the coming of five million self-supporting women into America is changing our social life. It is said that divorce is on the increase, and marriage on the decrease. All these things are laid at the door of the woman who is getting economically independent; but we have no data upon which to base these accusations. We are bound to have legislation in the interest of women in the coming days; and in order that that legislation shall be the kind that will not in any way hurt the great mass of workers in America, it must be based upon real truth; it must be based upon fact. For that reason we want an investigation that will put the world in our debt; and if America can make the kind of investigation which we wish, statesmen and scholars in all the countries will be put in the debt of our nation.

Now, I ask you not to pass this resolution politely; not to pass it because a woman asks you to do so. You have got beyond that; you have got to the place where you will have to treat women as your co-workers. I am glad to say you still treat women chivalrously; but it is chivalry of the new kind that we want; it is the chivalry which says we shall be co-workers. That is the kind of chivalry we want, and that is the kind we hope you will give to women. We hope you will not only pass the resolution, but that you will do something else. I want you to go to your Congressmen and Senators. We have not the power that you have. You have tremendous power. Will you use it for this purpose? Will you use it to get Congress to make this investigation possible through a bureau or experts who will do it scientifically and in a scholarly way?

I thank you very much for this chance to speak, and I beg of you, when the next American Federation of Labor Convention meets, you will not have just

four women delegates, but you will have a number that will truly represent this great body of workers that must be your co-workers, and not your competitors. (Applause.)

President Gompers—I now have the pleasure to present to you Miss Gertrude Barnum, the secretary of the Women's Trade Union League.

Miss Barnum—I had no idea of addressing you until a few minutes ago, when my good friend, Mr. Kidd, asked me if I would not like to speak for this resolution. As there is such a small number of women present, it seemed to me the few who are here should be as much represented as possible; so I accepted. I am interested in this appropriation for the investigation of the conditions of women, because we believe that when that investigation is made it will result in a wave of determination all over this great land to organize the women against such conditions, and to add to the huge labor movement you have here the two millions of women who ought to have joined it some time ago. It is for that reason I lift my voice to ask for this investigation. We are all more or less sick of investigations with nothing coming from them, and of the little amateur investigations that are made by new reformers. We want an investigation that will come with authority; that will cause the women of this country to realize their humiliation, and that will cause them to join the ranks of union labor. The last thing I did in New York before coming to this convention was to meet with a committee of ladies who had been investigating the conditions of the laundry workers in that city. They were about to circulate a very rosy picture, saying the conditions as regarded health were everything they should be. It is to stop this amateur work and get some real facts to act on that we are asking this investigation. We do not have to argue here that it is possible to organize women, because it has been done successfully in the principal trades where women are employed. Every man here believes women can be organized, and believes that the passing of this bill for an appropriation to show them their conditions will

wake them up and help to organize them. (Applause.)

Treasurer Lennon—I would like to offer an addition to the favorable report of the committee. I move that it be approved and referred to the Executive Council, and the Legislative Committee instructed to use its utmost endeavors to carry it into effect.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Delegate W. L. Hart, for the Committee on Treasurer's Report, read the following:

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

We, your Committee on Treasurer's Report, have examined same carefully, and compared the several totals with that of the Secretary's financial statement, and verified by that of your Auditing Committee, and therefore, recommend that same be adopted.

Yours Fraternally,
LEE M. HART, Chairman,
JOHN FAHY, Secretary,
CORNELIUS WILD,
C. L. SHAMP,
L. K. KERR,
HARRY F. SHEEHAN,
MICHAEL WHITE,
JOHN DOODY,
E. J. DIX,
VICTOR L. BERGER.

Committee.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in and adopted.

President Gompers—You will remember that an auxiliary department has been established by one of our great church associations, being a department for the purpose of studying the conditions of labor to be helpful to the organized labor movement. The gentleman in charge of that department was a machinist, and is a machinist by trade, and a member of the International Association of Machinists. He is a regularly ordained minister of the Gospel. We have had some correspondence with him for a considerable period of time. The labor press has published many articles from his pen. I am sure we shall all be pleased to hear from the Rev. Charles Steizle.

Mr. Steizle—Mr. President and Broth-

ers: I count it a privilege to bring you greetings from my "International." This International has a membership about one-third as large as the American Federation of Labor, with, perhaps, 9,000 locals, and over one million members. This is the International I have the honor to represent. I was very much interested in President Gompers' reply to the fraternal delegates this morning, especially that part which referred to an organization called the Employers' Auxiliary Corporation. In speaking of this organization he said it has spies in the labor union and in the shops. It was quite amusing to me some time ago to have Mr. Parry's secretary accused me of being a spy in the employ of the American Federation of Labor. I thought that quite a good joke. During the past three years I have been traveling through the United States in the interest of this special department, the Department of Church and Labor. I have learned a great many things during this period and yet it seems to me one of the things that stands out very clearly is the fact that everywhere men are taking a saner view of the labor problem. I need hardly remind you that this is the era of the common man. During the past month the world has witnessed the passing of a power which for generations thought its right to do as it pleased would never be questioned. What is going on in Russia to-day is going on in every part of the world, even though it may not be in the same degree. The day has gone by, I am sure, when the mere denunciation of trade unionism will be accepted by the people. The time has come for saner study. I was interested some time ago in reading the address of Mr. Franklin McVeagh, one of the largest employers of labor in Chicago, given before the Commercial Clubs of Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Boston. I want to quote just a paragraph in this address, Mr. McVeagh said:

"Unionism has so much power for good, and so many possibilities of evil, that it must not be dealt with by employers as a mere enemy. It is childish to think that we can abolish labor unions. The public opinion of all nations has accepted them as fixtures.

We must develop, not abolish them. And the employers, as sure as there is moral responsibility anywhere in the world, must assume a distinct share of the responsibility for the increase of their usefulness and for the correction of their faults. And we come a long way toward progressive union whenever employers deal with them as friends. It is mere idleness to talk of advancing civilization which does not include the advancing civilization of the workingmen.

"The chief requirement, after all, is that we shall believe that labor unions are indispensable to the advancement of mankind and the growth of civilization. For therein lies their profoundest claim. And that is why the labor movement does not rest wholly upon the shoulders of the workingmen, but is a responsibility of yours and mine."

I say the trades union movement must be judged, not by its misdeeds, but by its ideals. Every other organization demands that criterion as to the manner of judging the value of that organization; and if other organizations demand it — including the Church — then trade unionism has a right to demand it also. Practically every reform organization passes through its period of hysteria. The time comes when it finally reaches the solid ground and marches on to accomplish that which it set out to do.

I think sometimes, as I hear the arguments of the friends of trade unionism, that we are apt to lay too much stress upon questions concerning which there may be dispute. It seems to me there are some things on which we all agree and through the discussion of which trade unionism may gain more friends. Take, for instance, the ethical value of trade unionism. That is rarely discussed. Take the question of the emigrant. You remember Carroll D. Wright issued a report during the first month of this year based upon the investigation made by Miss McDowell, who has just addressed you, regarding the emigrants settled in and near the stockyards of Chicago. As a result of this, the Commissioner and his deputies came to the conclusion that there is no institution in all the country which is doing more for the Americanization of immigrants than trade unionism. I re-

member some time ago in San Francisco attending a meeting of the Central Labor Union. One of the members in making a report said: "At our last meeting we initiated five members and it required five different interpreters to obligate the men." I can imagine the position of that business agent during a time of strife. The constitution of the United Mine Workers is translated into nine different languages. I can imagine the position of the labor leaders in the anthracite coal districts, during a time when these great masses of people who know so little of American citizenship, understanding simply that they are hungry and that their children are starving, in trying to keep those men within bounds. There is an argument, it seems to me, for trades unionism—the ethical value of trade unionism as it affects the life of the emigrant compelling him to become acquainted with our American institutions.

I might talk of child-labor, and yet it seems almost superfluous to speak of it in an audience like this. I might speak of the abolition of the sweat shop and the securing of better conditions in tenement house and factory. I might talk of trade unionism in the matter of temperance, and I verily believe there is no purely philanthropic organization that has done more in this direction than has the trade union. Because I believe these things I was very much impressed with Mr. Gompers' report in which he recommended that throughout the United States trade unions establish educational bureaus of various kinds in order to inform the people with respect to the aims of organized labor. The test of the value of a movement or an institution is found in the practical things it accomplishes and not in the abstract speculations concerning it. Judged by that criterion it must be admitted that trade unionism has been a great factor in the humanizing of the race. I am not surprised, therefore, that in my travels I found everywhere churchmen, men of prominence, in the trade union.

I sat the other day in the office of a labor paper in the West. It was about quitting time, and in the half hour I was there, half a dozen men casually dropped in, and I discovered that every

one of the six were church members in that city, and three of them were Presbyterian elders.

I have found all over this country active church officers who were also officers of Central Labor Unions. I think this is but natural, because after all there is very much in common between organized labor and the organized church. Of course I recognize the fact that each has its own peculiar function. We must not expect the trade union to perform the function of the church; neither have we the right to demand that a church perform the functions of the trade union. That fact ought to be very clearly recognized. But there is very much in common between the two organizations. Somewhere I came across this copy of the pledge of some of the men who joined the American Federation of Labor. I think that in substance it is correct:

"We are pledged to the emancipation of our class from poverty, ignorance and selfishness; to be respectful in word and action to every woman; to be considerate to the widow and the orphan, the weak and the defenseless, and never to discriminate against a fellow worker on account of creed, color or nationality. To defend freedom of thought whether expressed by tongue or pen; to educate ourselves and our fellow workers in the history of the labor movement. We promise that we will never knowingly wrong a brother, or see him wronged if in our power to prevent it. We will endeavor to subordinate every selfish impulse to the task of elevating the material, intellectual and moral conditions of the laboring class."

That is a pretty high standard. There is absolutely nothing in that pledge to which a churchman can possibly take the least exception. In all of these things the church is with organized labor. There is no reason why a man may not be a good trade unionist, be loyal to the pledge which he has taken, and at the same time be a member of the church and a Christian.

It is needless for me to say that I stand squarely for organized labor. My membership in the International Association of Machinists indicates my attitude. I was for eight years a machinist in the largest shop in New York, and I

am quite familiar with every problem that confronts the machinist. I am also familiar with a great many problems that confront you in other crafts.

The Presbyterian Church in this country has asked me to become the superintendent of its Department of Church and Labor. I think it is the only official organization of the kind in the world. There are church committees for the purpose of studying social problems; there are organizations which have no organic connection with any particular church; but this department of church and labor is an organic part of the Presbyterian Church established by its General Assembly. I want to read you a resolution passed by its General Assembly:

"Appreciating the increasing importance of the industrial problem, we recommend that committees be appointed in every industrial center in the United States for the purpose of making a systematic study of the entire problem in their respective localities.

"These committees shall co-operate with the Department of Church and Labor, thus establishing, in connection with the organized Presbyterianism of every city in America, a board of experts who may be able to inform the Church with respect to the aims of organized labor."

Sub-committees have also been appointed in practically every city in the United States. I plead this afternoon, Mr. President, and Brothers, that in the investigations these committees shall make you will lend them every possible assistance. One of the plans in connection with this department has been what we called the exchange of fraternal delegates between Central Labor Unions and Ministers' Associations. If you have a journal of the Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, you will find an article in it written by me. I shall read a part of it:

"It opens the eyes to come into personal contact with the leaders of labor. It robs one forever of the vision of the labor leader which pictures a hulking bully, thick-necked, hard-fisted, arrogant, preferring a fight to a job, an agitator."

So wrote my friend, the Rev. Warren H. Wilson, who for a year has been

the fraternal delegate in the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, representing the Presbyterian ministers of that city.

"The members of the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn are not trouble-makers, neither are they bullies. They are a cordially fraternal company of thinking men, among whom, aside from the other considerations, it is for a thinking man an honor to be numbered. From the writer's first appointment as a fraternal delegate to the Central Labor Union, he was met with intelligent and thoughtful cordiality. The labor men welcomed the appointment, and one after the other, although it was a new departure, they assented to it, until in a meeting of the union it was greeted with surprising unanimity and emphasis.

"The meetings of the union have been to me experiences of surpassing interest. They open up a new world to a Christian minister. The more is the pity that it is a world from which a Christian minister should be shut out. Here are discussed matters of vital interest to the poor of this borough, and those of meager means—the very people for whom the Master had the most direct message—and with a finely intelligent grasp of principles, mutual forbearance and sincere brotherliness. The word 'brother' as a term of address lives here with the full force of John Wesley's days. So far as one can observe, the leaders of labor in Brooklyn are religiously trained men, more than a majority of them members of churches. They appreciate, too, an essential agreement in the fundamentals underlying the faiths of the various churches of this city. And they conceive that their union, being a purely advisory body, a forum of discussion of interests common to those who toil with their hands, is an agency for the carrying out of a religious purpose.

"That is, they believe that the war on the sweatshop, the crusade against child labor, and the agitation for a better place for the laboring woman, are interests which are, or should be, high in the esteem of religious people. They believe, too, that the increase of wages will introduce into a multitude of homes in Brooklyn the possibilities of religion and of righteousness. They believe that the shortening of hours in trades

like that of the bakers, who to-day toll for eleven hours or twelve in overheated quarters, who recently, in many cases, had to sleep by the side of their ovens, will tend to the restoration of these men to their families and will be the beginning of religious and moral life for a multitude of persons.

"I am frank to say that in these things I agree with them."

Surely that, brothers, is worth while. I want to say further that while this movement is being fathered by the Presbyterian Church it is not confined to the Presbyterian Church. When this plan of the exchange of fraternal delegates is suggested in certain cities, we do not ask that Presbyterians be appointed. That is immaterial; but I insist upon telling these men that they are not there to represent themselves nor their particular churches nor their denominations; they are there to represent the great Kingdom of Jesus Christ; that they go there for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the aims and aspirations of the toilers

This department is no longer an experiment. Like trade unionism, it has come to stay. We desire to co-operate with you in the things for which we both stand, and surely there are enough of them to keep us both pretty busy.

Personally this is all very real to me.

I am sympathetic toward the aims of organized labor, not simply because I have read about the conditions of the toilers, not simply because I have been a student of the conditions of the poor in our great cities. My father was a poor German emigrant. After he had raised a family of five children he died, and my mother and four sisters and myself moved into two rooms in the rear of an East Side tenement in New York City. I have lived in tenement houses in New York City for fifteen years. I went to work when I was eight years old in what you would call a sweat shop in the basement of a New York tenement. My mother made wrappers there for two dollars a dozen, and very frequently she went supperless to bed in order to give her children something to eat. I have often awakened at midnight to see her sewing in order that the next

morning when I went to school I might take to the shop the wrappers she was sewing and get the two dollars for them. Do you wonder that I am sympathetic toward workingmen, that I am sympathetic in the matter of educating the emigrant, that I am sympathetic in the matter of abolishing child labor and doing away with the accursed sweatshop? If I felt for a single moment that the church which I represent was not interested in the abolition of child labor and the doing away with the sweatshop, if it was not interested in improving the condition of the emigrant, I would cut the church and I would line up with organized labor. And yet it is because I do believe from the bottom of my heart that the church is interested in these things that I am engaged in this work. The very fact that it has appointed me to this position indicates that it is interested. It has not done all it should have done—not any of us have done that—but it seems to me the mission of the Church of Christ to-day is to consider the social and material needs of the people as well as their moral needs.

President Gompers announced that no resolutions would be received after 5:30 Thursday afternoon, except by unanimous consent of the Convention.

Delegate Johannsen—Inasmuch as the local committee has informed me that they did not receive the one hundred dollars from H. C. Frick, and probably would not, it is unnecessary to introduce the resolution I asked permission this morning to introduce.

Delegate Shanessy, for the Committee on Credentials, made the following report:

Satisfactory arrangements having been made, your committee recommends the seating of the following delegates:

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America. Max Zuckerman, 27 votes.

New London (Conn.) C. T. and L. U. George Goss, 1 vote.

Interior Freight Handlers. J. B. Flannery, 34 votes.

The reports were signed by Delegates McNulty, Soderberg and Shanessy.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

On motion of Delegate Max Morris,

the Convention was adjourned until 9 a. m., Friday, November 17th.

Resolution No. 122.—By Delegate Mary E. McDowell, Woman's Trade Union League.

WHEREAS, The standard of wages hours and general conditions of the workers of America is threatened by no greater danger than that of the competition of non-union working women and girls; and

WHEREAS, It has been fully demonstrated beyond a doubt that women, when educated in the movement, make strong, intelligent, active and loyal trade unionists; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention recommend the appointment at the earliest feasible moment of a national woman organizer from the ranks of union labor.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 123.—By Delegate Owen Miller, American Federation of Musicians.

WHEREAS, The International Union of Brewery Workmen have with great outlay of labor and money succeeded in organizing the engineers and firemen working in the breweries; and

WHEREAS, This organization of the brewery engineers and firemen was effected a long time before the Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers and Firemen was in existence; and

WHEREAS, The modern way of organization of industries absolutely demands that the organization of the auxiliary trades be controlled by the organization of the main trade in order to make it effective; and finally

WHEREAS, This view of the matter was virtually acknowledged, although not openly expressed, by the American Federation of Labor in the case of the printers, longshoremen, miners and other national unions that have retained control over minor organizations auxiliary to the trade; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor hereby re-enact its decision at the 18th annual convention in Louisville (1898) and grant the International Union of the Brewery Workmen full control of brewery engineers and brewery firemen; furthermore, be it

RESOLVED, That the membership cards of the Brotherhoods of Stationary Engineers and Firemen shall be recognized and exchanged by the International Brewery Workmen, whenever a member of aforesaid unions is employed in a brewery, and that the exchange of membership cards shall also be conceded by the Brotherhoods of Stationary Engineers and Firemen

whenever an engineer or a firemen shall leave a brewery and join a local of their jurisdiction.

Referred to Committee on Grievance.

Resolution No. 124.—By Delegates H. Bablitz and P. J. Donnelly, of Coopers' International Union.

WHEREAS, At a former convention of the A. F. of L. the following resolution was adopted:

"That where there is sufficient coöperage for the employment of one or more men said men shall belong to the Coopers' International Union," and,

WHEREAS, Coopers now working in breweries in different cities throughout the country are compelled to belong to the Brewery Workers' Union; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this convention that the above mentioned resolution be lived up to by the Brewery Workers' Union.

Referred to the Grievance Committee.

Resolution No. 125.—By Delegate Ed. Flynn, of the Alabama Federation of Labor.

WHEREAS, There are thousands of wage earners in the Southern States in an unorganized condition; and,

WHEREAS, The rapid industrial development of the Southern States, and especially Alabama and Tennessee, is giving employment to thousands of additional wage earners, who should be organized and become a part of the labor movement.

RESOLVED, That the twenty-fifth annual convention of the A. F. of L. directs the Executive Council to appoint and assign a regular organizer to organize the wage earners of Alabama and Tennessee.

RESOLVED, That such organizer be selected from one of the above named States.

Referred to the Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 126.—By Delegate G. F. Tucker of Iowa State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, It is manifestly to the interest of the American Federation of Labor and the national unions affiliated therewith that the various locals affiliate with and send delegates to the meeting of city Central and State bodies; and

WHEREAS, There is a general and well-founded complaint that local unions do not so affiliate and attend, thereby weakening the labor movement, both as affects the American Federation of Labor and the various national and international unions affiliated therewith; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Feder-

ation of Labor instruct all affiliated national and international unions to direct their various locals to affiliate with State and Central bodies where such exist, and upon their failure so to do, the matter shall at once be reported to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, who shall at once investigate the matter through their representative in the district affected, and if no good reason exists for the non-attendance of said local the fact shall at once be reported to their national or international organization, which shall at once order their affiliation with said State or Central body.

Referred to the Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 127.—By Delegate G. F. Tucker of Iowa State Federation of Labor:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor recommend that all affiliated State and Central bodies exchange fraternal delegates with the various State and city ministerial associations, wherever practicable, thus insuring a better understanding on the part of the church and clergy of the aims and objects of the labor union movement of America.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 128.—By Delegate Mrs. Charles Hank, Women's International Union Label League:

WHEREAS, The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has in the past given valuable assistance to the Woman's International Union Label League by instructing the organizers of this Federation to form local leagues wherever possible, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Federation accept the wishes of the Woman's International Union Label League, which desires to extend its sincere thanks for the good work performed by the Executive Council and the organizers of this Federation and hopes that they will continue the good work in the future.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 129.—By Delegate Mrs. Charles Hank, Woman's International Union Label League:

WHEREAS, There are many woman's auxiliary organizations organized by the organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and while we believe that the labor movement would much better be served if all such woman's auxiliary organizations were united in one grand organization and

WHEREAS, The Woman's International Union Label League has been a powerful factor in the work of creating a demand for union-made products and in many instances has succeeded in forcing the clerks and teamsters into their respective organizations by refusing to deal with them unless they carried a union card, therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor that we request the Executive Council to use their good offices to the end that the various auxiliary organizations referred to may be induced to seek charters from the Woman's International Union Label League, thereby forming one of the most powerful and entirely effective combinations under the broad banner of the Woman's International Union Label League.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 130.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, International Typographical Union:

WHEREAS, The present insurance system is notorious as a method of exploitation and graft and has simply become an adjunct to Wall street, New York, and

WHEREAS, In spite of the tremendous wealth being accumulated by insurance corporations, the life and property of wage workers finds little or no protection in insurance. It is now exceedingly costly and the workmen are often, by all kinds of legal tricks, defrauded by insurance companies; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the twenty-fifth convention of the American Federation of Labor endorse the general principle of State insurance now in operation in Germany, in which the expense is met by the Government, the employer and the working people, each paying one-third of the premiums; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we instruct the Executive Council to use all honorable efforts to secure the adoption of a similar system—only on a much larger and more effective scale—for the United States of America.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 131.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, International Typographical Union.

WHEREAS, Labor creates all values or makes them useful and accessible to mankind, but the present economic system is such that it is impossible for the great mass of wage-earners to save up a sufficient amount of money or property to secure them against want and misery and the indignities of capitalistic charity in their old age: and

WHEREAS, It is the prime object of the trade union movement to improve and elevate the standard of living of the working class everywhere and in every possible way; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to use its best efforts to induce the Congress of the United States to pass a bill which will secure to every wage-worker in the United States who has earned no more than \$1,000 average wages per year, a pension of not less than \$12 per month at the age of sixty, and thereafter for the rest of his or her natural life; provided, however, that such wage-worker is a citizen of the United States and has lived in this country for at least twenty-one years continuously at the time when the application is made.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 132.—By Delegate A. Johansson, Chicago Federation of Labor.

WHEREAS, The Central Labor Unions in the various cities and towns throughout the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor are conceded to be a most important factor in furthering the trade union movement and preserving its solidarity; and

WHEREAS, The burden of the work necessary to maintain the effectiveness of our movement rests almost entirely upon the Central Labor Union in each locality; and

WHEREAS, The progress and stability of the local and general movement are greatly handicapped through the indefinite continuance of the distressing jurisdiction disputes that exist between a number of the National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this convention that where the line of demarcation in trade disputes is finely drawn and decided upon by a vote of the convention, such decisions of the convention shall be executed by the Executive Council not later than six months after adjournment of the convention, unless a further delay is agreed upon by all parties concerned.

Referred to the Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 133.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger of the International Typographical Union.

WHEREAS, The present factory system is compelling an increased employment of women, who because they are women are

asked to work for wages sufficient to furnish only a degraded living; and,

WHEREAS, The very conditions of woman's employment are commonly such as to destroy health of body, mind and character, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we urge upon all working women the imperative necessity of organization among themselves for the protection of their husbands, fathers, brothers and children, as well as for their own benefit; and furthermore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor be requested to continually employ at least one woman who is capable of doing the work in the capacity of general organizer of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of organizing the working women of the United States.

Referred to the Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 134.—By Delegate James H. Foley of the Metropolitan Association of Double-Drum Hoister Runners No. 11,275.

WHEREAS, The best interests of organized labor can be served if unions act jointly and aid and assist each other morally, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor does hereby urge and request the International Union of Steam Engineers' Local Union No. 274 to extend such fraternal aid as it is capable of to the Metropolitan Association of Double-Drum Hoister Runners of New York City.

Referred to the Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 135.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger of International Typographical Union:

WHEREAS, Section 2 Article XII., local central bodies, sets forth it shall be the duty of all National and International unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to instruct their local unions to join chartered central labor bodies of the State Federations in their vicinity where such exist, and similar instructions shall be given by the American Federation of Labor to all trade and federal labor unions under its jurisdictions; and,

WHEREAS, This law is not being carried out; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor insist upon all affiliated National and International unions to compel their local unions to join the central

labor bodies and State Federations in the vicinity where they exist.

Referred to the Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 136.—By Delegate Frank P. Boyd of McKeesport Council of Labor.

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Musicians has no local organization in the city of McKeesport, Pa.; and

WHEREAS, Many musicians residing in McKeesport desire to procure a charter for a local organization in the city of McKeesport; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That it be the sense of the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled that every effort be exerted to influence the American Federation of Musicians to remove at as early date as possible all obstacles in the way of permitting a charter being granted by the A. F. of M. for a local organization in the city of McKeesport, Pa.

Referred to the Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 137.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger of International Typographical Union.

WHEREAS, Experience has proven that the militia can be used by capitalists as an engine of destruction in the subjugation of the working people, workmen have thus been arrayed against workmen, and ordered to shoot down their comrades; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, that we declare our intention, and hereby instruct all affiliated bodies, to hold absolutely aloof from all connection with the militia, until the military system in vogue in Switzerland, or a similar system, is adopted in the United States.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

•Resolution No. 138.—By Delegate C. J. Lund of the Central Labor Council of St Joseph, Mo.

RESOLVED, It shall be the imperative duty of all national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to insist that their local unions shall join chartered Central Labor Councils and State Federations in their vicinity where such exist. Similar instructions shall be given by the American Federation of Labor to all trade and federal labor unions under its jurisdiction.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 139.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger of the International Typographical Union.

WHEREAS, The complexities of capitalistic laws are such that it is impossible for any but an expert to understand them;

WHEREAS, The necessities of individual working men and women and of organized labor compel them to enter the courts of law; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be instructed to submit a plan to the next convention of American Federation of Labor as to the advisability and possibility of the central bodies in cities and towns establishing legal bureaus for the purpose of furnishing legal advice, free of charge, pertaining to the subject of wages, labels, injuries to life and limb, etc., to all working men and working women in need of such advice.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 140.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, International Typographical Union:

WHEREAS, The multiplicity of labels used on union goods leads to confusion and often even to antagonism among organized workers where the label should be a means of strength and harmony; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we urge all unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to co-operate for the adoption of a universal union label to be used on all products of union labor.

(Adopted by the annual convention of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor July 22, 1905.)

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 141.—By Delegate A. B. Grout, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders, Brass & Silver Workers' Union of North America:

WHEREAS, The members of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders, Brass & Silver Workers' Union of North America who were employed by the Wehrle Stove Company of Newark, O., were forced to cease work on June 2, 1905, on account of the unjust and arbitrary attitude assumed by the firm; and

WHEREAS, The entire output of said shop is disposed of through the mail order house of Sears, Roebuck & Co. of Chicago, and all attempts of our international organization, Central Trades Council of Newark, O.; the Chicago Federation of Labor, a State board of arbitration, a committee of citizens and the Executive Coun-

cil of the American Federation of Labor have attempted to adjust this trouble without success; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in its twenty-fifth annual convention assembled, endorse the action of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders, Brass & Silver Workers' Union of North America in placing them on the "We don't patronize" list, and place the Wehrle Stove Company of Newark, O., and Sears, Roebuck & Co. of Chicago, Ill., on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor and that the usual course in advertising the fact be followed.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 142.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, International Typographical Union:

WHEREAS, The trade autonomy in unionism is but the application to the labor movement of the outworn principle of individualism; and

WHEREAS, The development of modern machinery and of industrial processes on a large scale is in fact creating identity of interests among many crafts hitherto only slightly related; and

WHEREAS, Under our present form of trades organization every national trades union organization looks out with jealous care for its own organization, bitterly fighting every newcomer in the field; and

WHEREAS, This contention over trades jurisdiction between national and international unions is becoming more and more acute, and will if continued very soon disrupt the organizations of the wage-workers of America; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we urgently recommend the application of the principle and industrial organization to those crafts which are bound with others by the use of the same machinery, by contact in the same productive process, or by working for a common employer or group of organized employers; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the twenty-fifth convention of the American Federation of Labor urge upon the various international craft organizations an immediate settlement of jurisdiction questions by mutual conferences, interchange of cards, etc., and the substitution of a modern alignment of the united working class against the growing rapacity of manufacturers' and citizens' alliance organizations, instead of the disgraceful, petty and destructive quarrels between the union officials.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 143—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, International Typographical Union:

WHEREAS, The sending of fraternal delegates to the trades union congresses of Great Britain and of Canada has resulted in moral and material gains to the labor movement; and

WHEREAS, The capitalist class of Germany has become the foremost competitor of the capitalist class of America in almost every industrial pursuit, making a closer contact of organized labor of Germany and of America very desirable; and

WHEREAS, The German trades unions at their congresses expressed regret that no American delegates were present to more fully bring into accord the American and European workers in their common efforts for a broader civilization; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the twenty-fifth convention of the American Federation of Labor be requested to elect one fraternal delegate to the next German trades congress.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 144—By Delegate A. B. Grout of Metal Polishers', etc., International Union:

WHEREAS, The rapidly increasing numbers of union labels have a tendency to confuse those who desire to assist organized labor by demanding some label that guarantees the article purchased was made under fair conditions;

WHEREAS, Our secretary reports that there are 56 union labels and ten cards that have been indorsed by the American Federation of Labor. We know the cost of advertising so many labels, besides the confusion caused by them, which is something we should all try to minimize; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we declare ourselves in favor of adopting a universal label and authorize the secretary of the American Federation of Labor to offer a prize of \$1,000 to the party or parties who will present to the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor a complete plan of protecting the same and which meets with the approval of that convention.

Referred to the Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 145—By Delegate Victor L. Berger of International Typographical Union:

WHEREAS, The hypocritical attempt of the Civic Federation plutocrats to convince

organized laboring men that "the interests of capital and labor are identical" is being helped on by certain labor leaders, and has succeeded in blinding the minds of others: and

WHEREAS, The interests of laborers and capitalists constitute the basis of a real class struggle, which needs no stirring up, but does need to be ended; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we point with sorrow to the close intimacy and harmonious relations established between Samuel Gompers and other labor leaders with the great capitalists and plutocratic politicians; and be it further

RESOLVED, That it is the sentiment of this convention that we consider the results of this policy are not for labor's interests, as shown in the failure of the Belmont subway strike in New York and the futility of the eight-hour campaign in Congress.

Referred to the Committee on Organizations.

Resolution No. 146—By Delegate R. S. Maloney of the Lawrence (Mass.) Central Labor Union.

WHEREAS, The City of Lawrence, Mass., is destined to become the greatest textile center in the New World, and

WHEREAS, We are confronted by the fact that there are twenty-six different nationalities, making the problem of organization a very difficult one, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to use its best efforts to assist the textile workers' unions in the effort to organize this great industrial center.

Referred to the Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 147.—By Delegate Frank P. Shalvoy, United Hatters:

WHEREAS, The question of equal taxation and the municipal ownership of public utilities having become a factor politically in some of our most thriving and industrial centers it is fitting and proper for the representatives of organized labor under the banner of the American Federation of Labor to go on record and express in unmistakable words our attitude in the solving of these problems, which means so much for civilization if they are solved rightly; and,

WHEREAS, That the present system of taxation now in vogue is but a copy of the laws governing taxation which have existed under every monarchical form of government in ages gone by and which were

instituted to favor the few, the many being subservient to every form of law made. After a fair trial under a free government we find the same identical conditions to prevail—extreme wealth on the one side and extreme poverty on the other.

RESOLVED, That in our humble opinion such a system of taxation never should have been adopted for our beloved country to go hand in hand with that immortal Declaration of Independence.

We favor the gradual abolition of every form of tax upon the products of labor.

We hold that land itself never had a value until the people created that value and that land is and should by right be held as sacred to the people as the air we breathe.

We favor the enforcement of tax laws which shall eliminate entirely the products of labor and return to the people for the necessary expenses of our government that value that the whole people create.

We hold that any other form of taxation is barbarous and unjust and not in keeping with a free and enlightened people. The wealth created by a single individual by every law, human or divine, belongs to him. The wealth created by the whole people by every law, human or divine, belongs to the whole people.

Resolution No. 148—By Delegates F. J. McNulty, William E. Kennedy and Stephen Fay, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers:

WHEREAS, It has been demonstrated that the union label is beneficial to the cause of organized labor; and

WHEREAS, At the recent convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, held in the city of Louisville, Ky., it was deemed necessary to adopt a label for the protection of its members; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, endorse said label, a fac-simile of which will be sent to the Executive Board as soon as possible.

Referred to the Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 149—By Delegate Geo. F. Dunn, B. M. & I. S. B.:

WHEREAS, The B. M. & O. S. B. has positive information that engineers in breweries, who are members of brewers' unions, are putting flies in boilers, which work belongs to our organization; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. convention, here assembled, have the brewery workers' union stop engineers from do-

ing the work that belongs to our organization.

Referred to the Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 150—By Delegates James Duncan, Thomas J. Lyons and W. J. O'Brien of Granite Cutters' International Association:

WHEREAS, The laborers and mechanics employed on Government works since 1869 have since 1872 been actively engaged in an effort to secure pay for overtime made by them in the belief that these claims are perfectly just and well founded; it is therefore

RESOLVED, That our Executive Council memorialize Congress that section two of the deficiency appropriation act, approved May 18, 1872 (Seventeenth Statutes at Large, page 134), be revived and continued in force and made applicable to all labor performed in excess of eight hours per day by all laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States since the 19th day of May, 1871, the date of the proclamation of the President concerning such pay: said claims to be adjudicated by the Court of Claims upon the basis prescribed in and by said section, and judgments to be rendered for extra pay in proportion to the increase of hours of labor wherever more than the legal day's work of eight hours was performed; and

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, as a body, recommends to Congress the favorable consideration of these claims, and directs its officers or committees in charge of legislation to give their best efforts to the passage of legislation having for its object the relief of these claims.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 151—By Delegates Homer D. Call and H. L. Eichelberger, of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of N. A. A. F. of L.

WHEREAS, There is a dual organization of butcher workmen located in the city of New York, known as the "Brotherhood of Butcher Workmen," composed of local unions which seceded from the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of N. A., American Federation of Labor; and,

WHEREAS, A number of local unions forming the said dual organization of butcher workmen have applied for admission to, and been admitted in, the Central Federated Union of New York City, namely, first, Wool Workers; second, Sheep Butchers, in direct violation of article 4,

section 5, constitution American Federation of Labor, which reads as follows:

"No organization or person that has seceded or has been suspended or expelled by the American Federation of Labor or by any national or international organization connected with the Federation shall work, while under such penalty, be allowed representation or recognition in the Federation or in any central body or national or international union connected with the American Federation of Labor, under the penalty of the suspension of the body violating this section;" and,

WHEREAS, The A. M. C. & B. W. of N. A., of the A. F. of L., have appealed to the Central Federated Union of New York City to unseat said Wool Workers and Sheep Butchers' locals without success; therefore, be it,

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in twenty-fifth annual convention assembled at Pittsburg, Pa., instruct the Central Federated Union of New York City that they shall on or before the 1st day of February, 1906, unseat the Wool Workers, Sheep Butchers and all other locals of butcher workmen who have seceded from the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, American Federation of Labor; and be it further

RESOLVED, That in the event of the Central Federated Union refusing or neglecting to carry out the mandate of this convention the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. shall revoke their charter in accordance with above and a central body formed in New York, composed of local and Federal Labor Union, A. F. of L., and local unions connected with national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to the Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 152—By Delegates H. Bablitz and P. J. Donnelly, of the Coopers' International Union.

WHEREAS, The driving, boring, bushing and flagging of packages in breweries in a great many cities is being done by members of the Brewery Workers' Union, and

WHEREAS, The driving, boring, bushing and flagging of packages is part of the coopering trade, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That it be the sense of this convention that such work in the future shall be performed by members of the Coopers' International Union.

Referred to the Committee on Grievances.

FIFTH DAY—Morning Session.

The Convention was called to order at 9:30 A. M., Friday, November 17th, President Gompers in the chair.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Absentees—Rice, Kline, Cummins, Kemper, Butler (J. T.), Grimes, Yarnell, Damm, Barnes (D. M.), Kennedy (W. E.), Feeney, Healy (Timothy), Kellington, Flannery, Eickert, Noren, Altman, Towey, Maher, Foster (W. H.), Farrell (T. S.), McSorley, Davlo, Roach, Creamer, Warner, Ireland, Doyle (C.), Connolly, Ross (David), Mitchell (Alex. R.), Spencer, Dix, Mahon, Hart, Freel, Williams, Dean, Manraty, Falson, Hobby, Skehan, Johannsen, Hopwood, Boettger, Fuller, Bower, Humphrey, Milburn, Love, Rosenberg, Creager, Comerford, Gebhart, Pierce (J. D.), Mitchell (Thomas), Alter, Foley (J. H.), Frazier (T. C.), Baldwin, Sheffield, Jones (F. G.), Ritthamel, Ring, Van Dyke, O'Brien (J. J.).

Secretary Morrison read the following telegrams:

Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor:

The Commoner, Mr. Bryan's paper, joins in invitation for Federation to meet in Lincoln next year. A warm welcome and good entertainment assured.

THE COMMONER,
Charles W. Bryan, Publisher.

Hon. Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor:

I cordially invite the American Federation of Labor to hold its next Convention in Lincoln, Nebraska. The State and city will extend a hearty greeting, and do all possible to make the meeting both pleasant and profitable.

JOHN H. MICKEY, Governor.

Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor:

The City of Lincoln cordially invites the American Federation of Labor to hold its next Convention here. With best railroad facilities and located in geographical center of country, Lincoln

is in position to entertain Convention in fine manner.

Your welcome will be cordial, and your stay pleasant.

J. E. MILLER,
President of Commercial Club.

Samuel Gompers, President A. F. of L.:

Lincoln, Nebraska, cordially invites Federation to hold next Convention here. Will entertain well and warmly.

F. W. BROWN, Mayor.

Delegate Leonard—I notice there has been distributed throughout the hall this morning a booklet containing information for steam fitters. To all who are concerned in the differences between our Association and the National Association, we ask that you peruse the booklet and regard it as authoritative.

Delegate Wood—I should like to call attention to a report of the Convention of the Citizens Industrial Alliance now being held in St. Louis. In this report is mentioned a labor organization that has gone over in a body to the Industrial Alliance. This refers to the National Association of Steam Engineers. Everyone who knows anything about that craft knows they are not union labor men; that they have no connection whatever with organized labor.

On motion of Delegate Quick, the rules were suspended and the Convention adjourned until 2 P. M.

The following resolutions were presented after the adjournment of the Convention on Thursday evening:

Resolution No. 153—By Delegate John Golden, of the United Textile Workers:

WHEREAS, It being a well known fact that many thousands of children of tender years are employed in the textile factories of the country, especially in the Southern States, many of them working sixty-two, and some as high as seventy-two hours per week; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Twenty-fifth

Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor pledges itself to use its best efforts to stamp out this curse of child-labor, which we believe is not only a cruel injustice to the child, but a bar to the future welfare and progress of our country; and be it further

RESOLVED, That special efforts be made to induce Congress to pass a uniform bill, regulating the hours of labor as applied to children.

Referred to the Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 154—By Delegate George C. Campbell, of the Tri-City Labor Congress of Clinton and Lyons, Ia., and Fulton, Ill.:

WHEREAS, In spite of the apparent great prosperity of this country, the undisputed fact remains that there is an ever increasing army of little children who are being forced by the iron law of competition into factories, mines and workshops of this country in order to provide the necessaries of life for themselves and the families to which they belong; and

WHEREAS, Such child-labor is in many localities displacing adult labor to such an alarming extent that it is estimated by the United States Labor Bureau that there are more than two millions of men, even in these prosperous times, continually idle; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we condemn the short-sighted policy of legislators in not enacting stringent laws for the abolition of child slavery, and after enactment enforcing the same, and we urge upon all affiliated organizations, women's auxiliaries, the Church and the press to co-operate with us in arousing public sentiment against the child-labor evil, and assist in the passage of stringent laws in each State that will be effective.

Referred to the Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 155—By Delegate George C. Campbell, of the Tri-City Labor Congress of Clinton and Lyons, Ia., and Fulton, Ill.:

WHEREAS, The labor movement of this country is made up of National and International Unions, which realize the necessity of federation for mutual protection and united action, and the same system is carried out locally in cities by Central Bodies of local unions, affiliated with such National and International Unions so that all the wage workers in such cities may take united action for the enforcement of reasonable demands for better local conditions and living wages; and

WHEREAS, In some localities local unions of affiliated organizations do not

have delegates in central bodies for various reasons, one of which, apparently, is a misconception of the objects and mission of such central labor bodies; therefore be it

RESOLVED, By this Convention, that we earnestly request each affiliated organization and labor press to publish in their journals an address showing the benefits of a central movement, and urge upon their affiliated locals to have at least one delegate in attendance at all meetings of City Central Bodies, and if such bodies are not conducted on trade union principles to report the same to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for adjustment.

Referred to the Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 156—By Delegate E. L. Jordan, of the International Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union:

WHEREAS, The firm of R. H. Macey & Co., of New York City, has persistently refused to accord to the Plate Printers of that city the terms and conditions conceded by all fair firms employing members of the International Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the said firm of R. H. Macey & Co., of the above said city, be placed on the "We don't patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to the Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 157—By Delegate George C. Campbell, of the Tri-City Labor Congress of Clinton and Lyons, Ia., and Fulton, Ill.:

WHEREAS, The medical fraternity of this country have entered into a campaign against tuberculosis (consumption), and have declared that the health of the nation depends on proper sanitary conditions; pure air, good, wholesome food, in sufficient quantity; proper clothing, an eight-hour work day, and no child-labor, and have made a manly appeal to the organized workers for their moral support in bringing about these conditions; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we gladly offer our aid and co-operation and earnestly hope that our affiliated central bodies will enter into fraternal relations with organized Doctors of Medicine in their respective localities and work with them hand in hand for the prevention and cure of the white plague, abolition of the sweat shop, child-labor and the universal eight-hour work day.

Referred to the Committee on Tuberculosis.

Resolution No. 152—By Delegates O. H. Hill, of the Bridgemen, and S. J. Fay, of the Electrical Workers:

WHEREAS, The Machinery Movers' Local, 714, affiliated with the Teamsters' International Union, are infringing upon the jurisdiction of the Building Trades in Chicago; and

WHEREAS, Every possible means have been resorted to to bring about harmony, but without result; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Twenty-fifth Annual Convention assembled, order said Teamsters' International Union to order Local 714, of Chicago, to refrain from doing work belonging to the Building Trades.

Referred to the Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 159—By Delegate George C. Campbell, of the Tri-City Labor Congress of Clinton and Lyons, Ia., and Fulton, Ill.:

RESOLVED, That in the interest of solidarity of the wage workers of the world, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to correspond with the various affiliated national and international unions of this country, and of Europe, as to the advisability of an interchange of working cards, a trades unionist in any country to be exempt from payment of initiation fee, provided he or she has been for three years prior a member in continuous good standing in his or her local union; that said Executive Council report its recommendations to the next Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 160—By Delegate John M. Stoughton, of the Paper and Pulp Makers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The Paper and Pulp Makers' International Union was sued some six months ago by a Mr. Sweeney,

a former member of this organization, who continued to work in a strike shop, and was therefore suspended under the constitution; and

WHEREAS, This Mr. Sweeney has instituted two separate suits, one for \$10,000 damages against the International Union, and one for \$10,000 damages against the local union at Berlin, New Hampshire; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor extend and grant to the aforesaid International Union its advice, and employ counsel to defend these two suits.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 161—By the Delegation of the Amalgamated Wood Workers:

WHEREAS, At a session of the General Council of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America, held in Chicago on November 7, 1905, protests against the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for failing to carry out the instructions of the San Francisco Convention relative to the revocation of the charter of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America were received from numerous Wood Workers' local unions; and

WHEREAS, The said General Council gave the Wood Workers' delegates to this Convention specific instructions to ask from it a compliance with the instructions of the San Francisco Convention; and

WHEREAS, Every decision rendered in connection with the controversy between the two organizations given by the Conventions and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, as well as the decision of an arbitrator, favored the Amalgamated Wood Workers; and

WHEREAS, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters has studiously avoided complying with the aforementioned decisions; therefore

RESOLVED, That the charter of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be suspended until it complies with the Downey award.

Referred to Committee on Grievance.

FIFTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

The Convention was called to order Friday, November 17th, Vice President Duncan in the chair.

Absentees—Rice, Damm, Feeney, Winn, Wood (J. W.), Towey, Foster (W. H.), Boach, Doyle (C.), Call, Ross, Mitchell (A. R.), Carey (D. A.), Dix, Mahon, Thompson (S. J.), Hibbert, Alexander, Falson, Skehan, Johannsen, Thomas (H. D.), Hopwood, Roemer, Boettger, Bower, Bainbridge, Smith (H. S.), Humphrey, Muburn, Creager, Comerford, Gebhart, Mitchell (Thos.), Alter, Baldwin, Sheffield, Ritthamel, Ring, Van Dyke.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Secretary Morrison read the following communications:

Mr. Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor:

The corporation of the City of Toronto cordially indorses the invitation to the American Federation of Labor to hold its next session here.

MAYOR OF TORONTO.

Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor:

Heartily indorse effort to secure your next meeting for Niagara Falls, and promise the hearty co-operation of all our citizens. Hope you will come.

O. W. CUTLER, Mayor.

Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor:

Niagara Falls reiterates invitation to Federation to hold next meeting here. Ample accommodations and assurance of big meeting. We want you.

BUREAU OF PUBLICITY,
E. F. OLMSTEAD, Director.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor:

National Grange, in Thirty-ninth Annual Convention, sends fraternal greetings, and sends copy of Master's address by mail, which gives our position on public questions.

C. M. FREEMAN, Secretary.

Treasurer Lennon—In Pittsburg most of the daily papers are set up and have work done on them by non-unionists. This is something we discover scarcely anywhere on this North American con-

tinent. I am not, of course, familiar with the causes that have brought this about; neither am I familiar with what has been done by the International Typographical Union, but I think it would not be out of place for this Convention to appoint a committee to wait upon these newspaper proprietors and have a conference with them.

I move that the President be authorized to appoint a committee of five for the purpose of conferring with the newspaper publishers of Pittsburg.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Delegate Shanessy, for the Committee on Credentials, read the following communication:

This is to certify that E. A. Calvin, President of the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, was elected on August 11, 1905, as a fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention to be held at Pittsburg, Pa., beginning November 13, 1905.

B. F. CHAPMAN,

Secretary.

Delegate Shanessy—Your committee recommends that Mr. Calvin be seated, without a vote.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Delegate Shanessy, for the committee, read the following:

This is to certify that one of the regular delegates of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America to this Convention, Mr. D. G. Biggs, is unable to serve, and a regularly elected alternate, Mr. Edward McKeever, is hereby authorized to act in his place.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION OF AMERICA.

By John B. Lennon, Secretary.

The committee recommended that the delegate be seated.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

President Gompers in the chair.

Delegate Herman Robinson, for the Committee on Labels, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 10—By Delegate A. McAndrews and John J. Tierney, of the Tobacco Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The blue label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union represents tobacco made under fair union conditions by union men; and

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers' label is the only proof of the same, as it distinguishes union from non-union and trust-made tobacco; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled in Pittsburgh, Pa., re-endorse the blue label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union; and be it further

RESOLVED, That every member of each affiliated union be and is hereby requested to demand the blue label upon all tobacco and cigarettes he may purchase, thereby showing his loyalty to the cause of unionism in a substantial manner.

The committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Vice President Hayes in the chair.

Resolution No. 42—By Delegate Herbert S. Whiteman, of the Central Labor Council, Jamestown (N. Y.):

WHEREAS, The Union label of organized labor makes known, in industrial life, those rules which all good citizens perform in individual life, cleanliness, morality, honesty, respect towards women, and protection for the young; and

WHEREAS, It is a guarantee that the conditions under which an article is made are fair and reasonable; that child labor, the menace as well as a disgrace of modern civilization; that sweat shop, convict and other inferior labor do not and cannot enter into the production of goods carrying the union label; and

WHEREAS, It is a life factor in the industrial development of the United States, through its peaceful and sacred mission, which has brought into existence practical co-operation between employer and employe by means of trade agreements; and

WHEREAS, The union label insures a recognition of rights; its future stands for all that is noble, and is working towards a plan of perfection; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That in the twenty-fifth annual Convention assembled at Pitts-

burg, Pa., the American Federation of Labor call upon all friends of this humane movement, when purchasing articles for the household or personal use, to demand the union label, the emblem of justice, on all such articles; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the officers of the American Federation of Labor be hereby instructed to send a copy of these preambles and resolutions to any organization or society assembled in convention, or otherwise, that is interested in the welfare of humanity and prosperity of our country; and that copies of the same be sent to the labor press of America.

The committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 70—By Delegate M. Zuckerman, of the U. C. H. & C. M. of N. A.:

WHEREAS, It is a fact that in the cloth hat and cap trade there are being circulated a number of bogus labels, to the detriment of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, which organization is affiliated with the A. F. of L., and has a bona fide label that has been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L., in Convention assembled, again endorses the label of the U. C. H. and C. M. of N. A., and urges all affiliated and all unaffiliated unions to insist upon the label being on all cloth hats and caps, and especially upon uniform caps, that they may have occasion to use.

The committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 71—By the Cigarmakers' delegation:

WHEREAS, That there are still on sale in various places quantities of cigars which are the product of non-union, tenement house, prison-made and sweat-shop factories; be it

RESOLVED, That this Twenty-fifth Convention of the American Federation of Labor re-endorse the blue label of the Cigarmakers' International Union, which, when placed on the box, is the only evidence that they are union made; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the trade unionists and friends of labor in this locality be requested to further the sale of union made cigars.

The committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 92.—By Emil Schaerer, A. A. Myrup, Rudolph Schirra, of Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The twelfth Convention of Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, held in New York on October 15, 1905, adopted one label only for bread, crackers and candy; and

WHEREAS, The adoption of this label has caused a change in the make-up of the label, by the insertion of the label of the Typographical Union on the face of the former label, thereby causing a re-registration; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fifth Convention of the A. F. of L. indorse and recognize this label as the only label of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.

The committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 62.—By Delegate Mrs. Mae Keough, of Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The label of the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers is, and has been, duly recognized as the only label to be recognized on all shirts, collars and cuffs, by the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we do now reaffirm our recognition of said label, and do recommend that all members of organized labor request said label when purchasing shirts, collars and cuffs, and also to see that it is stamped on laundry lists.

The committee reported that the introducer of the motion desired to withdraw it, and recommended that the request be granted.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Delegate Robinson—We have here three resolutions, practically embodying one idea. With the consent of the Convention we will read the three resolutions and make our recommendations on all of them. They are Resolution No. 116, by Delegates John Mitchell and W. E. Wilson, of the United Mine Workers of America; Resolution No. 140, by Delegate Victor L. Berger, of the International Typographical Union, and Resolution No. 144, by Delegate A. D. Grout, of the Metal Polishers' Union.

These resolutions are all on the subject of a universal label. The commit-

tee recommends non-concurrence in the three resolutions, for the reason that until the demand for the union label has become more general it is useless to expect results from such a label.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegates W. B. Wilson, Jere L. Sullivan and Walter MacArthur.

Delegate Max Morris moved as an amendment to the report of the committee that the entire matter be referred to the Executive Council for investigation, and that a report be made upon it at the next Convention.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Resolution No. 148.—By Delegates F. J. McNulty, William E. Kennedy and Stephen J. Fay, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers:

WHEREAS, It has been demonstrated that the union label is beneficial to the cause of organized labor; and

WHEREAS, At the recent convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, held in the City of Louisville, Ky., it was deemed necessary to adopt a label for the protection of its members; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, endorse said label, a facsimile of which will be sent to the Executive Board as soon as possible.

There being no facsimile or copy of label, the committee recommends that the Executive Council act upon the same when copy of label is submitted to them.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Your committee concurs in that part of the report of the President relating to "Union Label and Bulletin," and recommends that a sufficient quantity of label bulletins be printed.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER MACARTHUR,
Chairman,

MAX S. HAYES,
J. M. BARNES,
MAX ZUCKERMAN,
EMMET T. WALLS,
WILLIAM STESHLE,
RUDOLPH SCHIRRA,
HENRY BABLITZ,
HERMAN ROBINSON,
Secretary.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted as a whole.

Secretary Morrison read a communication from the Trades and Labor Assembly of Colorado, urging the American Federation of Labor to hold its next Convention in that city. The communication was signed by C. J. Moorhouse, President, and S. V. Fosdick, Secretary.

Secretary Morrison read the following telegram:

Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor:

J. P. McDonnell seriously ill, but desires me to forward his good wishes for the success of the Convention.

MRS. J. P. McDONNELL.

Delegate Thomas Harrison, for the Committee on Organization, reported as follows:

To the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Gentlemen—We, your Committee on Organization, beg to submit the following report:

You will observe that many of the resolutions submitted to your committee are requests for the appointment of special salaried organizers. We find, upon investigation, that the funds of the American Federation of Labor are entirely inadequate to meet the demands that have been made by the various organizations, and we have, therefore, in nearly every instance, recommended that such resolutions be referred to the Executive Council.

Resolution No. 16—By Delegate Nicholas Burke, of the Scranton (Pa.) Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, An effort has been made from time to time to thoroughly organize the metal trades in the States of New York and Pennsylvania; and

WHEREAS, It is essentially necessary that a more earnest effort be made along that line; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Central Labor Union of Scranton, Pa., requests the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to send a special organizer from the machinist trade into the above field to organize more fully the metal trades.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 17—By Delegate Herbert S. Whiteman, of the Central Labor Council, Jamestown (N. Y.):

WHEREAS, The women wage workers of America have become a factor in the industrial field, whose economic power, are keenly felt by the men wage workers in many trades and industries and

WHEREAS, In this age of industrial development the women of our land are compelled to work as bread winners in competition with men wage workers therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in its twenty-fifth annual Convention, urge upon the women wage workers of America the necessity of taking advantage of the opportunities offered by organized labor to procure improvements in working conditions shorter hours of labor and a fair compensation for their labor; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the delegates here assembled be earnestly requested to make special efforts to organize the women wage workers in their respective localities.

The committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 26—By Delegates E. T. Behrens of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, and John T. Smith of the Kansas City Industrial Council.

RESOLVED, That the twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor take up the work of organizing the farm laborers in the State of Missouri.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 27—By Delegates E. T. Behrens of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, and John T. Smith of the Kansas City Industrial Council.

RESOLVED, That the twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor instruct its Executive Council to place a paid organizer in the State of Missouri for the ensuing year.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council, with the suggestion that especial attention be given Missouri.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 28—By Delegate S. J. Thompson of the I. B. of T.:

WHEREAS, Throughout the Southwestern country, and especially in the State of Texas, the farmers have united beneath the banner of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America for the purpose of resisting the encroachments of unscrupulous trusts and corporations that seek to regulate the price of their products to the detriment of the farmers; and,

WHEREAS, At their convention at Waco, Tex., August 8-12, the trade labels of the organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor were unanimously endorsed and members pledged to purchase such articles only as bear the stamp of union labor and patronize only merchants who have shown their disposition to be fair to organized labor; and,

WHEREAS, The trade unions of Texas have felt the benefit of such organizations as they have determined to uphold the principles of unionism; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention of the American Federation of Labor extend to the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of Texas a hearty greeting and endorse the proposition of a well-organized farmers' union; and be it further

RESOLVED, That members of organized labor throughout the country be requested to patronize the label of the Farmers' Union, and an earnest effort put forth by the A. F. of L. to educate the farmers of the country to patronize the trade labels as issued by organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 34.—By Delegate Phillip J. Byrne, of the Maine State Branch:

WHEREAS, The State of Maine has workers in many towns that are in need of organization and the Unions already organized need someone to arouse them to more active interest in their work; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. assign a paid organizer to work for the next year in the State of Maine.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 40—By Delegate Ernest Heasley, of the Newsboys' Protective Union:

WHEREAS, West Virginia is now one of the greatest fields for union labor; be it

RESOLVED, That a special organizer be appointed for that State.

The committee recommended that the

resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 50—By Delegate Henry H. Boettger, of Davenport (Ia.) Trades and Labor Assembly:

WHEREAS, It has become an assured fact that the welfare of one is the concern of all, and this should be particularly applied to unions and union men; and

WHEREAS, There are some weak organizations in the City of Davenport that are in dire need of moral support and encouragement, chiefly the demand of the union labels of the various crafts, which would greatly help to strengthen same; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor recommend the sending of an organizer to our locality, who will devote as much time as possible to bring about the required harmony and enthusiasm.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 54—By Delegate George Goss, of Central Labor Union of New London (Conn.):

WHEREAS, The labor condition of New London (Conn.) has been on the down grade for the last two years, on account of not having suitable organizers; and the necessity of having a suitable organizer under salary is apparent; be it, therefore,

RESOLVED, That we respectfully ask the delegates in Convention assembled to instruct the Executive Council to appoint a resident, State or other organizer under salary, to work in the City of New London for a period of one or two months, or such time as the Convention sees fit to recommend.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 55—By Delegate George Goss, of Central Labor Union of New London (Conn.):

WHEREAS, The labor movement in New London (Conn.) has undoubtedly been weakened by having two organizers in the past, one of whom refused to do any work, and the other being a

suspended member of Musicians' Union No. 285, and thus virtually being without an organizer; and

WHEREAS, Notwithstanding an appeal by the Central Labor Union that a person recommended by them be appointed, they being fully conversant with the conditions that exist, even after a letter having been received from President Gompers that the person named by them would receive credentials, no such credentials have been received by said person; be it, therefore,

RESOLVED, That we respectfully ask the delegates in Convention assembled to instruct the Executive Council to authorize the Secretary to send notice to Central Labor Unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. to recommend suitable person or persons in their locality as such organizer or organizers if they have a choice in regard to same, and that their wishes be complied with.

The committee recommended that the resolution be non-concurred in.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 80 be referred to the Committee on Labels.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 81.—By Delegate James J. O'Brien, of the Rock Drillers and Tool Sharpeners' Union of New York:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor is hereby requested to instruct its organizers to make special efforts to organize the rock drillers and tool sharpeners throughout the United States and Canada.

The committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 85.—By Delegate J. O. Walsh, San Francisco Labor Council:

WHEREAS, The workers in the sugar-making industry of the country, particularly in the East, suffer because of unjust conditions of employment, due mainly to lack of organization; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, that the Executive Council is hereby directed to instruct the organizers to do everything in their power to organize the sugarworkers in the respective localities.

The committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 89.—By Delegate Albert E. Hill, Nashville Trades and Labor Council.

WHEREAS, A number of crafts in Tennessee are unorganized; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Pittsburg Convention of the A. F. of L., that the incoming Executive Council be requested to place an Organizer in Tennessee for a period of six months during the year 1906.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 104.—By Delegate Tito Pacelli, of the Rockmen's Protective Union No. 10621:

WHEREAS, The Pavers and Rammersmen of the City of New York are closely connected with the Excavators in all kinds of paving work because they ram and pave on the fillings made by the Excavators; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That these organizations be requested by this Convention to render every assistance in their power to the Excavators.

The committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 110.—By Delegate D. F. Manning, of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association:

WHEREAS, The Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, in its recently enacted laws, provides for a system of jurisdiction membership, whereby any person, regardless of sex, engaged in any branch of the retail trade, mail order house or window dressing can secure affiliation with our Association; and

WHEREAS, This new constitution likewise provides for a system of sick and funeral benefits which tends to interest and hold such members in affiliation, said advantages and benefits not being given by any other organization with which they may be connected; and

WHEREAS, The associating of retail clerks, mail order clerks or window dressers with an organization of kindred occupation or calling gives better and more lasting results than by any other method, and at the same time gives to the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association the full right to affiliate and to protect the members of their craft; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That in order to give to the retail clerks the very best advantages and results of organization, and to protect the R. C. I. F. A. from having merchants or employers of labor in

this branch of industry becoming affiliated with the labor movement, the Federal Labor Unions and Local Trade Unions affiliated to the A. F. of L. shall be notified by the proper officers not to accept to membership retail clerks, mail order clerks or window dressers, but to endeavor to secure their affiliation with the R. C. I. P. A. direct, either through the medium of its locals or its International headquarters, as provided for in the laws of this organization.

The committee recommended that the resolution be non-concurred in.

Moved and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted.

The resolution was discussed by Delegates Manning, Jerre L. Sullivan, T. J. Sullivan, Max Morris, Klapetsky and Morton.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was voted on and lost.

It was moved by Delegate Manning that the resolution be adopted.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Resolution No. 117.—By Delegate Joseph W. Norton, of the Stationary Firemen:

WHEREAS, The farmers in various parts of the country have expressed a desire to have a closer affiliation with organized labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the twenty-fifth annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor instruct the Executive Council to investigate, with a view of co-operating with the farmers upon offensive and defensive lines.

The committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 122.—By Delegate Mary E. McDowell, Woman's Trade Union League.

WHEREAS, The standard of wages hours and general conditions of the workers of America is threatened by no greater danger than that of the competition of non-union working women and girls; and

WHEREAS, It has been fully demonstrated beyond a doubt that women, when educated in the movement, make strong, intelligent, active and loyal trade unionists; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention recommend the appointment at the earliest feasible moment of a national woman organizer from the ranks of union labor.

The committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 125.—By Delegate Ed. Flynn, of the Alabama Federation of Labor.

WHEREAS, There are thousands of wage earners in the Southern States in an unorganized condition; and,

WHEREAS, The rapid industrial development of the Southern States, and especially Alabama and Tennessee, is giving employment to thousands of additional wage earners, who should be organized and become a part of the labor movement.

RESOLVED, That the twenty-fifth annual convention of the A. F. of L. directs the Executive Council to appoint and assign a regular organizer to organize the wage earners of Alabama and Tennessee.

RESOLVED, That such organizer be selected from one of the above named States.

The committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in, with the following amendment: That the words "and adjacent States" be added to the third paragraph.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 128.—By Delegate Mrs. Charles Hank, Women's International Union Label League:

WHEREAS, The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has in the past given valuable assistance to the Woman's International Union Label League by instructing the organizers of this Federation to form local leagues wherever possible, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Federation accept the wishes of the Woman's International Union Label League, which desires to extend its sincere thanks for the good work performed by the Executive Council and the organizers of this Federation and hopes that they will continue the good work in the future.

The committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 129.—By Delegate Mrs. Charles Hank, Woman's International Union Label League:

WHEREAS, There are many woman's auxiliary organizations organized by the organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and while we believe that the labor movement would much better be served if all such woman's auxiliary

organizations were united in one grand organization and

WHEREAS, The Woman's International Union Label League has been a powerful factor in the work of creating a demand for union-made products and in many instances has succeeded in forcing the clerks and teamsters into their respective organizations by refusing to deal with them unless they carried a union card, therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor that we request the Executive Council to use their good offices to the end that the various auxiliary organizations referred to may be induced to seek charters from the Woman's International Union Label League, thereby forming one of the most powerful and entirely effective combinations under the broad banner of the Woman's International Union Label League.

The committee recommended that words following "to" in the fourth line be stricken out, and the following words be substituted in place thereof: "Bring about a federation of the various woman's auxiliary organizations." With this change the committee concurred in the resolution.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 133—By Delegate Victor L. Berger of the International Typographical Union.

WHEREAS, The present factory system is compelling an increased employment of women, who because they are women are asked to work for wages sufficient to furnish only a degraded living; and,

WHEREAS, The very conditions of woman's employment are commonly such as to destroy health of body, mind and character, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we urge upon all working women the imperative necessity of organization among themselves for the protection of their husbands, fathers, brothers and children, as well as for their own benefit; and furthermore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor be requested to continually employ at least one woman who is capable of doing the work in the capacity of general organizer of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of organizing the working women of the United States.

The committee reported that the subject matter of the resolution was covered by Resolution No. 122.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 134—By Delegate James H. Foley of the Metropolitan Association of Double-Drum Hoister Runners No. 11,275.

WHEREAS, The best interests of organized labor can be served if unions act jointly and aid and assist each other morally, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor does hereby urge and request the International Union of Steam Engineers' Local Union No. 184 to extend such fraternal aid as it is capable of to the Metropolitan Association of Double-Drum Hoister Runners of New York City.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council, with instructions to endeavor to bring about an amalgamation of the organizations referred to.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Foley, the introducer of the resolution, explained that amalgamation with the National Union of Steam Engineers was not desired, but that they wished the help of the engineers' Local, 184, in New York. He explained that the members of this organization were not licensed, and could not belong to the engineers' organization.

On motion of Delegate Foley, the resolution was referred back to the committee.

Resolution No. 135—By Delegate Frank P. Boyd of McKeesport Council of Labor.

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Musicians has no local organization in the city of McKeesport, Pa.; and

WHEREAS, Many musicians residing in McKeesport desire to procure a charter for a local organization in the city of McKeesport; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That it be the sense of the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled that every effort be exerted to influence the American Federation of Musicians to remove at as early date as possible all obstacles in the way of permitting a charter being granted by the A. F. of M. for a local organization in the city of McKeesport, Pa.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the American Federation of Musicians.

Moved and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The resolution was discussed by Delegates Boyd, Swartz, Carey, Miller and Kennedy.

On motion of Treasurer Lennon, the resolution and the recommendation of the committee were laid upon the table.

Resolution No. 146—By Delegate R. S. Maloney of the Lawrence (Mass.) Central Labor Union.

WHEREAS, The City of Lawrence, Mass., is destined to become the greatest textile center in the New World, and

WHEREAS, We are confronted by the fact that there are twenty-six different nationalities, making the problem of organization a very difficult one, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to use its best efforts to assist the textile workers' unions in the effort to organize this great industrial center.

The committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

President Gompers appointed the following special committee to confer with the publishers of the Pittsburg newspapers: John E. Lennon, B. J. Keefe, C. C. Douglas, Frank K. Foster and Frank Manning.

Delegate Owen Miller, for the Committee on Boycotts, reported as follows:

Your committee has met and considered some of the resolutions referred to it. We find that Resolution No. 23, which was referred to our committee, asked for the indorsement of a union label. This resolution should be referred to the Committee on Labels.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

The committee also wishes to refer Resolution No. 66 to the Committee on Building Trades.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Delegate L. W. Quick, for the Committee on Local and Federated Bodies, reported as follows:

We, your Committee on Local and Federated Bodies, beg leave to submit the following report:

That part of the report of the Executive Council referred to this committee, entitled "Central and Local Union

Laws," is concurred in by the committee.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 101 be non-concurred in, as it is already covered by the Constitution.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 81.—By Delegates Joseph N. Weber, Owen Miller, D. A. Carey, and Eugene A. Johnson, of the A. F. of M.

Amendment to Section 11, Article 9, Constitution, by adding to the end of the Section the following words:

"And it is further provided that should any of the members of such National, International, Trade or Federal Labor Union work at any other vocation, trade or profession, they shall join the Union of such vocation, trade or profession, provided such are organized and affiliated with the A. F. of L., and should such members fail or refuse to join such Unions, it shall be the duty of the organization of which they are members to erase them from membership."

The committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in, with the following amendment: That all after "A. F. of L.," on line 8 be omitted.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted.

Delegate Jere L. Sullivan—If this motion is passed will it make it mandatory upon the Committee on Laws to make this a part of the Constitution?

President Gompers—If it is adopted it will be mandatory upon the Committee to incorporate it in the laws.

Delegate Wilson—I move that the entire subject matter be referred to the Committee on Laws.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Resolution No. 52.—By Delegate George Goss, of Central Labor Union of New London (Conn.):

WHEREAS, The Local Union of Molders No. 156, of New London, Conn., was affiliated with the Central Labor Union in its district from February 14, 1902, to April 1, 1905, withdrawing their delegates then; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this Convention that the International Union of Molders be instructed to notify Local No. 156 to affiliate with the Central Body of their district.

The committee recommended that the resolution be non-concurred in, as it

was already covered by the Constitution.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 53—By Delegate George Goss of New London (Conn.) Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, The Local Union of Carpenters, No. 1411, organized about May 1, 1905, has not affiliated with the Central Labor Union in its district; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this Convention that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners be instructed to notify Local No. 1411 to affiliate with the Central Body of their district.

The committee recommended that the resolution be non-concurred in, as it was already covered by the Constitution.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

In connection with Resolutions Nos. 101, 52 and 53, your committee would recommend that the various bodies interested take the matters in question up with the Executive Council for the purpose of securing the endorsement of the provisions of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor.

Respectfully submitted,

T. L. LEWIS, Chairman,
L. W. QUICK, Secretary,
O. F. HILL,
N. C. SPRAGUE,
WM. B. FITZGERALD,
A. GARRIEPY,
H. D. THOMAS,
A. JOHANNSEN,

Committee.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted as a whole.

President Gompers—The Chair desires to announce the appointment of the following special committee to confer with the Harbison-Walker Refractories Company: John Zaring, George Bechtold, Robert Norren, H. A. Stenberg and Frank A. Shalvoy.

Delegate A. B. Loebenberg asked permission to withdraw from the Committee on Resolutions. His request was granted, and President Gompers appointed in his place Delegate P. J. Downey.

President Gompers—A friend to the cause of labor, a minister of the Gospel, who has manifested his sympathies on every occasion, desires to extend an invitation to this Convention. I prefer that he should do so personally, rather than through the Chair. With your consent, I shall introduce to you Rev. Mr. Young, of this city.

Mr. Young—For six winters past, the church of which I am pastor, the Second Presbyterian Church of this city, has provided a Sunday afternoon meeting in the Alvin Theatre for strangers, for transients, and for residents who have not regular church places. I have great pleasure in extending an invitation to the American Federation of Labor, as represented here, to attend the service on next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The service is entirely unsectarian.

Mr. Young also invited President Gompers, on behalf of the Ministerial Association of Pittsburg and Allegheny, to be present at a meeting of that body on Monday, November 20th, to address the members.

The Convention was then adjourned until 9 A. M., Saturday, November 18th.

SIXTH DAY—Morning Session.

The Convention was called to order at 9 A. M., Saturday, November 18th, President Gompers in the chair.

Absentees—Klapetzky, Noschang, Yarnell, Cummins, Damm, Loebenberg, Reldy, Chambers, Towey, Maher (J. P.), Shalvoy, Foster (W. H.), Roach (John), Keefe (D. J.), Wilson (J. T.), Boyle (C.), Ross (David), Grant, Wilson (Jas.), McCloskey, Dix, Ramsay, Penje, Merri-man, Freel, Flood, Brackney, Alexander (H. M.), Roberts (J. A.), Hanraty, Tucker (G. F.), Peetz, Faison, Skehan, Joyce (J. J.), Campbell (G. C.), Hopwood, Roemer, Boettger, Monon, Welter, Bower, Humphrey, Milburn, Douglas (C. C.), Creager, Comerford, Gebhart, Pierce (J. D.), Mitchell (Thos.), Alter, Foley (J. H.), Frazier (T. C.), Baldwin, Sheffield, Jones (F. G.), Rittamel, Ring, Van Dyke, Farmer, Wise.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Secretary Morrison read an announcement to the effect that Rev. Charles Stelzie, Superintendent of the Department of Church and Labor of the Presbyterian Church, would address the meeting to be held in the Alvin Theater on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Delegate W. D. Ryan, for the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

The Committee recommended the following substitute for Resolution No. 15:

WHEREAS, Civilization has been horrified and shocked at the brutal deeds perpetrated by the extensive massacre of thousands of the human family in Russia by fanatical masses, inflamed by the bigoted and despotic military and police forces of that country, who in the most despicable manner have slaughtered all within their reach, from innocent babes to tottering old age, until the heart of the civilized world bleeds in pity; and

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has learned of all the foregoing atrocities with profound sorrow and sickening hearts; and

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has also learned of a great industrial strike in that country, which,

with the above mentioned atrocities, is traceable to the tyrannical and dictatorial system; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that we extend to the sufferers of Russia our heartfelt condolence and sympathy.

RESOLVED, That this Convention also sends its earnest congratulations to the toilers of Russia on the success of their recent strike which stopped production and supply until freedom and popular government were conceded, and bid them godspeed in their great civil and industrial campaign until they shall have instituted in what is now the Russian Empire a representative government under the title of the Republic of Russia.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 30 be non-concurred in.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 36 be referred to the Committee on Education.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 61—By Delegate Mrs. Mae Keough, of the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers:

WHEREAS, On April 27th, 1905, the collar and shirt manufacturers of Troy, N. Y., at the instigation of the firm of Cluett, Peabody & Co., who were attempting a wage reduction of fifty per cent, locked out seven hundred members of Local Union No. 2, of the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union; and

WHEREAS, The above named International Union and the members of Local Union No. 2 have been ready and willing at all times to submit the question at issue to a Board of Arbitration, or in any other honorable manner settle this long standing controversy; and

WHEREAS, The Collar and Shirt Manufacturers' Association has refused all overtures for a settlement from the above named International Union, the

Central Labor Union of Troy, N. Y., and a committee of merchants of Troy, N. Y.; and

WHEREAS, The Collar and Shirt Manufacturers' Association, of Troy, N. Y.; state that the only reason that they will not be a party to a conference with a committee from a labor union is that it would lead to the organization of the other different departments of their factories, to the number of twenty thousand persons, who, under present conditions, are afraid to organize; and

WHEREAS, The members of the organization have displayed a loyalty to the union unprecedented, as not one member has proven disloyal in the six months' struggle now going on; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, do pledge itself to assist the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union with its moral and financial support, to the end that we may not only win this struggle, but organize the many thousands of workers now unorganized in Troy, N. Y.; and be it

RESOLVED, That all members of organized labor be requested to refrain from purchasing any of the product of Cluett, Peabody & Co., until the struggle now going on is settled satisfactory to the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union.

The committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in, with the following amendment: Add to the last paragraph: "The Labor press is urgently requested to give the subject matter of this resolution the widest possible publicity."

And also add the following section:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor do hereby appropriate one thousand dollars, or as much of this amount as may be necessary, to assist in prosecuting this strike to a successful issue, the money so appropriated to be at the distribution of the Executive Council, and available as soon as possible after the adjournment of this Convention.

The question was discussed by Mrs. Keough, Vice President Duncan, Delegates Lavin, M. J. Keough and Walsh.

Delegate M. J. Keough moved as an amendment to the report of the committee that the A. F. of L. donate five thousand dollars instead of one thousand dollars.

The amendment was declared out of order.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried.

Vice President Duncan: The Committee on Resolutions offer the following: That all affiliated bodies more liberally contribute in answer to the circular letter sent out for financial assistance; that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor call attention to the necessity for prompt and liberal compliance, and that the President of the A. F. of L. appoint a committee to visit Troy for the purpose of bringing the strike to a successful end.

On motion the resolution was adopted.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 84 be adopted, when amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 84—By Delegates E. Schaerer, A. A. Myrup and R. Schirra, Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, Accidents are continually increasing, owing to the progress made in machinery construction and the careless methods of the employers, the employee being the only victim; and

WHEREAS, Owing to so-called employee acts, the employers cannot be held responsible for damages sustained by the employees; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fifth Convention of the American Federation of Labor instruct the Executive Council to take the necessary action and have introduced laws in the legislative bodies covering such cases.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 88.—By Delegate Michael J. Reidy, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.

WHEREAS, The telegraph system of the United States should be controlled by the government of the nation, as is the telegraph service in a large number of European countries, because it is a public utility; and

WHEREAS, Telegraph companies have exacted from their employees long and irregular hours of labor at a low rate of compensation, and continue to keep a large percentage of their employees in large telegraph centers working as substitutes; and

WHEREAS, Not more than 10 per cent. of the telegraph offices of the country employ more than one telegrapher, it being extremely difficult to organize the craft for effective work along trades union lines; and

WHEREAS, the conditions under which telegraphers work are injurious not only to themselves, but the whole labor movement; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federa-

Union of Labor in convention assembled, confirming action taken in previous national conventions, endorses the movement to have telegraph companies doing a public business placed in the hands of the national government.

The committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 109—By Delegates F. J. McNulty, William E. Kennedy and Stephen J. Fay, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers:

WHEREAS, In the attainment of conditions essential to the common welfare, the trade union movement stands as the leading exponent; and

WHEREAS, It becomes necessary, in the progress of such attainment, to place before Congress certain bills for enactment into legislative measures that are of great importance to organized labor; and

WHEREAS, Representatives in said Congress continually and persistently oppose such legislation; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That in the judgment of the President of the American Federation of Labor, when he deems it proper, he be empowered to designate the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor (if such committee is in existence) to oppose, in the Representative's district, the renomination and re-election of any candidate who has assumed such an attitude.

The committee made the following report: We recommend the adoption of Resolution No. 109, amended by striking out the "Resolved" and substituting the following:

RESOLVED, That all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor oppose the nomination and election of all candidates for Congressional and Legislative honors who have shown themselves to be unfriendly to the interests and principles of organized labor, and assist to the extent of their ability the nomination and election of candidates who are known to be friendly to labor legislation.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

The committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 113, when amended to read as follows:

WHEREAS, The urgent need of a government hospital in the Bristol Bay region is greatly felt by everyone engaged in the Alaskan fishing industry, and especially by the members of the International Seamen's Union of America, many of whom have suffered great hardships in the past through lack of

proper medical attention at the fishing grounds; and

WHEREAS, It is of vital importance to upward of eight thousand men who are engaged in the fishing industry in Alaska that such hospital should be established before the opening of the season of 1906, and that immediate steps be taken to secure the proper presentation of this matter in the Congress of the United States at its coming session; and

WHEREAS, The International Seamen's Union of America has already taken steps in drafting and preparing such memorials and petitions as will present the matter forcibly and clearly to the proper government officials as to the necessity of such hospital; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor that we co-operate with the International Seamen's Union of America in this matter, and use our best efforts in securing the establishment of such hospital.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 118—By Delegate Geo. F. Dunn, of the Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders:

WHEREAS, The preservation of life and limb and the protection of property demand that the legislatures of the different commonwealths of the United States of America enact laws to periodically secure a thorough inspection of all steam boilers and generators; and

WHEREAS, The Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America have for many years been endeavoring to secure the passage of such a law through the legislatures of many American commonwealths, and the creation of the office of Boiler Inspector; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, at Pittsburg, does endorse the work done by the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America to secure such wise legislation, and does give its moral support to such movement; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor does hereby recommend to all its affiliated Central Labor Bodies the beneficial effect of the enactment of such a law, and solicits the support of said bodies, wherever situate, to secure the enactment of such a law in every commonwealth of the United States of America; and be it further

RESOLVED, That such a law should contain a provision that the Boiler Inspector, or his assistants, should have at least ten years' experience as a practical boiler maker, or in the general work of the craft; and if the Boiler Inspector is to have charge of the inspection of the boilers of steam navigation vessels, a

proviso should be incorporated in said law that he be a practical iron ship builder; and be it still further

RESOLVED, That all the Central Labor Bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor should take immediate action to secure the drafting and presentation of such proposed law as will secure its consideration and enactment by the various Commonwealths at the earliest possible time.

The committee recommended that the resolution be adopted, with the thrir "Resolved" amended to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That such a law should contain a provision that the Boiler Inspector, or his assistants, should be skilled, experienced and practical workmen; and if the Boiler Inspector is to have charge of the inspection of the boilers of steam navigation vessels, a proviso should be incorporated in said law that he be a skilled, experienced and practical workman.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 120—By Delegate James G. Cain, of the Photo-Engravers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The practice has become general with transportation companies to require the purchasers of excursion and tourist tickets to sign so-called iron-clad contracts providing that such tickets shall be forfeited if found in the hands of any other than the original purchaser; and

WHEREAS, The object and result of this practice is to cause the forfeiture to these corporations by the public of enormous numbers of tickets which the original purchasers are unable to use personally, to the value of millions of dollars annually, a heavy drain upon the people, and a source of unearned profits to the railway corporations; and

WHEREAS, In addition to inflicting upon the public a "spotter" system, and the nuisance of joint agencies for the validation of tickets, the passenger associations are prevailing upon the courts to legislate by injunction and prevent brokers and other agencies from accommodating the traveling public by dealing in these excursion tickets; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That all tickets for the transportation of passengers should be good to the bearer, and the imposition of requiring signatures and the placing of descriptions upon tickets is an outrage which makes possible a system of graft that should no longer be tolerated by the American people; be it further

RESOLVED, That we deplore the apparent willingness of some courts to serve corporation interests, in opposition to the rights and privileges of the masses of the people by granting injunc-

tions to protect the iniquitous imposition of non-transferrable tickets; be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in this its twenty-fifth annual Convention assembled, reaffirms former resolutions denouncing anti-scalping laws, city ordinances and injunctions, and hereby petitions the Congress of these United States for a law requiring that all railroad and steamboat passage tickets be made good to bearer.

RESOLVED, That our Legislative Committee at Washington be, and is hereby, instructed to earnestly work in the name of organized labor and of the people for the enactment of such a law.

The committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 121—By Delegate James G. Cain, of the Photo-Engravers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The United States Government, through its various departments, contracts for fully one million dollars' worth of photo-engraving yearly; and

WHEREAS, A large percentage of contracts is secured by firms working under non-union conditions; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council and the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor use their good offices to secure the adoption of a law by Congress establishing a Bureau of Photo-Engraving, on lines similar to the other branches of the printing trades.

The committee made the following recommendation: The committee reaffirms the action taken by the San Francisco Convention, which is as follows:

That the resolution be referred to the Executive Council with the recommendation that the Legislative Committee be instructed to carry the spirit of the resolve into effect, i. e., that the photo-engraving for the Government be done under the system of direct employment.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 127—By Delegate G. F. Tucker of Iowa State Federation of Labor:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor recommend that all affiliated State and Central bodies exchange fraternal delegates with the various State and city ministerial associations, wherever practicable, thus insuring a better understanding on the part of the church and

clergy of the aims and objects of the labor union movement of America.

The committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 131.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, International Typographical Union.

WHEREAS, Labor creates all values or makes them useful and accessible to mankind, but the present economic system is such that it is impossible for the great mass of wage-earners to save up a sufficient amount of money or property to secure them against want and misery and the indignities of capitalistic charity in their old age; and

WHEREAS, It is the prime object of the trade union movement to improve and elevate the standard of living of the working class everywhere and in every possible way; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to use its best efforts to induce the Congress of the United States to pass a bill which will secure to every wage-worker in the United States who has earned no more than \$1,000 average wages per year, a pension of not less than \$12 per month at the age of sixty, and thereafter for the rest of his or her natural life; provided, however, that such wage-worker is a citizen of the United States and has lived in this country for at least twenty-one years continuously at the time when the application is made.

The committee recommended that the resolution be non-concurred in.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 137.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger of International Typographical Union.

WHEREAS, Experience has proven that the militia can be used by capitalists as an engine of destruction in the subjugation of the working people, workmen have thus been arrayed against workmen, and ordered to shoot down their comrades; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, that we declare our intention, and hereby instruct all affiliated bodies, to hold absolutely aloof from all connection with the militia, until the military system in vogue in Switzerland, or a similar system, is adopted in the United States.

The committee recommended that the resolution be non-concurred in.

Moved and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted.

Delegate Johannsen: Would this action not be an indorsement of the militia being used to defeat strikes? I move that the entire matter be referred to the Executive Council.

Vice President Hayes: I move that the entire matter lay upon the table.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Resolution No. 130.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, International Typographical Union:

WHEREAS, The present insurance system is notorious as a method of exploitation and graft and has simply become an adjunct to Wall street, New York, and

WHEREAS, In spite of the tremendous wealth being accumulated by insurance corporations, the life and property of wage workers finds little or no protection in insurance. It is now exceedingly costly and the workmen are often, by all kinds of legal tricks, defrauded by insurance companies; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the twenty-fifth convention of the American Federation of Labor endorse the general principle of State insurance now in operation in Germany, in which the expense is met by the Government, the employer and the working people, each paying one-third of the premiums; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we instruct the Executive Council to use all honorable efforts to secure the adoption of a similar system—only on a much larger and more effective scale—for the United States of America.

The committee recommended that the last two "Resolves" be stricken out, and the following substituted:

RESOLVED, That in accordance with same, and as the recent investigations have shown unparalleled corruption and mismanagement of insurance companies, we indorse the principle of government insurance of a voluntary nature, and that our Executive Council be authorized to favor legislation to that end.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Treasurer Lennon: I desire to offer as a substitute for the report of the committee that this Convention indorses the principle of insurance by trade unions for the working people of this country.

The motion was seconded by Vice President Hayes.

President Gompers: A substitute has been offered by the committee. If the Convention is not satisfied with it, it can be voted down, and then the substitute offered by Treasurer Lennon will be considered.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 142—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, International Typographical Union:

WHEREAS, The trade autonomy in unionism is but the application to the labor movement of the outworn principle of individualism; and

WHEREAS, The development of modern machinery and of industrial processes on a large scale is in fact creating identity of interests among many crafts hitherto only slightly related; and

WHEREAS, Under our present form of trades organization every national trades union organization looks out with jealous care for its own organization, bitterly fighting every newcomer in the field; and

WHEREAS, This contention over trades jurisdiction between national and international unions is becoming more and more acute, and will if continued very soon disrupt the organizations of the wage-workers of America; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we urgently recommend the application of the principle and industrial organization to those crafts which are bound with others by the use of the same machinery, by contact in the same productive process, or by working for a common employer or group of organized employers; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the twenty-fifth convention of the American Federation of Labor urge upon the various international craft organizations an immediate settlement of jurisdiction questions by mutual conferences, interchange of cards, etc., and the substitution of a modern alignment of the united working class against the growing rapacity of manufacturers' and citizens' alliance organizations, instead of the disgraceful, petty and destructive quarrels between the union officials.

The committee made the following recommendation: The committee non-concurs in Resolution No. 142, and takes the position that the autonomy resolution adopted by the Scranton Convention properly sets forth the position of the A. F. of L. on this question.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

The committee made the following report on Resolution No. 143:

This resolution refers to the sending of fraternal delegates to the Trades Union Congresses of Great Britain and of Canada. Owing to the fact that President Gompers made some statement relative to sending such delegates in his annual report, the committee desires to refer this to the Committee on President's Report.

On motion, the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 150.—By Delegates James Duncan, Thomas J. Lyons and W. J. O'Brien of Granite Cutters' International Association:

WHEREAS, The laborers and mechanics employed on Government works since 1869 have since 1872 been actively engaged in an effort to secure pay for overtime made by them in the belief that these claims are perfectly just and well founded; it is therefore

RESOLVED, That our Executive Council memorialize Congress that section two of the deficiency appropriation act, approved May 18, 1872 (Seventeenth Statutes at Large, page 134), be revived and continued in force and made applicable to all labor performed in excess of eight hours per day by all laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States since the 19th day of May, 1871, the date of the proclamation of the President concerning such pay: said claims to be adjudicated by the Court of Claims upon the basis prescribed in and by said section, and judgments to be rendered for extra pay in proportion to the increase of hours of labor wherever more than the legal day's work of eight hours was performed; and

RESOLVED. That the American Federation of Labor, as a body, recommends to Congress the favorable consideration of these claims, and directs its officers or committees in charge of legislation to give their best efforts to the passage of legislation having for its object the relief of these claims.

The committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 159—By Delegate George C. Campbell, of the Tri-City Labor Congress of Clinton and Lyons, Ia., and Fulton, Ill.:

RESOLVED, That in the interest of solidarity of the wage-workers of the

world, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to correspond with the various affiliated national and international unions of this country, and of Europe, as to the advisability of an interchange of working cards, a trades unionist in any country to be exempt from payment of initiation fee, provided he or she has been for three years prior a member in continuous good standing in his or her local union; that said Executive Council report its recommendations to the next Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in, after being amended to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That in the interest of solidarity of the wage workers of the world, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to correspond with the various affiliated National and International Unions of this country and of Europe as to the advisability of a recognition of membership cards, whereby a trades unionist from any country would be exempt from payment of initiation fees in another country; provided he or she had been for three years prior a member in continuous good standing in his or her union; and to report their recommendations to the next Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The resolution was discussed by Delegates Kelly, Duncan, Jones, Walsh, Kennedy, Sullivan, Keough and Lennon.

The report of the committee was then adopted.

Resolution No. 160—By Delegate John M. Stoughton, of the Paper and Pulp Makers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The Paper and Pulp Makers' International Union was sued some six months ago by a Mr. Sweeney, a former member of this organization, who continued to work in a strike shop, and was therefore suspended under the constitution; and

WHEREAS, This Mr. Sweeney has instituted two separate suits, one for \$10,000 damages against the International Union, and one for \$10,000 damages against the local union at Berlin, New Hampshire; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor extend and grant to the aforesaid International Union its advice, and employ counsel to defend these two suits.

The committee recommended that the resolution be non-concurred in.

On motion of Delegate Healy the resolution was referred to the Executive Council.

Treasurer Lennon in the chair.

Delegate Furuseth, for the Committee on President's Report, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 21, dealing with the granting of the charter in a certain instance, was referred to this committee. We think the resolution should not be dealt with by the Committee on President's Report, and recommend to the Convention that a special committee be appointed to deal with it.

Delegate Hart: I move that the report of the committee be concurred in. (Seconded.)

Vice President Spencer: I move that the application be referred to the Committee on Organization.

Vice President Mitchell: If the application is going to require much consideration it should not go to the Committee on Organization. That committee now has before it a number of such applications, and if any more are referred to the committee we will not be able to get through before the close of the Convention. I therefore suggest that it be referred to a special committee.

Delegate Mahoney: As the introducer of that resolution, I ask that it be given to a special committee for immediate investigation.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried.

President Gompers appointed the following special committee to consider Resolution No. 21: Delegates M. J. Keough, Ed. Rosenberg, Charles Peetz, Richard Braunschweig, J. F. Morris.

Delegate Thomas Harrison, for the Committee on Organization, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 145—By Delegate Victor L. Berger of International Typographical Union:

WHEREAS, The hypocritical attempt of the Civic Federation plutocrats to convince organized laboring men that "the interests of capital and labor are identical" is being helped on by certain labor leaders, and has succeeded in blinding the minds of others; and

WHEREAS, The interests of laborers and capitalists constitute the basis of a real class struggle, which needs no stirring up, but does need to be ended; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we point with sorrow to the close intimacy and harmonious relations established between Samuel Gompers and other labor leaders with the great capitalists and plutocratic politicians; and be it further

RESOLVED, That it is the sentiment of this convention that we consider the results of this policy are not for labor's interests, as shown in the failure of the Belmont subway strike in New York and the futility of the eight-hour campaign in Congress.

The committee reported as follows: The statements contained in the preambles or this resolution are a misstatement of facts, and the resolutions are, therefore, based on false premises. Your committee reports unfavorably upon them.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Goldstein—The report of the committee does not go far enough. I move that the action of President Gompers in his connection and work with the National Civic Federation receive our hearty endorsement.

President Gompers: It appears that some regret and sorrow have been expressed for your humble servant by the author of the preambles. I don't really want to appease the sorrow of my "dear friend" who expressed so great concern about me. I prefer that my work and my record shall attest the necessity for that. I am perfectly satisfied to stand before the American labor movement, before the American people and before the world, without answering this indirect reflection upon me, my character and my work. I sincerely hope that Delegate Goldstein will withdraw his motion.

Delegate Goldstein — I withdraw my motion.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Delegate Walter Macarthur, for the Committee on Labels, reported as follows:

Your committee desires to report on the following resolution, which was referred to yesterday:

Resolution No. 28.—By C. W. Woodman, of the Fort Worth (Texas) Trades Assembly.

WHEREAS, By co-operation in legislative matters and by assistance rendered during strikes and boycotts, the members of the Farmers' Union have proven their sincerity of purpose and been of great benefit to organized labor; be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Twenty-fifth Convention assembled, grant the request of the Farmers' State Union of Texas (which at present is in reality the National head of the farmers' movement), to have the endorsement of organized labor of its Union label; and be it further

RESOLVED, That all National and International journals of organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor be requested to publish this endorsement and urge upon all union men to give preference at all times to the product of members of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council for investigation and such action as may be deemed desirable.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 80—By Delegate Chas. Lavin, of the Central Labor Union of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.:

WHEREAS, Hitherto there has appeared no report nor has any effort been made to ascertain the extent to which the union label is in demand in the industrial centers of the country; and

WHEREAS, There is no accurate information at hand to ascertain the influence which the union label may have upon the union crafts where it is in demand; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That as early as convenient after the adjournment of this Convention the President of the A. F. of L. issue a circular letter to all the Central Bodies and General Organizers, instructing them to collect statistics in the various centers, with data as to crafts and retail houses within their jurisdiction, and to learn to what extent the union label is in demand, and learn also what influence a general demand by all trade unionists for the label would have upon the retail dealers in the cities and towns of the country, and report the result of their investigation to the Executive Council, through the President of the A. F. of L.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council for such action as may be deemed practicable.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted.

The question was discussed by Dele-

gates. Walsh, Lavin, Morris, Mrs. Keough, Thomas, McKeever, Altman and Lennou.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was then voted on and carried.

President Gompers—Miss McDowell and Miss Barnum have arranged a meeting for next Wednesday evening in this hall, and have in view to address the meeting two of the most prominent labor leaders. The object of the meeting is the formation of a Woman's Trade Union Label League in the City of Pittsburgh. I am sure that we are all satisfied they need one. I would respectfully ask in behalf of the ladies that every encouragement be given to this movement, and that the local representatives here will from now on do their best to influence their wives, sisters and sweethearts to become interested in the matter and attend the meeting.

Delegate Douglas asked the unanimous consent of the Convention to the introduction of a resolution.

No objection being made to its introduction, Delegate Douglas introduced the following:

Resolution No. 162—By Delegate C. C. Douglas, I. C. T. C., Pittsburg, Pa.:

WHEREAS, The City of Pittsburg contains two central labor bodies, one composed exclusively of delegates duly elected by locals all of whose National or International organizations are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and the other composed partially of bodies in no way affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, Such a condition has been most detrimental to the unity of labor in this city, and has been the cause of most, if not all, of the ineffectiveness of the organized workers in this section, which has so often been apparent; and

WHEREAS, This condition has been fostered in a large measure, though probably unwittingly, by the aid given that central body part of whose members are not connected with locals affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and the withdrawal of whose delegates would not only have a strong tendency to bring about the existence of only one central body in this city, but might also be the means of eliminating an organization directly antagonistic to the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention call upon those National and International Unions whose subordinate bodies

in Pittsburg have delegates in the central body that owes no allegiance to the American Federation of Labor to at once withdraw their delegates from said unaffiliated central body.

President Gompers referred the resolution to the Committee on Resolutions.

Delegate John Fahy, of the United Mine Workers of America, asked the unanimous consent of the Convention to the introduction of a resolution.

This consent being granted, Delegate Fahy introduced the following resolution, and asked that it be acted upon immediately.

Resolution No. 163—By Delegate John Fahy, of the United Mine Workers of America:

WHEREAS, Our attention has been called to the fact that the Governor of Pennsylvania has called a special session of the Legislature, the same to meet at Harrisburg, January 15, 1906; and

WHEREAS, In enumerating the purposes for which the Legislature is to meet we note the Governor has not made mention of labor measures, measures of great importance to the many hundreds of thousands of working men, women and children throughout the State; and inasmuch as there is a great deal of time in which the Governor can issue a supplemental call; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in annual convention assembled, do hereby request His Excellency, the Governor of Pennsylvania, to issue to the General Assembly a supplemental call giving it notice that he reconvenes the General Assembly for the further purpose of its considering legislation upon the subjects of employers' liability, employees' compensation, coal and iron police laws, inspection laws and measures, and proper legal regulations for the protection of employees in and about mines, mills, factories and elsewhere; and also for regulating the employment of child labor; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the President and Secretary of the American Federation of Labor are hereby instructed to at once communicate this action in full to the Governor, Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, and request that he kindly make reply in time for them to communicate same to this Convention.

It was moved and seconded that the resolution be adopted. (Carried unanimously.)

At the request of Delegate Spencer, of the Committee on Building Trades,

Resolution No. 13 was referred to the Committee on Labels.

Secretary Morrison read letters from the following gentlemen, urging that the next Convention of the American Federation of Labor be held in Minneapolis. Minn.: Gov. John H. Johnson, William Tunnell, Secretary Federated Trades Assembly, Duluth, Minn.; David P. Jones, Mayor of Minneapolis; Wallace G. Nye, Secretary Public Affairs Committee, Minneapolis; W. E. McEwen, Secretary-Treasurer Minnesota State Federation of Labor; A. E. Kellington, President, and Jeffrey Legh Chapman, Secretary Trades and Labor Assembly, Minneapolis.

Delegate Shanessy, for the Committee on Credentials, reported as follows:

The committee has a credential from the International Jewelry Workers' Union of America, George Brady, del-

egate, 7 votes. The committee recommends that the delegate be seated.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

President Gompers—The chair has been requested to appoint two additional members of the special committee to confer with the publishers of the Pittsburgh newspapers. The chair wishes to appoint John Mitchell and William Huber as such additional members.

President Gompers appointed the following special committee to make effort to adjust the controversy between the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers, of Troy, N. Y., and the Cluett-Peabody Company: Delegates James Wilson, F. X. Noschang, Herman Robinson, A. J. Whaley, John S. Henry.

On motion, the rules were suspended and the Convention adjourned until 9 A. M. Monday, November 20th.

SEVENTH DAY—Morning Session.

The Convention was called to order at 9 a. m., Monday, November 20th, President Gompers in the chair.

Absentees—Rice, Yarnell, Damm, Loebenberg, Morton, Flannery, Rickert, Chambers, Altman, Towey, Lillen, Foster (W. H.), Roach (John), Keefe (D. J.), Wilson (J. T.), Boyle, Bahlhorn, Stoughton, McCloskey, Duffy (T. J.), Halles, Dix, Higgins (M. P.), Penje, Freel, Miller (E. W.), Alexander, Weir, Hanratty, Perkins (E. A.), Peetz, Faison, Lindsey (D.), Skehan, Willaner, Shoop, Hopwood, Roemer, Boettger, Alcorn, Woodman, Welter, Bower, Boyd, Bainbridge, Humphrey, Milburn, Love, Burke, Creager, Comerford, Gebhart, Rodier, Pierce (J. D.), Mitchell (Thos.), Alter, Frazier (T. C.), Baldwin, Sheffield, Jones (T. G.), Ritthamel, Ring, Van Dyke, Heasley, Dunne (J. R.), Farmer, Sherier, Wise.

President Gompers—We have with us this morning Mr. E. A. Calvin, of the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union, an organization which has declared emphatically for co-operation with the organized labor movement. Mr. Calvin desires to have an opportunity of conveying the fraternal message of his organization to this Convention. With his consent, I will present him to you.

Mr. Calvin—I have been asked a great many times since coming to this city something about Texas and the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union. Most people here seem to have the idea that Texas is a very great State, and I want to say to you that Texas is the greatest waffle on the American griddle. Texas runs north until she gets so cold she quits, and south to the Gulf. On the east she is bounded by the rising sun, and on the west by the utmost confines of eternity. From the standpoint of resources I take it there is not another State in this Union that comes so near producing everything as does Texas. We produce one-third of the cotton the world consumes; one-fourth of the cattle. We produce more

sorghum than any other State; more Irish potatoes and sweet potatoes—in fact, we raise everything, from a disturbance to a Beaumont oil gusher. It was for the purpose of protecting these industries that the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union was organized. It was launched on the great fraternal and business seas something like three years ago, and has grown with tropical luxuriance, until to-day we number more than three thousand people.

In our meeting in Ft. Worth last August we took the initiative in putting ourselves in line with the labor organizations of this country. We declared in that convention, where there were over one thousand delegates present, that we would purchase union-made goods. I am not here for the purpose of asking this Convention to reciprocate our action, but I feel confident that this Convention will do so. We took this action without consulting your people. We knew the principles for which your organization stood; we knew the principles for which our organization stood, and we thought they were identical. We are not organized for the purpose of maintaining a standard of wages, as you are. We are organized for the protection of our industries; for the purpose of maintaining a uniform price for our industries. It is not the purpose of our organization to put the price of stuff so high that people cannot buy; it is not the purpose of our organization to put an exorbitant price on our products; but it is the purpose of our organization to maintain a stable price. It is one of the objects and purposes of our organization to do away with the speculative feature of our cotton market. Cotton interests us more than any other product, for it is the most import-

ant product of our State. I want to say to our fraternal delegates from Great Britain that one of the main purposes of this organization is to get directly in touch with the spinners of the world. I understand, in talking with the representatives of the textile workers, that that would be very agreeable to you. I understand that they have a sliding scale; that they are subject to the speculative feature of the market, the same as we are; that when the mills make a large profit their wages are higher, and when the mills make a less profit their wages are lower. It is so with the farmer who sells his cotton to the speculators. The crop of 1904 brought the producer \$625,000,000. It cost the spinners of the world \$450,000,000 more to get it after it passed out of the hands of the producer. We sold our cotton at an average of ten cents a pound; we bought our goods back at the price of eighteen cents a pound.

The farmers are to-day willing and anxious to take the price they have been getting in the past if they can only get a uniform price, and if you can get the benefits that now go into the hands of the speculators of the country you will be the gainers. The farmers of the South are anxious and willing to co-operate with this organization. I find from talking with the representatives here that there is still in the North what is called the Grange in existence, but in some localities that organization is antagonistic to organized labor. That is not so with us; we are anxious and willing to co-operate with you. In fact, our organization has nothing against any one. The time was when there was considerable friction in our part of the country between the townman and the countryman; but now they are upon the same level; we stand shoulder to shoulder, and when last fall the bears were trying to depress the cotton market I put in an appeal to the merchants and they responded as one man and put the price back in less than thirty days. In many ways we have been co-operating with this labor movement in the South. At the present time the International Typographical Union is having a strike almost everywhere. In Dallas they are having a desperate struggle, and more than once they have

called on us for help and we have given them our assistance. The Typothetae of that town has built up a gigantic trust, and they hope to crush the life out of the Typographical Union. They may succeed, but I doubt it very much.

I promised not to talk more than ten minutes, so I shall again extend fraternal greetings from one of the greatest organizations in the world at the present time to this body.

First Vice President Duncan in the chair.

Delegates Furuseth and Foster, for the Committee on President's Report, presented the following report:

We have carefully studied the admirable and comprehensive report of President Gompers, and find much to commend in its clear conception and lucid exposition of the general polity of trades unionism.

As to the specific recommendation contained therein, we submit the following conclusions for your approval:

STATE AND CENTRAL BODIES.

We endorse the recommendation that local Central Bodies should adopt such provisions for the regulation of their meetings as will properly safeguard the interests of all concerned, such as constitutionally setting an hour for adjournment and by adopting a fixed formula for calling special meetings.

We approve the President's recommendations as to the necessity of stricter discipline in the case of directly affiliated unions who neglect to attach themselves to State or Central bodies. We bespeak also the universal co-operation of National and International officers in instructing their locals to affiliate with these Central bodies. We concur in the sentiment expressed in the several resolutions on this subject submitted to us, viz: Nos. 41, 126, 135 and 155. The law on the subject is sufficiently explicit. We suggest that if National and International officers would urge by circular, or other means of direct appeal, their local unions which yet hold aloof from Central and State bodies to no longer do so, practical results would ensue, and we recommend that the Secretary of the American

Federation of Labor send to them a circular embodying this suggestion.

LABOR MOVEMENT IN CANADA.

We emphatically approve the President's kindly expressions of goodwill and fraternity towards our brothers who dwell over the imaginary line to the north of us. From all standpoints of unionism, the blood-bond of labor should subordinate the geographical division of men. We therefore commend a continuance of a policy of fraternal effort and mutual co-operation along trade union lines with our brothers of Canada.

THE PORTO RICAN SITUATION.

We believe in the doctrine of local self-government and in its application to the people of Porto Rico. We concur in the recommendation of the President that all possible assistance should be given the people of the island in their efforts to secure greater opportunity for freedom and higher standards of living.

INDUSTRIAL STAGNATION AVERTED.

We deem it of great importance that the word which the President has said upon this subject should be accentuated, for here we get down to the very essence of the economic philosophy of trades unionism. For generations labor has been reckoned with as an inert commodity. Professors have formulated academic theories of the law of supply and demand; buyers of labor and of the products of labor have assumed that these laws were inexorable, not subject to modification by the seller of the labor commodity. But labor is not an inanimate commodity. It is a part of the life and the being of the laborer, and as such is under the control of the volition of the laborer. The resisting and defensive power of the laborer's will has germinated in the soil, and under the inspiration of all that makes for a higher civilization. It has been nurtured, shaped and developed by the trades union, until by its collective expression it disproves false political economy, bids the panic halt, becomes the governor on the industrial engine and opens up vistas of accomplishment for the public. What united labor wills it may achieve. Should not the experience

of the past two years inspire us to so arouse the sluggish brain and timid hearts of the non-union masses that they may join us in opposing a united will against all forces which would lower the standards of life?

LABOR'S KEY TO GROWTH.

Your committee also desires to add its emphatic endorsement to what the President has said as to the desirability and necessity of higher dues and wider benefits in the trades union movement. We do not underrate the value of the fraternal and sentimental bonds which unite our memberships, but these bonds are strengthened instead of weakened by the possession of ample financial resources in our treasuries. In its capacity as a labor exchange, the trades union cannot exempt itself from the necessity of compliance with sound business principles. It is only wildcat schemes of finance which profess to pay out more than is received into the treasury. Altruism, most commendable as a virtue, cannot coin money or draw unlimited sight drafts upon its bankers. Trades unions whose members are taught to, or who expect, in times of trouble, to rely entirely upon the generosity of others are industriously weaving ropes of sand. Trades unions should practice the doctrine of self-help, in order that there may be no weak links in the mighty chain of our defenses. No other business concern in the world is so feebly financed, relatively speaking, as the average trade union, nor from any other enterprise is so large a return expected by the average investor. It is high time that wage-earners should disabuse themselves of the belief that they can lift themselves by their own bootstraps, distill gold from sea-water, or erect substantial defenses for the living rate of wage on a contribution of a nickel a day to their trade union funds. We therefore commend to the trade union movement the adoption of the philosophy contained in this part of the President's Report.

Neither the timidity of trade union officials nor the inertia of the membership should stand in the way of a policy of higher dues and more extended benefits. That union which fails to provide ammunition for the bruising industrial

struggle until the battlefield is reached, is not alone guilty of negligence as to its own interests, but is a handicap upon sister organizations.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PEACE.

While the armies and navies of the world yet clash in the shock of battle, while our own Christian nation increases its annual expenditure for death-dealing armament, we proclaim and seek to establish the creed of human brotherhood.

We approve the sentiments of the President's Report upon this subject, and as to the desirability of establishing closer relationship with organized labor in the Old World.

We recommend that this Federation be represented in the German Trade Union Congress by a fraternal delegate.

ENMITY, WHERE FRIENDSHIP SHOULD ABOUND.

We endorse the utterances of the President as to the sinister and deplorable nature of the attempted attack inaugurated against this organization by the formation in Chicago, last June, of a society, having for its purpose the destruction of the legitimate trade union movement.

With all possible toleration for the widest divergence of honest opinion, we can discover back of this association neither sincerity of purpose, respectability of method, nor clarity of object. We lament that men, masking under the guise of reformers, should lend themselves to work which might properly be only expected from the most rabid antagonists of the interests of labor.

JURISDICTION AND TRADE UNION LAW.

We agree with your President, that there is no short cut to the elimination of jurisdiction disputes. It is the nature of men, individually and collectively, to hold and increase themselves in authority. In the degree, however, that the spirit of true unionism percolates into the consciousness of contending factions, may we not venture to hope that prejudice will be allayed, the discipline of the expressed majority will be more cheerfully observed, and mutual

conciliation pave the way to solidarity in our movement?

THE UNION SHOP.

The union shop still continues to be the live wire in the industrial world, for it is the concrete manifestation of trade union economics. We endorse the sentiment of the President, that there should be no recession from our position in defense of the justice of the principle involved.

TRADE UNION SCHOOLS.

We approve the suggestion of the President as to the necessity of developing the educational work of our movement, especially through our local and central bodies. This can be done by lectures and discussions upon trade union history and economics, by the use of printed leaflets and pamphlets, and in various other ways which may be inaugurated locally. We urge those delegates who may attend Central Bodies in their respective localities to bring the matter before their associations for the more active propagation of educational work.

In this connection we also approve the suggestion that the use of the public school room be sought for work of this nature.

THE COLORADO SITUATION AND THE WESTERN FEDERATION.

Considering that portion of the Executive Council's Report bearing on this subject—which was referred to this committee—jointly with the President's Report, we desire to say that we approve, "definitely and without equivocation," the policy pursued as to the contributions received for the Western Federation of Miners. We further recommend that the Executive Council be instructed to insist that the Western Federation of Miners shall either carry out the purpose for which much financial aid was contributed, i. e., carrying to the highest courts the cases involved, or give to the Executive Council an accounting of what was done with the money.

EIGHT-HOUR LEGISLATION.

We recommend that the Executive Council be instructed to have the

eight-hour bill re-introduced in Congress, and to use all honorable means in its power to secure the enactment of the same.

LEGAL RIGHTS OF LABOR.

We are in accord with the views of the President as to the need for more effective methods for conserving the legal rights of labor. We recognize that, from the very nature of the case, our defenses are oftentimes weak on this side of the industrial battle line. The subject is a complex one, and to administration, difficult. We recommend that this matter be thoroughly discussed in all organizations of labor in order that judicious and effective methods of legal defense may be secured.

EXHIBITS.

We favor the continuation of the exhibits of the American Federation of Labor, and recommend that the Executive Council be given discretionary power in the selecting of the places for such exhibits during the ensuing year.

THE EIGHT-HOUR WORKDAY.

The utility of the eight-hour demand has been established with mathematical certitude. The establishment of the eight-hour workday is not alone a substantial good in itself, but contains potential possibilities in future advance. Leisure is opportunity, opportunity is the gateway to new worlds of thought and act. This new world is whither our union pilgrimage marches.

We agree with the President that too much attention cannot be devoted by the trade union movement in general to the discussion of this all-important subject.

CHILD LABOR.

The child of to-day contains the citizen of to-morrow. No country can afford to squander the possibilities of its young for commercial gain. For both economic and ethical reasons, unionism demands the abolition of child labor.

We approve the spirit of Resolutions 153 and 154, and welcome the co-operation of all social forces which make for saving the child for the school or home.

We are not, however, in favor of re-

lying upon the national government for the enactment of uniform legislation upon this subject, but believe that the work of educating public sentiment should be vigorously carried on in all the States, until the State legislatures realize the unwisdom of destroying or impairing the human material out of which the future structure of the republic must be reared.

CHINESE EXCLUSION FROM ALL AMERICA.

The committee recommends concurrence by the Convention in the views expressed and the action taken by the President in this matter. Particular emphasis should be laid upon the following statement in the President's Report:

"We all want the fullest and freest opportunity of trade with China, but it ought not and must not be either secured or maintained at the cost of the protection and safety of American life and American standard of civilization."

The committee appreciates the sentiments expressed by President Roosevelt regarding the maintenance of "our National policy towards Chinese immigration." It appears, however, that the policy is endangered by the "executive order" recently issued by the President of the United States. These statistics of Chinese immigration since the issuance of the "executive order" show a marked increase, attributable mainly to relaxation in the enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act. This fact should be called to the attention of President Roosevelt, in accordance with the latter's suggestion to President Gompers and Vice President Duncan. The Chinese Exclusion Act and all similar legislation should be enforced primarily in the interests of the American people.

If inconvenience or hardship necessarily arises from the enforcement of such legislation, the fact is to be regretted; but it cannot be taken as in any degree justifying a departure from the procedure which experience shows is necessary for the purposes in view. The Chinese Exclusion Act should be maintained intact. Particular efforts should be made to prevent the adoption of any measures looking to an enlargement of the number embraced under the "ex-

empted classes." The present exemptions in this regard are sufficiently liberal for all purposes and just to the Chinese, and cannot be enlarged without injustice to ourselves.

We should insist upon that construction of the law which declares that all Chinese, other than members of the "exempted classes," are excluded from United States and all territory thereof.

Attention is drawn to the fact that numbers of Chinese are now employed in the Navy Yard at Cavite, Philippine Islands. Protests should be made against this action on the part of the authorities in that locality, as being a violation of the spirit of the law and calculated to weaken the moral effect of the latter in the minds of our wards in those islands.

Resolution No. 91.—By Delegate Ed. Rosenberg, of the Seattle Central Labor Council.

WHEREAS, Congress, after the most thorough investigation, lasting for over thirty years, has passed laws excluding Chinese laborers from the United States; and

WHEREAS, It is apparent that powerful agencies are now at work to have the Chinese Exclusion law so modified as to admit Chinese laborers into the United States, and especially into its possessions in the Pacific, we holding that this agitation is fostered—

First—By the steamship and railroad companies owning vessels engaged in the trans-Pacific trade, which hope to reap a rich harvest in the transportation of Chinese laborers.

Second—That the Hawaiian sugar planters, unwilling to pay current wages to prevailing labor in the islands, desire cheap Chinese labor at lower wages.

Third—That a certain class of German, British and American capitalists in the Philippine islands are clamoring for Chinese labor to displace Filipino labor, knowing full well that all classes of Filipinos hate the Chinese worse than the Americans do, and that the importation of Chinese labor into the Philippines would be the signal for a general uprising of the Philippine people against American rule, but for which calamity the capitalists do not care, believing that the American government would at all hazards put down such uprising to uphold the prestige of the nation, and that then these capitalists would have a free hand to exploit with Chinese labor these islands and their people.

Fourth—That certain monetary interests in this country desire, for selfish reasons, to lower the standard of living and the independence of the American workingmen, and are asking for the admission into this country of Chinese servants and laborers, to be under contract for a number of years and to be confined to these callings only, which,

in effect, would mean alavery of such Chinese to their masters if the laws were enforced, or, what is more likely, would result in such imported Chinese labor drifting into all callings, as enforced labor of one man to another, though the slave be a Chinese, is repugnant to present American sentiment and custom.

Fifth—That the so-called Chinese boycott against American goods is, according to our best information and belief, a manipulation by the before mentioned monetary interests to force Congress to so modify the Chinese exclusion laws as to permit the importation of Chinese into the United States and its possessions in the Pacific; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that it not only protests against any attempt to open our country or its possessions to Chinese labor, but also most emphatically urges that the exclusion laws now in force against Chinese laborers should be applied by Congress to Japanese and Koreans, for the admission of these Mongolians to our country is bound to be followed by the lowering of wages and the deterioration of the people of the Caucasian race; further, be it

RESOLVED, That the foregoing resolutions are the unanimous expression of the Central Labor Council of Seattle and vicinity, adopted at its regular meeting October 18, 1905, and to be introduced at the Pittsburgh Convention of the American Federation of Labor by the delegates of that Council.

Committee recommends concurrence.

Resolution No. 77—By Delegate A. Furuseth, of the International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, Chinese, having no certificate of domicile within the United States, nor being of the exempted classes, are employed as seamen on vessels of the United States; and

WHEREAS, Our courts have repeatedly held that the American vessel is American soil, being part of the State in which the vessel is registered; and

WHEREAS, Our country has gone to war to vindicate this principle, in case of seamen forcibly removed; and

WHEREAS, This principle has been repeatedly invoked to keep Chinese in this country; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention of the A. F. of L. calls upon the President of the United States to instruct the Department of Commerce and Labor to cause this violation of the Chinese Exclusion Act to be stopped.

This resolution deals with an important aspect of the Chinese labor question. Large numbers of Chinese are employed on American vessels to the total exclusion of American seamen. All the great steamship companies in the Trans-Pacific trade man their vessels with Chinese. This, besides being a flagrant

violation of the law, the Chinese so employed being practically imported to the United States, is dangerous to the safety of life and property afloat, and so declared by the highest courts of the country. The committee also calls attention to the fact that Chinese are employed to a large extent in our naval vessels, a fact which should also be noted in any representations made to the President of the United States. The President being directed by the Constitution to see that laws of the land are faithfully enforced, it seems proper that these violations should be called to his attention. The committee therefore recommends concurrence in the resolution.

Resolutions No. 9, by James G. Cain, International Photo Engravers, and No. 11, by T. J. Sullivan, Thomas S. Farrell and Jerre L. Sullivan, of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, relative to the same subject—Japanese immigration—are practically identical in language. The subject was dealt with by the San Francisco Convention in a manner similar to that proposed by the resolutions now before the committee. The committee therefore recommends the substitution of the San Francisco resolution for Resolutions No. 9 and 11. The substitute reads as follows:—

"WHEREAS, The menace of Chinese labor, now greatly alayed by the passage and enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act, has been succeeded by another similar in general character but much more threatening in its possibilities, to-wit: The immigration to the United States and insular territory of large and increasing numbers of Japanese and Korean laborers; and

"WHEREAS, The American public sentiment against immigration of Chinese labor, as expressed and crystallized in the enactment of the Chinese Exclusion Act, finds still stronger justification in demanding prompt and adequate measures of protection against the immigration of Japanese and Korean labor on the grounds (1) that the wages and living standard of such labor are dangerous to and must, if granted recognition in the United States, prove destructive of the American standards in these essential respects; (2) that the racial incompatibility as between the people of the Orient and the United States presents a problem of race preservation, which it is our imperative duty to solve in our own favor, and which can only be thus solved by a policy of exclusion; and

"WHEREAS, The systematic colonization of these Oriental races in our insular territory in the Pacific, and the threatened, and partly accomplished, extension of that system to the Pacific Coast and other western localities of the United States constitutes a standing danger not only to the domestic peace, but to the continuance of friendly relations between the nations concerned; therefore be it

"RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in its twenty-fifth annual Convention, that the terms of the Chinese Exclusion Act should be enlarged and extended so as to permanently exclude from the United States and its insular territory, all classes of Japanese and Koreans, other than those exempted by the present terms of that Act; further

"RESOLVED, That these resolutions be submitted, through the proper avenues, to the Congress of the United States, with a request for favorable consideration and action by that body."

During the past year this resolution has been indorsed by a large number of labor organizations and fraternal bodies. Japanese and Korean Exclusion Leagues have been organized in San Francisco and other cities of the West, which bodies are now carrying on an active campaign. The work of these bodies is a commendable one and should receive the support and co-operation of organized labor and all friends of a higher standard of living.

The Legislature of California, on March 7th, 1905, adopted a resolution on the subject as follows:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 10.

Adopted March 7, 1905.

(Stats. of California, 1905, Page 1,060.)

WHEREAS, The constantly increasing immigration of the subjects of the Japanese Empire into the Pacific Coast States and Territories, and particularly into the State of California, has become, and is now, a serious menace to the well-being and prosperity of those States and Territories, and particularly to the people of California, demanding the taking of immediate steps looking to the stay thereof; and

WHEREAS, It is well known and generally recognized and acknowledged that, among many other facts and reasons justifying an apprehension of great danger—because of the growing and threatened invasion of our State by Japanese immigrants, the following are capable of exact proof, and do exist:

I. That the Japanese laborers, by reason of race, habits, mode of living, disposition, and general characteristics, are a wholly undesirable and unsatisfactory addition to the population.

II. That the Japanese laborers are debarred from naturalization, and cannot, if they desired—which they do not—become citizens, and thereby exercise the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship.

III. That the Japanese laborers do not evince any inclination to assimilate with our people, or to become Americans. They remain as they come, Japanese, and possessing no regard for republican institutions, continue to consider themselves subjects of the country of their nativity, and look only to the time when they may be able to return.

IV. That the Japanese immigrants now crowding to our shores are, as a class, and with few exceptions, contract laborers, obligated to serve long periods of labor for small wages, and, thereby, and as the result of such conditions, our communities are being filled with a servile class of laborers, which exists in a state of slavery in substance and effect, if not in name.

V. That the Japanese laborers are not hired individually, but in gangs, and from a contractor who has entire control of their services, and who, by the terms of the obligation under which they are brought to the country, is enabled to furnish them at such places, in such numbers, for such times, and at such wages as may be agreed between the contractor and employer.

VI. That the contractor for Japanese labor, by reason of the favorable terms of his agreement, is enabled to, and is accustomed to supply Japanese laborers wherever desired in this State at rates which do not supply a white man with the common necessities of life, much less enable him to provide for his family or to educate his children.

VII. That the Japanese contract laborers have already gained control of numerous branches of industry in this State, and by reason of the low rate of wages paid for the work, have forced all white laborers therefrom, and they are constantly crowding into other avenues of labor and driving our own workmen from occupations to which they have been accustomed, and from which they have heretofore gained a livelihood.

VIII. That the Japanese laborers will, within a brief period, unless their immigration be limited in some reasonable degree, occasion great distress and misery to the white laborers of the State, by depriving them of the opportunity to secure work at wages sufficient for support.

IX. That the Japanese laborers do not employ any of their savings in the building up of the communities where they may for a time reside. They are mere transients, coming only to do the particular work for which their contractor has agreed to furnish them, and going, at its completion, to another place, to which they have in like manner been allotted. They do not buy lands for homes. They do not build nor buy houses either for business or home pur-

poses. They contribute nothing to the growth of the State. They add nothing to its wealth, and they are a blight upon the prosperity of it, and a great and impending danger to its welfare.

X. The labor troubles in Hawaii have caused great numbers of Japanese laborers, such as have been hereinbefore described, to make their way to this State, there being now not less than five hundred each month landed at the port of San Francisco, and while the present rate of increase in immigration is sufficient to justify the fears which are justly entertained, we cannot but regard with the greatest sense of danger and disaster the prospect that the close of the war between Japan and Russia will surely bring to our shores hordes, to be counted only in thousands, of the discharged soldiers of the Japanese army who will crowd the State with immoral, intemperate, quarrelsome men, bound to labor for a pittance, and to subsist on a supply with which a white man can hardly sustain life; therefore

RESOLVED, by the Senate, the Assembly, jointly, in view of the facts and reasons aforesaid, and of many others that might be stated, that we, the representatives of the people of the State of California, do urgently and strongly ask and request, and, so far as it may be proper, demand, for the protection of the people of this State, and for the proper safeguarding of their interests, that action be taken without delay by treaty or otherwise, as may be most expeditious and advantageous, tending within reasonable bounds, to limit and diminish the further immigration of Japanese laborers into the United States.

That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be, and they are hereby requested and directed to bring the matters aforesaid to the attention of the President and the Department of State.

That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing preamble and of these resolutions to the President and the Secretary of State.

That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forthwith forwarded by mail to our Senators and Representatives and to our Senator and Representatives-elect.

The committee regards it as imperative that earnest, vigorous and sustained action be taken to check the influx of Japanese and Korean labor. The evil arising from the competition of this class of labor is already well pronounced and is rapidly increasing. Unless effectually checked the American people must prepare to surrender their right to the occupancy and use of American soil in many important sections of our country. The committee, for these reasons, recommends adoption of the substitute for Resolutions 9 and 11.

INJUNCTIONS, THEIR USE AND ABUSE.

Your committee heartily agrees with what the President said in his report, and your committee would add thereto that injunctions always have been a prerogative of sovereignty, delegated at times, used direct at others. It came to us from England in the same way as our common law and the Habeas Corpus. It had been within the last hundred years limited to the protection of property rights and had nothing to do with the enforcement of personal rights. It was under this construction and limitation that it was adopted into our judicial system. The usual argument in favor of its use in labor disputes is that it is needed to protect the property—business—of the party against whom the strike or boycott is levied, and that the labor organization, or the members thereof, being unable to respond in damages, there is no other remedy at law. The presumption is that the ownership of an industrial plant and the contract to deliver manufactured goods carries with it a right to so much labor as is necessary to run the plant; otherwise, how could any property interest be involved in either the strike or the boycott, which is purely an exercise of personal rights in combination with others?

Your committee finds that the Citizens' Industrial Association takes strong grounds against strikes and boycotts, and says: "No industry shall be interfered with, nor the service of any trolley line or railroad impaired either by the owner or employees." And they, therefore, recommend arbitration. In connection with this your committee desires to call attention to a so-called anti-injunction bill introduced in last Congress, the substance of which bill was that no injunction should be issued by any judge until he had heard both sides. The result of such legislation would inevitably be to make him the arbitrator in labor disputes and to confer upon him the power to use the writ of injunction to enforce his decree. Your committee recommends that the American Federation of Labor use all its power to prevent the passage of any such legislation, and that in place thereof, H. R., 89, known

as the Anti-Injunction Bill, introduced in the last Congress, at the instance of the American Federation of Labor, be again re-introduced, and that all efforts be made for its passage.

Your committee, believing, upon most careful investigation, that the injunctions as used in labor disputes are unconstitutional, recommend that Resolution No. 106, introduced by Delegates F. J. McNulty, William E. Kennedy and Stephen J. Fay, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, be amended to read as follows:

WHEREAS, It is apparent to the members of organized labor that there is a decided tendency on the part of the Courts, by using injunctions, to restrict the personal freedom of members of Unions while locked out or on a strike; and

WHEREAS, It is highly important to organized labor that these tendencies be resisted by a case being taken to the Supreme Court of the United States for a ruling by that tribunal; and

WHEREAS, Many injunctions have been issued against labor organizations involved in strikes and lockouts in several cities of the United States; and

WHEREAS, Competent legal advice indicates that said injunctions are unconstitutional, and would not be upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council investigate the injunctions now pending in the various courts and select one that they in their judgment deem of the greatest importance to organized labor, and place the same in the hands of competent attorneys to carry to the Supreme Court of the United States to test its constitutionality.

Respectfully submitted

A. FURUSETH,
Chairman,
P. H. SWEET,
JAMES WILSON,
THOMAS F. TRACY,
JOHN S. HENRY,
FRANK K. FOSTER,
Secretary.

Delegate Furuseth—There is one phase of the report the committee has not been able to prepare. That will be presented at a later date.

Delegate McNulty—I move that we approve of the report as a whole as far as read. (Seconded.)

It was moved as an amendment by

Delegate Mahon that further consideration of the report of the committee be deferred until the full report could be presented, and then let it be taken up serialim.

The motion to defer was taken up and carried.

Delegate Mae Keough—I rise to make a motion in behalf of the committee appointed to assist in bringing about a settlement between the collar workers and their employers in Troy. I do not at all doubt the skill and ability of the committee appointed by our President, but I feel if we had on that committee President Gompers, it would have more weight. I therefore move that he be appointed as a member of that committee.

Vice President Duncan—If there are no objections the chair will appoint President Gompers as an additional member on that committee.

There being no objections, President Gompers was appointed a member of the committee.

Delegate Thomas Harrison, for the Committee on Organization, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 28—By C. W. Woodman of the Fort Worth (Texas) Trades Assembly:

WHEREAS, There are more than 500,000 organized farmers in the cotton growing States of the South who are pledged to buy union-made goods and to oppose the trusts and trust-made goods; and,

WHEREAS, Wherever trades unionists have visited them and explained to them the difference between union-made and non-union made articles union-made goods have always been given the preference, to the extent that in many localities in Texas trust goods and sweat shop goods have entirely disappeared; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of the American Federation of Labor, in twenty-fifth convention assembled, that the international officers of all organizations using labels should join in an effort to place in the South several organizers whose duty it would be to devote their entire time for one year at least to the task of assisting the Farmers' Union and explaining to its members the usage of the different labels, how they can be obtained, and the effect the label has in the way of increasing wages and furnishing employment to the unemployed.

For Resolution No. 29 your committee offers the following substitute:

That the Executive Council be instructed to correspond with the various International, National, Central and Lo-

cal Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, advising them to render whatever assistance they can in disseminating among the farmers information concerning the uses, advantage and purposes of the union label.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 28—By Delegate David S. Jones, of the Michigan Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, For years past the State of Michigan has received but little attention from the American Federation of Labor in the way of organizers, and it has been thoroughly demonstrated that the labor movement of any State is greatly benefited by having a good State federation; and

WHEREAS, A great amount of organizing has been done, which has put the Michigan Federation of Labor to a great deal of trouble in organizing the non-union men and women and gathering them into the fold; and further, because it is the unanimous wish of organized labor in Michigan, that we be given a general organizer; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By this Convention that the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor be requested to appoint an organizer, who shall spend at least six months in Michigan, to assist in building up the unorganized workers; further

RESOLVED, That the delegate of the Michigan Federation of Labor to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor be hereby instructed to present said resolutions to the Convention.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 38 be referred to the Executive Council.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

President Gompers in the chair.

Resolution No. 73—By Delegate G. D. Gaillard, of the Central Federated Union of New York City, N. Y.:

WHEREAS, The Central Federated Union believes it to be for the best interests of organized labor, to have as many unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor as possible; and,

WHEREAS, The Brass Molders' International Union of North America has decided to apply for affiliation with the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor grant a charter to the said International Union applying.

Committee non-concurred in the resolution, and recommended that the mem-

bers of the Brass Molders' Union of North America affiliate with the Iron Molders' Union of North America.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

A motion was made that the matter be referred to the Executive Council.

The motion was seconded but not carried.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was then voted on and carried.

Resolution No. 76—By Delegate J. C. Bahlhorn, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America:

WHEREAS, The charter granted by the American Federation of Labor to the International Association of Car Workers is construed by said Association to mean that "they" have jurisdiction over "painters" in the Car industry, jurisdiction and control over whom has been conceded and granted to the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America by the American Federation of Labor, and in view of the fact that said Car Workers' Association continues to ignore the mandates of the American Federation of Labor; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the charter of the International Association of Car Workers be so amended that it will prevent the Car Workers' International Association from admitting or retaining any painters in its organization.

The committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted.

The motion was discussed by Delegates Richardson, Kidd, Tazelaar, Ramsey, Dunn and Quick.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was then voted on and carried.

Resolution No. 74—By Delegate Edward J. McCullen, of the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union:

WHEREAS, Steam fitting is recognized and admitted as a distinct and separate trade; and

WHEREAS, The members of the International Steam Fitters' Association have demonstrated their loyalty to trade union principles under trying conditions, thereby proving their worth and ability to govern themselves; and

WHEREAS, Article 2, Section 2, Constitution of the A. F. of L., specifically guarantees and ordains that each trade

is entitled to self-government without any deviation or modifications; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. hereby grants a charter of affiliation to the International Association of Steam, Hot Water and Power Pipe Fitters and Helpers of America.

The committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

Delegate John Mitchell—I rise to a point of order. As chairman of the committee I wish to say that my views are not in accord with the decision of the majority of the committee.

President Gompers—You may state your point of order.

Delegate Mitchell—At the Louisville Convention the following was adopted and appears in the report of the Grievance Committee:

"When a dispute has once been decided upon by this Convention, neither party shall have the right to introduce it again for the period of three years, unless it can convince the Executive Council previous to the meeting of the annual Convention that it has new evidence of an essential character at its disposal, or that conditions have so changed that the interest of the general movement would be best served by the reopening of the case. If there be sufficient merit in these representations, in the judgment of the Executive Council, they shall recommend its further consideration to the Convention, or give it consideration themselves, if agreeable to the parties interested."

Three years have not elapsed since this report was considered by a Convention of the American Federation of Labor. Section 11, of Article IX, of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor provides that, "No charter shall be granted by the American Federation of Labor to any National, International, Trade or Federal Labor Union without a positive and clear definition of the trade jurisdiction claimed by the applicant, and the charter shall not be granted if the jurisdiction claimed is a trespass on the jurisdiction of existing affiliated unions without the written consent of such unions."

My information is that the Steam Fitters have not given the American Federation of Labor a statement as to the jurisdiction they claim. I, therefore, rise to the point of order that this matter cannot be properly considered by

this Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

President Gompers—The chair will reserve his decision on this point of order until he can consult the law. The chair does not wish to render haphazard the decision on the point raised.

Treasurer Lennon—I move that action on this subject matter be deferred, and that the committee proceed with the balance of its report.

The motion was seconded and carried, and Secretary Harrison, of the committee, proceeded with the report as follows:

Resolution No. 82—By Delegate Hugh Falvey, of the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers:

WHEREAS, Owing to the antagonism of the Citizens' Alliances and kindred organizations, the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers cannot continue the good work of organizing the numerous body of men laboring at cement work; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor appoint an organizer for a period of six months, which action we believe will be of the greatest help to the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers, which has ceased organizing for want of funds.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 83—By Delegate John T. Smith, of Kansas City:

WHEREAS, A committee of the Stone Masons' International Union No. 2 and No. 7049, A. F. of L., respectfully asks your honorable body to take up the protest of the B. and M. I. U. against the affiliation of the Stone Masons' International Union as a national body, and asks how long such protest is to stand, as since the protest was entered the B. and M. I. U. has taken two referendum votes on the matter of affiliation, and the last vote was more against affiliation than the first; and

WHEREAS, We, as Stone Masons, believe in trade autonomy, we being a separate and distinct trade from the brick masons, recognized as such by all national bodies, from which we get, and to which we give support, except the brick masons, whose laws forbid their affiliation with any National or Central Body;

Therefore we earnestly appeal to your honorable body in convention assembled, to give due consideration to

the appeal of the S. M. I. U. for affiliation with the A. F. of L., as a national organization.

The committee recommended that the resolution be non-concurred in.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 134—By Delegate Jas. J. Foley, of the Metropolitan Association of Double-Drum Holster Runners No. 11275:

WHEREAS, The best interests of organized labor can be served if unions act jointly and aid and assist each other morally; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor does hereby urge and request the International Union of Steam Engineers, Local Union No. 184, to extend such fraternal aid as it is capable of to the Metropolitan Association of Double-Drum Holster Runners of New York City.

The committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted.

Delegate R. A. McKee, International Union of Steam Engineers—I desire to state that I met with the introducer of this resolution and agreed to do everything in my power to help carry out the sense of the resolution. I take this opportunity, however, to enter an objection to this form of doing business. This controversy has been on for some time, and has never been brought to the attention of the International Union of Steam Engineers. Had our attention been called to this, an endeavor would have been made to settle the matter without taking up the time of this Convention.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was voted on and carried.

Delegate Owen Miller, for the Committee on Boycotts, reported as follows:

Your Committee on Boycotts, after carefully considering the resolutions referred to it, begs leave to respectfully submit the following report:

Resolution No. 7—By Delegate Edward J. McCullen, of the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union:

WHEREAS, The Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis, after careful

investigation, and after having exhausted every possible means of securing an agreement with the Kern Barber Supply Co., of St. Louis, has placed said firm on the "We don't patronize" list, at the request of the Machinists', Woodworkers, and Metal Polishers' organizations; and

WHEREAS, The international organizations of the trades mentioned, as well as the Upholsterers' International organization (which, since the levying of the boycott has joined with the other trades mentioned), have endorsed said boycott, thereby making it practically an international boycott; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Kern Barber Supply Co., of St. Louis, Mo., be and is hereby placed on the "We don't patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor, and that all affiliated organizations be made aware of such action in the usual manner.

The committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted.

President Gompers—The chair desires to know whether or not this matter has had the attention of the Executive Council.

Delegate Miller—I do not know. I asked the gentleman who introduced the resolution if all the laws of the American Federation of Labor had had been complied with, and he said they had. I do not know whether this has been before the Executive Council or not.

President Gompers—If it has not, the chair can take no cognizance of the matter.

Delegate McCullen—I move that the entire matter be referred to the Executive Council, with the instructions to give the matter the earliest possible attention.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Resolution No. 14—By Delegates A. McAndrews and John J. Tierney, of the Tobacco Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers' International Union has been and is still engaged in a severe contest with the American and Continental Tobacco Companies, commonly known as the "twin trusts"; and

WHEREAS, Said trusts control a large proportion of the output in the tobacco industry, thus making it difficult for the tobacco workers to successfully push a boycott against each individual brand made by the trust; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor through its officers and organizers give special aid and assistance to the tobacco workers in pushing a boycott against each individual brand and all brands of tobacco made by both the American and Continental Tobacco Trust; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor request all affiliated unions to assist the Tobacco Workers by vigorously pushing a boycott against all brands of tobacco sold in their localities made by the American and Continental Tobacco Trust.

The committee recommended that the resolution be adopted, with the following amendment: That the words "aid and assistance," in line 3 of the third paragraph be stricken out, and the word "attention" substituted.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 64—By Delegates Hank and Butterworth, of the Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers:

WHEREAS, The Corning Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Co., of Corning, N. Y., locked out its employees, members of the Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance, said action resulting in the disruption of the local of the Alliance in Corning; therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that the Corning Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Co. be placed on the unfair list of this Federation.

The committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 69—By Delegate John Pierce, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers:

RESOLVED, That the products of the American Iron & Steel Company's works, located at Lebanon and Reading, Pa., consisting of bar iron, nuts, bolts, spikes, rivets, washers, etc., be placed on the "We don't patronize" list of the A. F. of L., because of their determined opposition to organized labor, as evidenced by their action in discharging employees for joining the A. A. of L., S. and T. W., and their refusal to meet any committee or officers representing the organization.

The committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 90.—By Delegate Michael J. Reidy, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.

WHEREAS, The Western Union Telegraph Company, a corporation organized under the laws of New York State, has been from its inception unfriendly to organized labor; and

WHEREAS, Under the present administration of the Western Union Telegraph Company on every system in the United States of America and in the Dominion of Canada controlled by said Western Union Telegraph Company telegraphers have been discharged without hearing or notice, simply because of their membership in the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, a labor union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled confirms its action of two years ago in placing the Western Union Telegraph Company on the unfair list.

The committee made the following recommendation:

We recommend that favorable action be taken upon this resolution. In connection with this resolution the committee desires to call the attention of the delegates to the necessity of impressing it upon the membership of the organizations they represent. There are thousands of telegrams sent by members of organized labor who are not in official positions, and who are not aware of the fact that this cruel exploiter of all its employees, outside of the higher officials, is on the "We don't patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 95.—By Delegates R. Schirra, A. A. Myrup, E. Schaerer, Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The boycott against the McKinney Bread Co., of St. Louis, Mo., has been endorsed, and re-endorsed by the Annual conventions of the A. F. of L.; and

WHEREAS, The McKinney Bread Company still refuses to make a settlement with the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. reaffirm the boycott against the McKinney Bread Company, of St. Louis, Mo., and instruct the incoming Executive Council to do all in their power to force the McKinney Bread Company, of St. Louis, Mo., to make a settlement with the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.

The committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted. (Carried.)

Resolution No. 96.—By Delegate E. Schaerer, A. A. Myrup, R. Schirra, Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The Boycott placed on the products manufactured by the Cracker Trust, known as the National Biscuit company, with main office at Chicago, Ill., and having branches throughout the country, and

WHEREAS, It is the chief custom of this concern to hire non-union and child labor, trying to disrupt the organization of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union by discriminating against the members; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. reaffirm the boycott on this concern, and through its President request all its affiliated organizations to instruct their members not to buy any product bearing the stamp of the National Biscuit Company.

The committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 97.—By Delegate E. Goldswig, Factory Truckers and Stock Movers' Union No. 11744:

WHEREAS, Factory Truckers and Stock Movers' Union No. 11744 of Dayton, Ohio, has been placed in jeopardy and its very existence threatened through conditions now existing at the National Cash Register company, of Dayton, Ohio, and

WHEREAS, Through these conditions a feeling of mistrust is taking a hold of not only the members of our organization, but members of other unions that are employed in this factory; and

WHEREAS, This feeling of mistrust is causing an alarming decrease in our membership; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be instructed to make a thorough investigation of the conditions as they exist in said factory and declare it either a union or a non-union concern.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted.

Delegates W. B. Wilson—Does this recommendation carry with it definite instructions that the Executive Council must either declare this institution union or non-union?

Delegate Miller—The committee discussed that phase of the resolution, and decided that if it was referred to the Executive Council they could take the matter up and thresh it out.

Delegate W. D. Wilson—As that is not a very definite answer to my question, I move that the whole subject matter be referred to the Executive Council. That does not carry with it instructions.

The motion to refer was seconded and carried.

Resolution No. 114—By **Delegate A. Kellington**, of the International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employees:

WHEREAS, The A. F. of L. at its Twenty-third Annual Convention, at Boston, Mass., placed all products of the Washburn-Crosby Milling Co. on the "We don't patronize" list; and

WHEREAS, This action was reaffirmed at the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention at San Francisco, Cal.; and

WHEREAS, It was proven to President Gompers when he made an investigation in person, of the controversy between the International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employees and the Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., May 23d to 26th, inclusive, that the union in interest was justified in their action; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we, the delegates to the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention, reaffirm the placing of the Washburn-Crosby Milling Co. on the "We do not patronize" list, and urge that all honorable means be used to have patronage withdrawn from the Washburn-Crosby Milling Co. until they will show a spirit of fairness in dealing with organized labor.

The committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 141—By **Delegate A. B. Grout**, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders, Brass & Silver Workers' Union of North America:

WHEREAS, The members of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders, Brass & Silver Workers' Union of North America who were employed by the Wehrle Stove Company of Newark, O., were forced to cease work on June 2, 1905, on account of the unjust and arbitrary attitude assumed by the firm; and

WHEREAS, The entire output of said shop is disposed of through the mail order house of Sears, Roebuck & Co. of Chicago, and all attempts of our international organization, Central Trades Council of

Newark, O.; the Chicago Federation of Labor, a State board of arbitration, a committee of citizens and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor have attempted to adjust this trouble without success; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in its twenty-fifth annual convention assembled, endorse the action of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders, Brass & Silver Workers' Union of North America in placing them on the "We don't patronize" list, and place the Wehrle Stove Company of Newark, O., and Sears, Roebuck & Co. of Chicago, Ill., on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor and that the usual course in advertising the fact be followed.

The committee made the following recommendation:

The committee reports favorably on this resolution. A thorough investigation of the allegations set forth in the resolution develops a state of affairs that is a reminder of the Peabody regime in Colorado. It is almost unbelievable that the outrages committed by this corporation occurred in the supposedly highly civilized State of Ohio. Agreements were made by the representatives of the company, only to be broken. The shop conditions were made so obnoxious that the employees struck in sheer desperation. The works were manned by the toughest Pinkerton thugs procurable, and were turned into a fortified stockade. Citizens of Ohio were arrested by those alien thugs and confined in this stockade and it required habeas corpus proceedings through the courts of Ohio to secure their release. Two men were murdered and a number wounded by these professional strike breakers, but up to date none of them have been apprehended.

The firm of Sears, Roebuck & Company, of Chicago, Ill., who handle the entire product of the firm, were consulted and requested to use their influence to arbitrate or settle the difficulty, but absolutely refused to make any effort in that direction. Therefore, to make the declaration of unfairness effective, they must be included.

Treasurer Lennon—I move that the entire matter be referred to the Executive Council to take the usual course, (Seconded.)

Delegate Grout spoke at some length

in favor of the adoption of the resolution, and claimed that the usual course had been taken in regard to it. He asked for immediate action. The matter was further discussed by Delegate Zaring, Delegate Barnes, Vice President Duncan, Delegate Miller and Delegate Franey.

Vice President Kidd in the chair.

It was moved by Delegate Grout, as an amendment, that if the Executive Council is unable to effect a settlement

within two weeks that the two firms mentioned in the resolution be placed upon the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Grout, after some discussion, changed the amendment to read "thirty days," instead of "two weeks."

The amendment was then seconded, and carried, and the original motion as amended was adopted.

On motion the Convention was adjourned until 2 p. m.

SEVENTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

The Convention was called to order at 2 p. m., Monday, November 20th, President Gompers in the chair.

Absentees—Rice, Yarnell, Loebenberg, Feeney, Towey, Foster (W. H.), Farrell (T. S.), Roach, Boyle, McCloskey, Duffy (T. J.), Dix, Macarthur, Freel, Alexander, Weir, Skehan, Shoop, Hopwood, Roemer, Boettger, Alcorn, Woodman, Welter, Bower, Boyd, (F. P.), Bainbridge, Humphrey, Milburn, Haven, Creager, Comerford, Gebhart, Rodier, Pierce (J. D.), Mitchell (Thos.), Alter, Frazier, Baldwin, Sheffield, Ritthamel, Ring, Van Dyke, Heasley, Dunne, Farmer, Wise.

Delegate Owen Miller, for the Committee on Boycotts, continued the report of that committee, as follows:

Resolution No. 156—By Delegate E. L. Jordan, of the International Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union:

WHEREAS, The firm of R. H. Macey & Co., of New York City, has persistently refused to accord to the Plate Printers of that city the terms and conditions conceded by all fair firms employing members of the International Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the said firm of R. H. Macey & Co., of the above said city, be placed on the "We don't patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

Delegate Miller—The "We don't patronize" list is growing year by year. It is true that a few are satisfactorily settled every year, but not a sufficient number to justify the present methods of this department of the American Federation of Labor. In the opinion of the committee, one of the reasons for this unsatisfactory result is that it seems a number of organizations that secure an indorsement to place a corporation, firm or person on the "We don't patronize" list consider this sufficient to insure success and make no further effort to push those boycotts. Therefore we further recommend that the Executive Council be requested to investigate the methods adopted and carried out by the organizations directly involved in these boycotts, and if they find that the organizations most interested are not exerting a reasonable effort in properly agitating such boycotts, they shall be authorized to remove from the "We don't patronize" list such corporations, firms or persons. We would further recommend that all State Federations and Central Bodies take immediate measures to curtail their unfair lists and concentrate all their efforts in placing the ban of unfairness upon the smallest possible number.

Many of the local declarations of unfairness are indorsed on the spur of the moment, often without a thorough investigation.

We must recognize the fact that a

boycott means war, and to successfully carry on a war we must adopt the tactics that history has shown are most successful in war. The greatest master of war said that "war was the trade of a barbarian, and the secret of success was to concentrate all your forces upon one point of the enemy, the weakest, if possible." In view of these facts, the committee recommends that the State Federations and Central Bodies lay aside minor grievances and concentrate their efforts and energies upon the least number of unfair parties or places in their jurisdiction. One would be preferable. If every available means at the command of the State Federations and Central Bodies were concentrated upon one such, and kept up until successful, the next on the list would be more easily brought to terms, and within a reasonable time none opposed to fair wages, conditions or hours but would be brought to see the error of their ways and submit to the inevitable.

Under the present system our efforts are largely wasted and our ammunition scattered. Let us reduce the boycotts to the lowest possible number and concentrate our efforts upon those, and we feel certain better results will be obtained.

OWEN MILLER,
HENRY C. BARTER,
MRS. MAE KEOUGH,
W. H. DRINKWATER,
JACOB TAZELAAR,
H. L. EICHELBERGER,
HUGH FRAYNE,
HARRY McCLOSKEY,
E. W. LEONARD,
T. A. MEANS,

Committee.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted as a whole as amended. (Carried.)

Delegate Love—As the grim hand of death has removed one of our members in Philadelphia, Ernst Kreft, I desire at this time to ask unanimous consent to the introduction of a resolution of condolence on his death.

On motion Mr. Love's request was complied with, and the following resolution was introduced, and unanimously adopted:

Resolution No. 164.

WHEREAS, We have learned with deep regret of the death yesterday

morning, in Philadelphia, of Ernst Kreft, a delegate to various Conventions of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, In his death the labor movement, and particularly his own union, has suffered a loss both serious and lamentable; and

WHEREAS, His sterling qualities of manhood were universally admired, his admirable executive ability fully recognized, and his faithful devotion to trades union principles thoroughly appreciated by those who knew him; therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we express our sympathy with the family and countless personal friends of Ernst Kreft in their bereavement.

RESOLVED, That we extend to his Local Union, Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2, our sincere condolence in their irreparable loss.

RESOLVED, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the widow of the deceased and to his local union, and that a telegram expressive of our sentiments be sent the officers of that local union.

Vice President Mitchell—At this morning's session in stating my reasons for rising to a point of order, I said the Steam Fitters had failed to file with the American Federation of Labor a statement as to the claims made by them. I find, however, they have done so. That point, however, is incidental to the constitutional objections pointed out.

President Gompers—When Resolution No. 74 was under consideration this morning, upon the report of the committee, a point of order was raised and several sections of the Constitution were cited. The chair asked for time in order that the subject matter presented might be considered. The chair now desires to make a ruling. Apart from the constitutional provisions that were quoted in support of the point of order, we cannot escape from one which is paramount to those that were quoted. Section 1, of Article XIV., of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, reads as follows:

"Certificates of affiliation shall be granted by the President of the Federation, by and with the consent of the Executive Council, to all national and international unions and local bodies affiliated with this Federation."

In view of the fact that the Constitu-

tion provides that the President, by and with the consent of the Executive Council, is the only constituted authority to issue charters, it is not within the province of the Convention to issue charters. The point of order is therefore sustained.

Delegate Hart—Would it be in order, under the present ruling of the chair in regard to the committee's report, designating the Convention to issue a charter to the Steam Fitters, to amend that report by a motion that this Convention instruct or recommend that the Executive Council grant a charter to the Steam Fitters.

President Gompers—This Convention has a perfect right to recommend, to authorize or to instruct its officials to do anything which the Convention desires.

Delegate Hart—I move you that this Convention instruct the President and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to issue a charter to the Steam Fitters' Association. (Seconded.)

Vice President Mitchell—I rise to a point of order. The motion practically suspends the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, which says that no charter shall be issued to any union which trespasses upon the jurisdiction of another union without that union's consent. This motion practically directs that a charter shall be issued to the Steam Fitters. I contend that this Convention has no authority to direct that a charter be issued.

President Gompers—The point of order is well taken.

Delegate McCullen—I want to say, with all due respect to the vast experience of the Chairman, and although I have all confidence in his fairness in these matters. I desire to see absolute justice done. I feel that the question at issue is of such vital importance that it should have discussion upon this floor, and my duty compels me, much against my will, to appeal from the decision of the chair.

President Gompers—The decision of the chair is appealed from. The delegate making the appeal will state the grounds for doing so.

Delegate McCullen—We have been here in session day after day passing

upon resolutions and questions wherein we have instructed the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to do certain things, and I maintain that if we have not that right, what becomes of the legislation that has already been enacted? What becomes of all the resolutions referred to the Executive Council? If this Convention has not the power to instruct its servants, the members of the Executive Council, who has power to instruct them? What are these conventions held for if not for the purpose of discussing these questions and instructing our officers to carry out the wishes of the various organizations. I believe it would be unjust, unfair and absolutely repugnant to the spirit of this great Federation to refuse to allow men to be heard who are knocking at our doors for admission.

That is the reason for my appeal.

President Gompers—As the respondent to this appeal, the chair simply desires to make a plain disposition. I do not know to what extent your president has your confidence or your respect. I only know that those of you who know me are fully aware that I am a strong partisan of the principles I advocate. But, regardless of my partisanship, regardless of the fact of how strongly I may be committed to any certain declaration of policy, or principle, it has been my purpose as presiding officer never to allow my personal opinions or my personal predilections to sway my judgment, my fairness and my impartiality as a presiding officer. It is not a question of reflection, either for or against my personal judgment as a union man, but as President of the American Federation of Labor, and the presiding officer of this Convention, to interpret the law of this Federation as it commends itself to my judgment as presiding officer, absolutely independent of my personal, private opinion as a union man and as a man. I have decided the point of order simply upon the question of the Constitution and its provisions. It is not my desire to make any argument further than to say that the question of the issuance of charters has been, by the American Federation of Labor, absolutely ceded to the President of the Federation, by and with the consent of the Executive Council. There is no al-

ternative for me as an impartial presiding officer but to decide as I have.

The appeal from the decision of the chair was lost by a vote of 118 to 50.

Delegate Dold—I now move that this Convention recommend to the Executive Council that they grant a charter to the Steam Fitters' organization. (Seconded.)

President Gompers—A recommendation and an instruction are practically the same thing. The chair would suggest that the Executive Council be again urged to take up the consideration of this subject.

The motion was discussed by Delegates Dold and Johannsen, who spoke in favor of the motion, and by Delegates Spencer and J. T. Wilson, who opposed the motion.

Delegate J. T. Wilson moved as an amendment to the motion that the authority to issue a charter be left in the hands of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, with the understanding that they carry out the policy of the American Federation of Labor and look out for the best interests of all. (Seconded.)

Vice President Keefe in the chair.

Delegate Hart—I rise to a point of order. The amendment, if it has been accepted by the chair, is a negative motion.

Vice President Keefe—The point is well taken.

The matter was further discussed by Delegates Conley, Galliard, Walsh, McNulty, McCullen and Sweet, who spoke in favor of the adoption of the motion; and by Delegates Davio, W. B. Wilson, Alpine and Grimes, who spoke against the adoption of the motion.

Delegate C. P. Shea, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters—I believe our chairman desires to be fair. Believing this, I respectfully ask that Brother John Mangan, of the National Association of Steam Fitters of America, be heard. I move that he be granted the privilege of the floor.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Mangan spoke at some length in favor of the motion.

The matter was further discussed by Delegates Alpine and Spencer.

On motion of Delegate Robinson debate was then closed.

An Aye and Nay vote was taken, but the President was unable to decide whether the motion was carried or lost.

A roll call being demanded by a sufficient number of delegates, Secretary Morrison proceeded to call the roll, with the following result:

Ayes—Klapetzky, Noschang, Shanesy, Smith (George K.), Lowery, Kline, Cummins, Dunn, Lovely, Whaley, Walls, Hill (O. H.), Legleitner, Duffy (Frank), MacFarlane, Swartz, Huber, Yarnell, Henry, Richardson, Falvey, Gompers, Tracy, Wood, Barnes, O'Brien (John R.), Robinson, Loebenberg, Manning, Reidy, Donnelly (Patrick J.), Bahlitz, McNulty, Kennedy, Fay, Winn, Wood (J. W.), Healy, Sharp, Morton, Kelington, Flannery, Rickart, Noren, Lyons, O'Brien (William J.), Lockwood, Moffitt, Maher, Shalvoy, Kenahan, Fitzpatrick, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Delegation (193½ votes), Brady, McSorley, Keough, Longshoremen's Delegation (189 votes), Creamer, Warner, Ireland, Wilson (John T.), Boyle, Etcheberger, Grout, Downey, Connelly (Joseph F.), Ross, Lewis, Dolan, Miller, Johnson, Stoughton, Wilson (James), Dold, Jordan, Hales, Higgins, Powell, Steahle, Means, McCarthy (P. F.), Quick, Ramsay, Marr, Reid, Fitzgerald, Penje, Furuseth, Macarthur, Harrington, Kirk, Merriman, Hart, Kelly, Soderberg, McKeever, Shea, Flood, Thompson, O'Donnell, Wendelken, Doody, Golden, White, Tierney, McAndrews, Morrison, Foster, Berger, Engel, Kidd, Mulcahy, Braunschweig, Miller (Edward W.), Charters, Roberts, Dean, Tucker, Byrne, Jones (David S.), Mahoney, Miller (F. A.), Fatzinger, Conroy, Sweet, McGillivray, Johannsen, Miller (Edward P.), Linxweiler, Kleiy, Cope, Adams, Maloney (Robert S.), Hill (A. E.), Goss, O'Bert, Galliard, Guye, Douglas, Grace, Brookshaw, Walsh, Morris (J. F.), McCullen (Edward J.), Sprague, Hoskowitz, Foley, Cardiff, Blen, Wright, Devett, Flynn (Michael), Bohm, Pulsipher, Pacelli, O'Brien (James J.), Sherier—8,351½ votes.

Nays—Schaefer, Schirra, Myrup, Balne, Bury, Kemper, Priestersbach, Zepp, Ward, Hank, Butterworth, Butler, Grimes, Zaring, Sanders, Zuckerman, Morris (Max), Feeney, McKee, Chambers, Altman, Hayes, Jenkins, Duncan, Lilien, Stemburgh, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Delegation (193½ votes), Pierce (John), Davio, Longshoremen's Delegation (289 votes), Drinkwater, O'Connell (James), Carder, Call, Frayne, Mitchell (John), Wilson (W. B.), Ryan, Fahy, Dempsey, Keough (M. J.), Frey, Mitchell (Alexander R.), Bahlhorn, Grant, Tazelaar, Sheehan, Curran, Spencer, Leonard, Alpine, Lennon, Noonan, Williams, Powell

(George), Hayes (M. S.), Flynn (Edward), Peetz, Clarke, Behrens, Cosgrove, Watkins, Jones (James F.), Wall (W. T.), Davis (W. A.), Coddington, Joyce, Rist, Thomas (H. D.), Fuller, Thum, Zimmerman, Whiteman, Sheridan, Smith (John T.), Greenswalt, Bainbridge, Garlepy, McLain, Humphrey, Love, Rosenberg, Kiernan, Brownfield, Lavin, Goldzwig, Wilson (Miss Agnes)—5,580½ votes.

Not Voting—Rice, Damm, Towey, Baker, Roach (John), Weber, Carey, McCloskey, Cain, Duffy (Thomas J.), Dix, Mahon (W. D.), Freal, Brackney, Alexander, Weir, Hanratty, Perkins, Falson, Hobby, Lindsay, Skehan, Willanor, Campbell, Shoop, Hopwood, Roemer, Boettger, Alcorn, Monon, Woodman, Welter, Bower, Boyd, Curry, Smith (H. S.), Milburn, Haven, Burke, Creager, Lund, Comerford, Gebhardt, Rodler, Pierce (J. D.), Goldstein, Mitchell (Thomas), Alter, Frazier (T. C.), Baldwin, Sheffield, Jones (Frank G.), Rittihamel, Ring, Van Dyke, Heasley, Dunne, Farmer, Wise, Mosses, Gilmour, Todd—503 votes.

President Gompers—The chair desires to state now what he did not care to state during the discussion of the question, that it was not a question of technicality upon which he based his decision, nor was it any power or influence of numbers which influenced him in making that decision. The chair did not care to make that statement pending the discussion of the question

because of the influence it might have upon the mind of any delegate to this Convention, but he deems it absolutely essential to say that it was not a question of the power of numbers or a question of technicality, but the absolute law which bound him to decide as he did.

Vice President O'Connell—I move you that 10:30 to-morrow morning be set as a special order to hear the report of the Grievance Committee.

The motion was seconded and carried.

President Gompers introduced Mr. Owen R. Lovejoy, Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, who spoke at considerable length in regard to what their committee had done and expected to do through co-operation with labor unions to secure favorable legislation relative to child labor.

An invitation was extended to President Gompers by the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburg to address that body on the subject of organized labor as viewed by its opponents and its friends. An invitation was extended to all the delegates to be present.

The Convention adjourned to meet at 9 A. M., Tuesday, November 21st.

EIGHTH DAY—Morning Session.

The Convention was called to order at 9 A. M., Tuesday, November 21st, President Gompers in the chair.

Absentees—Priestersbach, Richardson, Damm, Loebenberg, Feeney, Maher, Shalvoy, Lillen, Stemburgh, Foster (W. H.), Roach, Wilson (J. T.), Boyle, Ross (David), Mitchell (A. R.), Miller (Owen), Sheehan, Spencer, Leonard, Dix, Means, Freel, Noonan, Shea, Kidd, Alexander, Roberts, Weir, Dean, Hanraty, Peets, Hobby, Jones (J. C.), Skehan, Coddington, Willaner, Shoop, Hopwood, Roemer, Boettger, Alcorn, Welter, Bower, Boyd, Bainbridge, Curry, Humphrey, Milburz, Love, Haven, Comerford, Gebhart, Ruder, Pierce, Mitchell (Thomas), Lavin, Alter, Foley, Bien, Frazier, Baldwin, Sheffield, Jones (F. G.), Ritthamel, King, Van Dyke, Heasley, Farmer, Wise.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Secretary Morrison—In accordance with the instructions of the Convention, I have forwarded the following telegram:

Pittsburg, Pa., November 20, 1905.

A. D. Calvert, President, Typographical Union No. 2, 512 Odd Fellows' Temple, Philadelphia, Pa.:

The Convention of the American Federation of Labor now in session in this city, upon being informed to-day of the death of Ernst Kreft, an able and faithful member of your organization, directed the undersigned to convey its sincere regret and condolences upon the loss sustained.

FRANK MORRISON.

Secretary Morrison also read communications from Mayor Urquhart, of Toronto, and from D. W. Kennedy and R. Hungerford, Secretary and President of the Toronto District Labor Council, urging that the next convention of the American Federation of Labor be held in that city.

Delegate Obert asked in reference to a resolution which had been referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The chairman announced that the resolution was still before the committee and would be reported on later.

Vice President Max Morris in the chair.

Delegate Frank K. Foster, for the Committee on President's Report, submitted the following supplementary report:

THE PRINTERS' EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT.

The contest for the shorter work day, in which the printers are now engaged, as your President has well pointed out, is not one which can be regarded merely from the standpoint of that craft. Entered into only after careful deliberation, after other means of settlement had been exhausted, and with the unanimous approval of the San Francisco Convention, the printers' present struggle must be considered as one in which all of our affiliated bodies have a direct concern. More than this, as the Citizens' Alliance during its convention last week adopted resolutions pledging its moral and financial support to the members of the Typothetae in their attempt to throttle the printers' eight-hour movement, it is therefore peculiarly incumbent upon us to accept the gage of battle there flung down, and to declare our steadfast determination to hold up the hands of our brethren who are on the firing line.

The Typographical Union has by an overwhelming referendum vote levied a substantial assessment upon its working members. It has already established the eight-hour day in 268 cities and towns. With the provision already made by the assessment levied by the Executive Council and its own resources, it estimates that the movement is amply provided for for the remainder of the year. We therefore recommend that the Convention reaffirm its solemn pledge to support the International Typographical Union in its great battle for the eight-hour day, indorse the course of the Executive Council in levying an assess-

ment, and recommend that the Executive Council continue this support if the necessity should still exist after January 1st, 1906, in such degree as in its judgment the exigencies of the case demand and the limitations of expediency and the constitution permit.

WOMEN'S LABEL LEAGUE.

We concur in the President's recommendation, also repeated in Resolution No. 87, by Mrs. Charles Hank, that the Executive Council be instructed to call a meeting of the Executive Board of the Women's International Union Label League, and to be represented thereat, for the purpose of adjusting any differences which may have arisen in that very important auxiliary to the work of the Federation.

Vice President Morris—On yesterday a motion was passed that the report of the Committee on President's Report be printed. This was done, and the matter will now be taken up *seriatim*. Is it the wish of the Convention that each section be re-read?

Delegate Goldstein—I move that only the headings of each paragraph be read.

Vice President Morris—If there are no objections, this course will be pursued.

Delegate Foster, of the committee, read the title of the first paragraph, "State and Central Bodies," which was adopted.

The paragraphs approving the President's recommendation as to the necessity of stricter discipline in the case of directly affiliated unions that neglect to attach themselves to State or Central bodies, was adopted as read.

The paragraphs entitled "Labor Movement in Canada," "The Porto Rican Situation," and "Industrial Stagnation Averted" were adopted without discussion.

The paragraph entitled "Labor's Key to Growth" was discussed by Delegate Walsh, of San Francisco. It was then adopted.

The paragraph entitled "International Brotherhood of Peace" was adopted without discussion.

The paragraph entitled "Enmity, Where Friendship Should Abound" was discussed at great length by Delegates

Johannsen, Goldstein, Berger and Hayes.

It was then adopted.

The paragraphs entitled "Jurisdiction and Trade Union Law," "The Union Shop" and "The Trade Union Schools" were adopted without discussion.

The paragraph entitled "The Colorado Situation and the Western Federation" was discussed by Delegates Thum, Johannsen, Goldstein and Barnes.

Delegate Goldstein offered the following addition to the report of the Committee on President's Report:

RESOLVED, That we recognize the general policy of the Western Federation of Miners to be flagrantly unwise, and its attitude as hostile to the American Federation of Labor.

RESOLVED, That our course shall yet be one of expectation that the metaliferous miners will yet turn their back upon further mismanagement and once again live up to the splendid opportunities which are presented to a well disciplined trade union.

Vice President Morris—The chair cannot accept that resolution.

The question was further discussed by Vice President Duncan, President Gompers, Delegates Barnes, Kennahan, Mahon and J. L. Sullivan.

During the discussion Delegate Kennahan announced that if a further consideration of the matter was deferred until a later session the proceedings of the last convention of the Western Federation of Miners would be placed in the hands of the committee. He stated that this would show the disposition of the money referred to in the committee's report.

Delegate Mahon moved that action on the section of the committee's report under discussion be deferred; that Delegate Kennahan be instructed to give the report spoken of to the committee, and that the question be taken up at a later session.

The motion was seconded and carried. President Gompers in the chair.

Vice President O'Connell, for the Committee on Grievances, reported as follows:

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

We, your Committee on Grievances, having considered all the matters sub-

mitted to us, have given a hearing to all interested parties, and submit herewith the following report for your consideration:

Resolution No. 75—By Delegate J. C. Bahlhorn, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America:

WHEREAS, There appears in the printed matter of the American Federation of Labor references which lead people to believe that several National and International Unions are entitled to admit Painters, Decorators and Hardwood Finishers, jurisdiction over whom belongs absolutely to the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That in all literature and charters emanating from the American Federation of Labor, and issued therefrom, all reference to painters, decorators, hardwood finishers and work controlled by the aforesaid Brotherhood of Painters is hereby ordered eliminated from all such printed matter when referring to other than the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

The committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 25.—By Delegate Anten J. Engel, of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, The Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union has permitted their local unions to compel members of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America to affiliate and become members of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union; and

WHEREAS, The Carriage and Wagon Workers' International officers have encouraged their local unions in that direction, and also denied the upholsterers the right to follow their calling in Automobile factories; and

WHEREAS, This practice has caused considerable dissatisfaction and has been detrimental to the upholsterers and to the Upholsterers' International Union, and if allowed to continue will cause considerable friction and will weaken and retard the progress of both international unions; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, that the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union be and is hereby instructed to turn over to the Upholsterers' Union of North America every upholsterer now holding membership in their organization, and that they be further instructed not to molest or prevent the upholsterers from following their legitimate vocation of doing upholstering on automobiles.

The committee made the following recommendation:

Your committee having ascertained that no conference had been held between the parties to this controversy, recommends that representatives of both organizations meet in conference in accordance with the law of the American Federation of Labor.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 124—By Delegates H. Bablitz and P. J. Donnelly, of Coopers' International Union.

WHEREAS, At a former convention of the A. F. of L. the following resolution was adopted:

"That where there is sufficient cooerage for the employment of one or more men said men shall belong to the Coopers' International Union," and,

WHEREAS, Coopers now working in breweries in different cities throughout the country are compelled to belong to the Brewery Workers' Union; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this convention that the above mentioned resolution be lived up to by the Brewery Workers' Union.

Resolution No. 152—By Delegates H. Bablitz and P. J. Donnelly, of the Coopers' International Union

WHEREAS, The driving, boring, bushing and flagging of packages in breweries in a great many cities is being done by members of the Brewery Workers' Union, and

WHEREAS, The driving, boring, bushing and flagging of packages is part of the cooperating trade, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That it be the sense of this convention that such work in the future shall be performed by members of the Coopers' International Union.

The committee recommended that both resolutions be concurred in, the chairman of the committee stating that the representatives of all parties interested had appeared before the committee, and that the Brewery Workers' representatives had agreed to the proposal.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

BOILER MAKERS VS. BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS.

Representatives of both these organizations appeared before your committee and acquiesced in the following.

which is your committee's recommendation, to-wit, that representatives of the two organizations meet in conference together with a representative of the Executive Council, to be appointed by the President of the American Federation of Labor, to define the line of jurisdiction.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 158—By Delegates O. H. Hill, of the Bridgemen, and S. J. Fay, of the Electrical Workers:

WHEREAS, The Machinery Movers' Local, 714, affiliated with the Teamsters' International Union, are infringing upon the jurisdiction of the Building Trades in Chicago; and

WHEREAS, Every possible means have been resorted to to bring about harmony, but without result; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Twenty-fifth Annual Convention assembled, order said Teamsters' International Union to order Local 714, of Chicago, to refrain from doing work belonging to the Building Trades.

The committee recommended that this resolution be concurred in.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted.

The motion was discussed by Delegates Flood, Shea, Kennedy, Vice President O'Connell and Delegate Hill.

Delegate Dold moved that the entire matter be referred to the Executive Council for the purpose of bringing about an agreement as to the line of demarkation between the trades.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Resolution No. 108—By Delegate Tito Pacelli, of the Rockmen's Protective Union No. 10631:

WHEREAS, The New York City Local of Excavators' Teamsters has an agreement with the Contractors' Protective Association, agreeing to assist the Excavators to load carts, trucks and other vehicles; and

WHEREAS, Such an agreement would be disastrous to the Excavators in the event of a strike; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor Executive Council be directed to recommend to the Teamsters' Joint Executive Board of New York City to refrain from loading carts, trucks or other vehicles when the Excavators are on strike; but, on the contrary, to afford the Excavators all possible aid.

The committee recommended that this resolution be concurred in.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted.

The question was discussed at length by Delegates Flood, Gaillard, Rosenberg, Klapetsky and Wendelken.

Delegate Huber—I move that it be the sense of this Convention that this subject be referred to the organizations involved, taking it out of the hands of the Convention entirely.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Resolution No. 149—By Delegate Geo. F. Dunn, B. M. & I. S. B.:

WHEREAS, The B. M. & I. S. B. has positive information that engineers in breweries, who are members of brewers' unions, are putting flues in boilers, which work belongs to our organization; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. convention, here assembled, have the brewery workers' union stop engineers from doing the work that belongs to our organization.

The committee recommended that this resolution be concurred in.

Moved and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted.

The question was discussed by Delegates McKee, Dunn, W. Wood and Vice President O'Connell.

A motion to adopt the report of the committee was then voted on and carried.

Resolution No. 98.—By Delegate John Robert O'Brien, Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.

WHEREAS, The United Trades and Labor Council of Erie county, Buffalo, N. Y., and vicinity, in violation of the constitution of that body, adopted March 8, 1900, and which remains in force up to date, has expelled from its membership Edward F. Keink, a regularly elected delegate from Cigarmakers' Local Union No. 2, of Buffalo, N. Y., contrary to the intent of Article 8, Section 2 of said Constitution; and

WHEREAS, Such act of the United Trades and Labor Council is detrimental to the best interests of organized labor of Buffalo, N. Y., and vicinity, as well as to the said E. F. Keink, and if not remedied will tend to disrupt the labor movement of that locality; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to compel the United Trades and Labor Council of Buffalo, N. Y., to comply with its Constitution, and reinstate said E.

F. Keink as a delegate, or that its charter stand revoked unless such action be taken within thirty days from the adjournment of this convention; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be requested to send a representative to Buffalo, N. Y., to investigate the conditions surrounding the labor movement there, with the view of remedying existing evils.

Resolution No. 94.—By Delegate John Robert O'Brien, Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.

WHEREAS, The United States Trades and Labor Council, of Erie county, Buffalo, N. Y. and vicinity, has not as yet complied with the decision of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, given on June 15, 1905, in the matter of John R. O'Brien vs. United Trades and Labor Council of Buffalo, N. Y., notwithstanding the Retail Clerks' local Union No. 212 has written several letters to the United Trades and Labor Council, all of which have been ignored, and no reply made; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to compel the United Trades and Labor Council of Buffalo, N. Y., to comply with the decision rendered on July 15, 1905, and reinstate John R. O'Brien as delegate, or that its charter stand revoked, unless such action be taken within thirty days from the adjournment of this convention.

The committee made the following recommendation:

The subject matter contained in both Resolutions 93 and 94 being of the same nature, your committee makes the following recommendation to cover both resolutions: That the President of the American Federation of Labor appoint a representative of organized labor to visit Buffalo to make an investigation and report to the Executive Council, who shall enforce the law of the American Federation of Labor in the event of its being determined that there has been a violation of the law upon the part of the United Trades and Labor Council of Erie County, Buffalo, N. Y. And further, that all papers in the case as submitted to the Executive Council at the meeting held at Scranton, Pa., be given to the representative selected for his information.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 47.—By Delegates William McSorley and W. C. Davio:

WHEREAS, The Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union, do hereby enter protest against the actions

of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, as they are trying to disrupt in the following ways, our International Union:

First:—At the Philadelphia Convention of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union, where they passed resolutions to the effect that they would grant charters to Metal Lathers' Unions throughout the country, which is a direct violation of the laws of the American Federation of Labor.

Second:—They have granted charters to men who have seceded and deserted our Local Unions during a strike, for which offense these men were all fined by the Lathers' International Union.

Third:—We will state that they have further disregarded and ignored the actions of the San Francisco Convention, and openly state that they will not live up to the laws of the American Federation of Labor.

Fourth:—We further protest against the action of their International President in writing to firms that we were to have conference with, and stating that in the future all metal lathing would be done by the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union, and advising them not to enter into any agreements with the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.

Fifth:—We further protest against the action of the President of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, who has even gone so far as to visit the locals of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union, and trying to get them to affiliate with the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, by giving them false and flagrant promises; and

WHEREAS, All of these tactics are against the policies and principles of the American Federation of Labor, and this action that they have taken does not look like fraternity to us; nor does it show them to be very good exponents of the true principles of good trade unionism, in granting charters to the seceders and deserters from the ranks of good bona fide union men; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor Convention go on record as disapproving of any organization violating agreements and trying to disrupt bona fide international unions, as is clearly shown by the action of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, at recent Convention in Philadelphia; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor assembled, instruct the National Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers to revoke the charters of Local No. 90, of Baltimore, and Local No. 78, of San Francisco, which are composed of seceders and men who should come under the jurisdiction of the Wood, Wire and Metal International Union.

Your committee recommends that representatives of the two organizations, together with a representative of the American Federation of Labor, appointed by the President of the American Federation of Labor, meet in conference and endeavor to draw up a satisfactory working agreement. This has been agreed to by both parties at interest.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted. (Carried.)

Delegate J. J. Creamer, on behalf of the delegates, presented to each of the

three fraternal delegates, Messrs. William Mosses and D. Gilmour, of the British Trades Union Congress, and Mr. William V. Todd, of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, a handsome watch.

Mr. Mosses, on behalf of himself and Mr. Gilmour, thanked the delegates, and spoke at some length in appreciation of the kindness and courtesy they had experienced while in the United States.

Mr. Todd also responded in a few well chosen words.

The Convention was then adjourned to meet at 2 P. M.

EIGHTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

The Convention was called to order at 2 P. M., Tuesday, November 21st, President Gompers in the chair.

Absentees — Henry, Robinson (H.), Loebenberg, Lillen, Foster (W. H.), Roach, Boyle, Ross, Mitchell (A. R.), Curran, Spencer, Alpine, Dix, Alexander, Weir, Hanraty, Peetz, Faison, Skehan, Willaner, Shoop, Hopwood, Roemer, Boettger, Alcorn, Welter, Sheridan (I. J.), Bower, Boyd, Curry, Humphrey, Milburn, Haven, Comerford, Gebhart, Pierce (J. D.), Mitchell (Thomas), Altei, Cardiff, Frazier, Baldwin, Sheffield, Jones (F. G.), Ritthamel, Ring, Van Dyke, Heasley, O'Brien (J. J.).

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Delegate Brady, of the International Jewelry Workers' Union, asked the unanimous consent of the Convention to the introduction of a resolution.

Permission being granted, Delegate Brady introduced the following:

Resolution No. 165—By Delegate Geo. E. Brady, of the International Jewelry Workers' Union:

WHEREAS, The International Jewelry Workers' Union of America, an organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, is struggling for an existence in the labor world; and

WHEREAS, The largest part of the jewelry manufactured in the United States is of the kind worn by working people; and

WHEREAS, The manufacturing jewelers' associations in the locality where their goods are made, in answer to the

demand of the jewelry workers for a nine-hour day, made a public statement, viz.: That as jewelry is a luxury and not a necessity, they could not grant the demand for a nine-hour day, as it would increase the cost of production; be it hereby

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in its Twenty-fifth Annual Convention, assembled, in Pittsburgh, November 21, endorse the double acorn label of the International Jewelry Workers' Union of America, and that we use our best efforts to create a larger demand for this label on all jewelry; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this Convention recommend to all affiliated organizations that they support the Jewelry Workers' union label.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Delegate Shanessy, for the Committee on Credentials, reported as follows:

We are informed that Delegate Homer D. Call, of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, has been called away from this city unexpectedly. We recommend that M. Donnelly, President of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, and the regularly elected alternate, be seated in Delegate Call's place.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Vice President O'Connell, for the Committee on Grievances, continued the report as follows:

Resolution No. 46—By Delegates William McSorley and W. C. Davio:

WHEREAS, The Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union do hereby protest against the action of the Central Federated Unions of New York City in refusing to seat Local No. 242, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union, in that body in place of the Independent Lathers' Union of New York City; and

WHEREAS, This is a direct violation of the laws of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Convention assembled instruct the Central Federated Union of New York City to seat Local No. 242 of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union as it is the only bona fide International Local Lathers in the City of New York.

Your committee recommends that the resolution be concurred in, and the Executive Council instructed to enforce the law as it applies to Central bodies.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

The committee reported as follows on the section of the Executive Council's report on

BEER PUMP WORKERS NO. 8671 VS. METAL POLISHERS.

Your committee endorses the position of the Executive Council in refusing to re-issue a charter to the Beer Pump Workers' Union No 8671, and as it appears that since this charter was revoked, questions of jurisdiction have arisen between the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union and the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Union, we recommend that representatives of these organizations meet in conference and endeavor to adjust jurisdiction differences.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 79—By Delegate J. C. Bahlhorn, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, in Boston, Mass., conceded and granted to the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America control and jurisdiction over all painters employed in the carriage and wagon industry; and

WHEREAS, The aforesaid concession

of jurisdiction has been continually ignored by the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union; and

WHEREAS, Their officers are at present violating the orders of the Boston Convention, and from present indications expect and intend to continue their tactics; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention hereby instructs and orders said Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union to comply with the orders of said Convention forthwith, without evasion and delay; further be it

RESOLVED, That the charter of the International Carriage and Wagon Workers' Association, granted to them by this Federation, be amended, excluding from it the words "painters, etc." and that in the book of instruction issued by the Federation, and any literature emanating from the Federation referring to the Carriage and Wagon Workers, the trade of painting be and is hereby eliminated.

The committee made the following recommendation:

Your committee concurs in the first "resolve" contained in this resolution, and recommends that this Convention instruct the Executive Council to see that the decision of the Boston Convention is enforced.

With reference to the second "resolve" contained in this resolution, your committee is of the opinion that it would be establishing a dangerous precedent, and recommends non-concurrence.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 151—By Delegates Homer D. Call and H. L. Eichelberger, of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of N. A. A. F. of L.

WHEREAS, There is a dual organization of butcher workmen located in the city of New York, known as the "Brotherhood of Butcher Workmen," composed of local unions which seceded from the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of N. A., American Federation of Labor; and,

WHEREAS, A number of local unions forming the said dual organization of butcher workmen have applied for admission to, and been admitted in, the Central Federated Union of New York City, namely, first, Wool Workers; second, Sheep Butchers, in direct violation of article 4, section 5, constitution American Federation of Labor, which reads as follows:

"No organization or person that has seceded or has been suspended or expelled by the American Federation of Labor or

by any national or international organization connected with the Federation shall work, while under such penalty, be allowed representation or recognition in the Federation or in any central body or national or international union connected with the American Federation of Labor, under the penalty of the suspension of the body violating this section;" and,

WHEREAS, The A. M. C. & B. W. of N. A., of the A. F. of L., have appealed to the Central Federated Union of New York City to unseat said Wool Workers and Sheep Butchers' locals without success; therefore, be it,

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in twenty-fifth annual convention assembled at Pittsburg, Pa., instruct the Central Federated Union of New York City that they shall on or before the 1st day of February, 1906, unseat the Wool Workers, Sheep Butchers and all other locals of butcher workmen who have seceded from the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, American Federation of Labor; and be it further

RESOLVED, That in the event of the Central Federated Union refusing or neglecting to carry out the mandate of this convention the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. shall revoke their charter in accordance with above and a central body formed in New York, composed of local and Federal Labor Union, A. F. of L., and local unions connected with national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Representatives of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America and a representative of the seceding locals, together with a representative of the Central Federated Union of New York City, appeared before the committee relative to this controversy. The committee, after a careful consideration of this case, recommends the following:

That the President of the American Federation of Labor appoint three national officers to meet with representatives of the parties to this controversy with a view of bringing about a satisfactory adjustment of the differences existing between them. Failure on the part of this board of conciliation to bring about a settlement, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is instructed to enforce the law governing Central bodies.

This arrangement has been agreed to by all the parties at interest.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

The committee made the following report on a matter referred to it from the Committee on Credentials:

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS

VS.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION.

In the matter of the protest against seating the delegates of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' organization, together with the demand that the charter of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' organization be revoked, your committee recommends that the matter be referred to the Executive Council with instructions to enforce the law governing jurisdiction, as provided in Section 11, Article IX. of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted.

Delegate Cummins asked that a resolution he had introduced on this question be read.

Vice President O'Connell—The resolution came to us from the Committee on Credentials. We took it and considered it in the committee, but did not make it a part of the report.

Secretary Morrison—This was a protest against the seating of a delegate from the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union. It was not a resolution; it was a statement of their case. The committee reported that the delegate should be seated, and that his protest should be referred to the Grievance Committee without printing. It has already been acted upon by this Convention.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 98.—By Delegates R. Schirra, A. A. Myrup, and E. Schaefer, Bakery and Confectionary Workers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The Central Labor Union of Philadelphia, Pa., advertised Unfair Firms in the Labor Day Souvenir, published by that body, and given out September 4, 1905; and

WHEREAS, Such action of any Central body is detrimental to organized labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. condemn the action of the Central Labor Union of

Philadelphia, Pa., for advertising Unfair Firms in the Labor Day Souvenir of September 4, 1905.

Your committee recommends that the practice of publishing souvenir books indulged in by Central bodies and State Federations be discontinued.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted.

The question was discussed by Delegates Tucker, Fatsinger, Charters, McLean, Clark, Rosenberg, Jere L. Sullivan, Weber, Baine, Thomas, Kennedy and President Gompers.

The report of the committee was then adopted.

Resolution No. 132.—By Delegate A. Johannsen, Chicago Federation of Labor.

WHEREAS, The Central Labor Unions in the various cities and towns throughout the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor are conceded to be a most important factor in furthering the trade union movement and preserving its solidarity; and

WHEREAS, The burden of the work necessary to maintain the effectiveness of our movement rests almost entirely upon the Central Labor Union in each locality; and

WHEREAS, The progress and stability of the local and general movement are greatly handicapped through the indefinite continuance of the distressing jurisdiction disputes that exist between a number of the National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this convention that where the line of demarcation in trade disputes is finely drawn and decided upon by a vote of the convention, such decisions of the convention shall be executed by the Executive Council not later than six months after adjournment of the convention, unless a further delay is agreed upon by all parties concerned.

The committee made the following recommendation:

Your committee deems it inadvisable to fix a certain specified time when all the decisions of Conventions on jurisdiction disputes be enforced, and recommends that this resolution be non-concurred in.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted.

President Gompers in the chair.

The resolution before the Convention was discussed by Delegates Johannsen, Lawrence, Grace, Sprague, Vice Presi-

dents Hayes, Duncan and O'Connell, Treasurer Lennon and Delegates Downing and McCullen.

A motion to adopt the report of the committee was then carried.

Vice President O'Connell continued the report of the committee as follows:

JURISDICTION.

Your committee endorses and recommends the adoption of the recommendation contained in the Executive Council's Report, which is as follows:

"We therefore recommend to this Convention that the American Federation of Labor discountenance the consideration of disputes between organizations unless the organizations at interest have first made an effort to adjust them, and that if arbitration be desirable, both organizations in advance agree in writing to abide by the decision rendered. We firmly believe that under any and all circumstances the Council should endeavor to prevent any action of one which may be calculated to injure another organization, and to act as mediators, to restore harmony and co-operation."

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

The committee reported as follows on a portion of the report of the Executive Council:

WOOD WORKERS VS. PAINTERS.

Your committee is of the belief that an agreement was in force for several months before the death of one of its signers before being repudiated, which, regardless of the questions as to the signature of Brother Bahlhorn, indicates that the agreement was in full force.

We recommend, therefore, that the agreement be approved by this Convention, and shall be in full force until such time as the representatives of the two organizations shall come together in conference for the purpose of making a new agreement or abrogating the old one.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted.

The question was discussed by Delegates Tazelaar, Mulcahy, Grant, Braunschweig and Vice President Kidd.

An aye and nay vote was taken, and

the chairman stated that, in his opinion, the motion was carried.

A roll call was demanded, but a sufficient number of delegates did not support the demand.

A division was called for, and a count showed that 101 delegates voted in favor of the motion to adopt the report of committee, and 22 against the motion.

President Gompers—At this morning's session a matter was deferred until the report of the proceedings of the Western Federation of Miners could be presented to the Committee on President's Report. The chair suggests that a motion be made to refer back to the committee the entire matter, with the proceedings.

Delegate Hart—I move that we take the entire subject matter from the table and refer it back to the Committee on President's Report, with the proceedings of the Western Federation of Miners.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Delegate Frayne—I notice we have had with us during the past two days an interested spectator, in the person of the Hon. T. V. Powderly. I move that he be accorded the privilege of the floor to speak to the Convention.

The motion was seconded and carried.

The President asked Delegate Frayne to escort Mr. Powderly to the platform.

President Gompers — Delegates and friends, it affords me great pleasure to introduce to you Mr. T. V. Powderly.

Mr. Powderly—Mr. President, Brothers and Sisters: I shall have to disabuse your minds of any idea that I prompted Brother Frayne to make that motion. He was sitting beside me for so many minutes that no doubt you have received the impression that I suggested to him the motion. I am not here for that purpose; I am here for no other purpose than to look into the faces of the men and women who legislate for the working men and women of the United States and this continent.

I had business in the western part of this State, and so arranged it as to drop in on you in your Convention. I did not intend to take one minute of your time, nor to interfere with your progress. I wanted to come into a body of workingmen legislating for workingmen; to sit and look into their faces and to feel once more the pleasure of being in a la-

bor convention. Above all things I did not come here to talk to you, so you will be spared the infliction of a speech from me. You have other things to attend to, other things to do. I simply want to say I am deeply grateful to you for the opportunity, even though I do not avail myself of it, to make a speech to you and to talk upon a labor platform so great, so vast in its magnitude, so far reaching in its results, its aims and objects. You know that one who has had the experience I have, who has gone up and down so often—oftener down than up—can give advice and nothing else. And, in this respect, my experience is that of men who have spent a great many years in the labor movement—they usually have nothing else to give. Over here in a store I saw several cards, on one of which was printed "Don't Worry," on another, "Be good and you will be happy," all very good in their way. There was another one, however, which struck me, and if I had thought of it I would have brought it here with me. That one said "Forget." You have your contentions here—that is right: you have your feelings when you are talking—that is right and proper. You have even been bitter in what you say—that is not proper and not necessary. But when you leave here you should feel, each and every one of you, that you are to stand up for all that united labor stands for; that upon your shoulders rest grave responsibilities; that if you have a feeling against any one here, if you have been actuated by bitterness here, if you entertain a grudge against any one here, once you leave that door to go to your homes and do the work of organized labor, forget all the things that passed in here that should not be spread on the outside. There was a time when I did not agree with everything that this little giant here said and did. I don't think there are any two men in the room that differed so radically, but I believe honestly, on some things. We have, however, come pretty nearly to one way of thinking. I want to say there is no man in all the world for whom I entertain a higher respect than the man who represents the organized labor movement of this continent. (Applause.) While I am not always working on the outside, wherever my humble

services may be utilized for this great movement, to which I owe everything I have in the world, they will be at your command.

I shall say again that I am glad to have this opportunity, not to make a speech, but to look again into the eyes of a convention of laboring men.

Vice President O'Connell, for the Committee on President's Report, reported as follows, on that section of the report of the Executive Council entitled

BREWERY WORKERS VS. ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN.

In the matter of the Brewery Workers, Engineers and Firemen, your committee recommends the following:

First: All three organizations shall, within sixty days from the adjournment of this Convention, signify by letter, signed by the proper officials of their respective organizations, with seal attached, their willingness to submit all questions at issue to a Board of Arbitration, to be composed as follows:

Two persons to be selected from the Brewery Workers, one from the Engineers and one from the Firemen, and

the four so selected, shall meet within ten days from the above time limit, to select a fifth person, and upon failure to select such fifth person within one week thereafter, the President of the American Federation of Labor, with the approval of the Executive Council, shall appoint the fifth person.

Second: Failure to comply with any of the recommendations herein contained, or failure to abide by the decision of the Arbitration Board when rendered, shall work a revocation of the charter of either or all three organizations.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted.

The question was discussed by Delegates Flood and Shea.

Delegate Shea moved that that part of the committee's report under discussion be laid upon the table until 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, and that its consideration be made a special order of business at that time.

The motion was seconded and carried.

The Convention then adjourned to meet at 9 A. M., Wednesday, November 22nd.

NINTH DAY—Morning Session.

The Convention was called to order at 9 A. M., Wednesday, November 22nd, President Gompers in the chair.

Absentees—Myrup, Klapetsky, O'Brien (J. R.), Loebenberg, Feeney, Rickert, Noren, Chambers, Altman, Towey, O'Brien (W. J.), Moffitt (J. A.), Maher (J. P.), Shalvoy, Baker, Roach, Creamer, Ireland, Wilson (J. T.), Boyle (C.), Call, Grout, Ross, Wilson (W. B.), Frey, Mitchell (A. R.), Bahhorn, McCloskey, Dix, Freel, Weir, Dean, Hanratty, Perkins (E. A.), Tucker, Peetz, Falson, Lindsey, Skehan, Willaner, Thomas, Campbell, Shoop, Hopwood, Roemer, Boettger, Alcorn, Morrow, Woodman, Welter, Bower, Boyd, Curry, Humphrey, Milburn, Love, Douglas (C. C.), Haven, Creager, Comerford, Gebhart, Rodler, Pierce (J. D.), Mitchell (Thomas), Alter, Foley (J. H.), Wright (J. H.), Frazier (T. C.), Baldwin, Sheffield, Jones (F. G.), Rittthamel, King, Van Dyke, Heasley, O'Brien (J. J.), Farmer, Sherier.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Secretary Morrison read communications from S. L. Valliers, Acting Mayor of Montreal, and from Victor Fardif, Secretary of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council, inviting the American Federation of Labor to hold its next annual convention in that city.

Vice President Duncan in the chair.

Delegate Frank K. Foster, for the Committee on President's Report, continued the report of that body as follows:

The committee recommended that the section entitled "Eight-Hour Legislation" be adopted as printed.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

The sections entitled "Legal Rights of Labor," "Exhibits," "The Eight-Hour Work Day," "Child Labor," "Chinese Exclusion From All America," and all the resolutions connected with the matter, were adopted as printed.

The sections entitled "Injunctions, Their Use and Abuse," "The Printers'

Eight-Hour Movement," and "Women's Label League," were adopted as printed.

ANDREW FURUSETH,
Chairman,

COLLIS LOVELY,
THOMAS F. TRACY,
JAMES J. CREAMER,
JOHN P. FREY,
JOHN S. HENRY,
JAMES WILSON,
GEORGE F. DUNN,
P. H. SWEET,
JOHN A. POWELL,
FRANK K. FOSTER,

Secretary,
Committee.

Treasurer Lannon—In the early part of the Convention a special committee was appointed to visit the newspaper proprietors of the City of Pittsburgh to see if something could not be done to bring about the unionizing of their plants. Immediately after the appointment of the committee, accompanied by Brother Douglas, a local man, I undertook to secure an interview, either with the proprietors' association, or with representatives of the association. Brother Douglas made an attempt to arrange for a conference, but was unable to do so. With Brother Douglas and Brother Foster, of the committee, we waited on the president of the proprietors' association to see if he could not give a conference with the association. He said because of the matter having been directly submitted to him by Mr. Douglas he had submitted the resolution which had been presented here to the members of the association, but that they declined positively to grant a conference. He said that as they held there was no difference between the proprietors and the union, but that the difference was between the unions themselves, it was for them to settle it. We used such arguments as we could but to no avail.

A conference for the adjustment of this matter, so far as the Typographical Union is concerned, was refused. There was nothing further your committee could do.

Delegate Frank K. Foster—Mr. Chairman and Delegates: While Mr. Barr alleged that the old-time differences between the machinists and the Typographical Union were at the base of the matter, yet when we suggested to him that if he could report that that difference had been amicably adjusted, would he then be in favor of or consent to a conference, he replied in the negative. He assumed the unalterable position, according to his statement, that he would hold no conference, nor would those he represented hold a conference upon the subject of unionizing their offices. In the last analysis, of course, that was the objective point that any conference must be directed toward. He maintained that his journal and other journals were entirely at peace with the trade unions of Pittsburg, with the exception of the Typographical Union, which he decorated with some very uncomplimentary epithets. He could conceive of no circumstances arising, as the matter stood, at least, under which they would confer, even with the representatives of the local Typographical Union, or those speaking for them. We asked him the question from almost every point of the compass, and placed it under almost every kind of sidelight we could think of, but he seems to have made a resolution not to agree to any conference.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be accepted and the committee discharged.

The question was discussed by Delegates Zaring, Walsh, W. Wood, Brownfield, Ramsey and Lavin.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was then carried.

Vice President Duncan—The hour having arrived which was set for the discussion of a special order of business, the Secretary of the Committee on Grievances will proceed with his report.

Vice President O'Connell, for the committee, reported as follows:

BREWERY WORKERS VS. ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN.

In the matter of the Brewery Workers, Engineers and Firemen, your committee recommends the following:

First: All three organizations shall, within sixty days from the adjournment of this Convention, signify by letter, signed by the proper officials of their respective organizations, with seal attached, their willingness to submit all questions at issue to a Board of Arbitration, to be composed as follows:

Two persons to be selected from the Brewery Workers, one from the Engineers and one from the Firemen, and the four so selected shall meet within ten days from the above time limit to select a fifth person, and upon failure to select such fifth person within one week thereafter, the President of the American Federation of Labor, with the approval of the Executive Council, shall appoint the fifth person.

Second: Failure to comply with any of the recommendations herein contained, or failure to abide by the decision of the Arbitration Board when rendered, shall work a revocation of the charter of either or all three organizations.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted.

The question was discussed by Delegates Flood and Shea.

Delegate Shea then moved as an amendment to the motion before the house that the report of the committee be received, laid upon the table, and that the Convention reaffirm the action taken in San Francisco.

Vice President Duncan declared the amendment not in order.

Secretary Morrison submitted the following as a substitute for the committee's report:

1. All brewery employees now members of the United Brewery Workmen's Union may remain such provided that such members of said United Brewery Workmen's Union as are now employed as Engineers, Firemen or Teamsters may withdraw from that organization and join their respective unions, repre-

senting these crafts, without prejudice or discrimination on the part of their former associates.

2. Hereafter the United Brewery Workmen's Union shall not admit to membership any engineer, fireman or teamster, but shall refer all applicants, members of these trades, to the respective organizations of these trades, now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, where such organizations exist.

3. All engineers, firemen and teamsters employed in breweries shall conform to the laws, rules and regulations made by that organization of which the majority of the members of the respective crafts employed in each brewery are members.

4. Whenever a majority of men employed as engineers, firemen or teamsters in any brewery are members of the respective unions of these crafts, the organization or organizations representing such majority shall appoint a committee to act co-jointly with the United Brewery Workmen's Union in any negotiations which may arise with the employers, provided that the United Brewery Workmen shall have equal representation with all the other organizations in joint conference.

5. It shall be the duty of the Executive Council of the Federation and all National, International, State, City Central and Local Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to exert every influence and power at their command to make the above decision operative and effective.

The question was further discussed by Delegates McKee, Barnes, Grady and Winn.

It was moved and seconded that the substitute offered by Secretary Morrison be printed and copies be placed in the hands of the delegates at the afternoon session. (Carried.)

The discussion of the question was made a special order of business for 3 P. M.

Delegate Winn—The proposition is to have only a portion of the San Francisco decision printed. I should like to have it all printed.

Vice President Duncan—If there are no objections, the resolution referred to by Delegate Winn will be printed.

No objections being made, the following resolution was ordered printed:

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council is hereby instructed to execute this mandate:

RESOLVED, That the United Brewery Workmen be compelled to withdraw those engineers and firemen who have taken the places of striking engineers and firemen in the cities of St. Louis, Mo., and Belleville, Ill.

RESOLVED, That the United Brewery Workmen be requested to withdraw all injunction suits now pending, and to dissolve such injunctions as have been secured against the International Unions of Stationary Engineers and Firemen affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Vice President O'Connell, for the Committee on Grievances, reported as follows:

SEAMEN VS. LONGSHOREMEN.

Representatives of both these organizations appeared before your committee and after a careful consideration of the subject matter, the committee makes the following recommendation:

That each organization shall select two persons, and that the four so selected shall meet within sixty days from the adjournment of this Convention to select a fifth person, and in the event of failure to agree upon such fifth person within ten days, the President of the American Federation of Labor, with the approval of the Executive Council, shall select the fifth person.

The five persons so selected shall constitute an arbitration board, whose decision shall be final and binding upon both parties.

Pending decision of this board, all hostilities between these two organizations shall cease.

And we further recommend that this Convention instruct the Longshoremen's Association to discontinue the use of the name "International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association," and that no change in title be granted, assumed or maintained except in accordance with the findings of the arbitration board.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted.

The question was discussed at great length by Delegate Furuseth, of the International Seamen's Union, and Delegate Barter, of the International Longshoremen's Association.

The Convention was then adjourned to meet at 2 P. M.

NINTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

The Convention was called to order at 2 P. M., Wednesday, November 22d, President Gompers in the chair.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Absentees — Yarnell, Loebenberg, Norden, Towey, O'Brien (W. J.), Foster (W. H.), Baker, Roach, Creamer, Ireland, Boyle (C.), Ross (David), Mitchell (A. R.), Weber (J. N.), Carey (D. A.), Dix, Mahon, Fitzgerald (W. B.), Alexander, Roberts, Weir, Dean, Hanratty, Falson, Skehan, Willaner, Campbell (G. C.), Shoop, Hopwood, Roemer, Boettger, Alcorn, Welter, Smith (J. T.), Bower, Boyd (F. P.), Curry, Humphrey, Milburn, Haven, Comerford, Gebhart, Alter, Wright (J. H.), Frazier (T. C.), Baldwin, Sheffield, Jones (F. G.), Rittshamel, Ring, Van Dyke, Heasley, Farmer, Sherier, Wise.

The discussion of the report of the Grievance Committee on Seamen vs. Longshoremen was continued.

Delegate Macarthur discussed the question at great length, and prefaced his discussion with the following statement: The language of the committee is susceptible of but one conception. It means, first of all, arbitration, and to that proposition the International Seamen's Union of America heartily subscribes. It means, secondly, that this Convention instructs the International Longshoremen's Association to cease the use of the name "International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association," and to discontinue the use of that name until the verdict of the arbitrator has been rendered. To this second proposition, Mr. President, the organization which I represent in part also heartily and emphatically subscribes. We are in favor of the report of the committee and desire its adoption. Further, we pledge ourselves that if adopted, as we hope it will be, that they will observe it in absolute good faith. The re-

port of the committee gives us everything we have been contending for before this Convention for four years, and with that report we are perfectly satisfied. If the gentlemen who represent the other organization in this controversy would agree with the report of the committee and act in good faith throughout the proceedings to be inaugurated under that report, we have no doubt as to the outcome. The question at issue will cease to trouble, and peace and harmony will be restored between these two great industries, that of the longshoremen and the seamen.

The matter was further discussed at great length by Delegate Harrison, of the International Longshoremen's Association, and Delegate Rosenberg, for the International Seamen's Union. The discussion was closed by Delegate Daniel J. Keefe.

During the discussion Delegate Keefe made the following statement: I want to apologize for taking up the time of the Convention to the length I did, and hope there will be no necessity for the recurrence of this talk. If there is any question of arbitration between the sailors and ourselves that question is the name of the organization. They make no contentions on any other point. That is the purpose, I presume, of the recommendation of the committee, and if so, personally I have no objection to it.

At 3 o'clock Vice President Duncan announced that the hour had arrived at which the report of the committee on the Brewery Workers vs. the Firemen and Engineers would be taken up as the special order.

It was moved and seconded that the special order of business be deferred until after the conclusion of the discus-

sion of the question then before the Convention. (Carried.)

During the course of his remarks Delegate Barter made the following statement: We have always been in favor of any proposition that was fair. Last year the committee suggested that we get together. Our representatives were ready to agree to any proposition that was fair. While I am not in favor of the report of the committee, I am ready to agree to anything done in this Convention that will bring about an adjustment of the difficulties between the longshoremen and the sailors. We stand ready to obey the mandates of the Convention.

Delegate Harrison, in the course of his remarks, said: Why do the seamen state they are in perfect accord with the committee? Does not that report carry with it everything the Seamen have been contending for? I believe it does. Let us stop and consider what is the position of the American Federation of Labor upon the subject of compulsory arbitration. Is not the American Federation of Labor irrevocably opposed to compulsory arbitration? What is the concluding paragraph of the recommendation of the committee? Is it not an endeavor to commit the American Federation of Labor to the system of compulsory arbitration? Is not that what it means? Is not that coercion? If it is not, then I am totally at a loss to understand what it does mean. For that, and for other reasons, I am opposed to the recommendation of the committee.

At the close of Delegate Keefe's discussion a motion was made and carried that debate cease.

Delegate Barter—As the report of the committee is practically compulsory arbitration I move that the report lay upon the table.

The motion was declared out of order, as the motion to close debate had been carried.

Delegate Keefe—I asked of the committee in my closing remarks whether it was the purpose of the committee to have the representatives of both sides meet with the third party with the purpose in view of deciding whether we shall continue under our present name or change it.

Vice President O'Connell—For the information of those who have asked questions about the position of the committee I desire to say we believe by a conference between the organizations the question of jurisdiction can be readily adjusted. When that is adjusted the question of the name or names associated with the Longshoremen's organization can then be adjusted by the Executive Council in accordance with the decisions reached by your arbitration committee.

Delegate Macarthur—Is it not stated in the report of the committee that this Convention instructs the International Longshoremen's Association to cease the use of the name "International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association?"

Vice President O'Connell — I think I made that plain. The desire is that you get together, and if there is any instruction to change the name it should be reached through the decision of the arbitration committee.

Delegate Keefe—If the recommendation of the committee is adopted there will be no need of a committee meeting representing either side. The sailors come in here with the contention that they are opposed to the name. If the recommendation of the committee is that we drop the name I want to announce that the report of the committee cannot be carried out by my organization until it is submitted to them. This would be coercion.

An aye and nay vote was taken and Vice President Duncan said in his opinion the motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried.

A roll call was asked for but a sufficient number of delegates did not support the demand.

Vice President Duncan then declared the report of the committee adopted.

Secretary Morrison read the following communications:

November 21, 1905.

American Federation of Labor, Colonial Hotel, Pittsburg, Pa.:

Gentlemen—I have your letter of November 18th, requesting that I issue a supplementary call for a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of considering legislation upon the subjects

defined in your resolutions. Have you consulted counsel upon the question whether or not under the Constitution I have the power to make such a supplementary call? Should such a call not be issued covering the subjects to which you refer, it is a satisfaction to me that there was legislation, after long consideration, upon many of them at the last session of the Legislature, and that at my own suggestion a law was passed creating the constabulary, which will, in time, it is hoped, make the coal and iron police unnecessary.

Very truly yours,

SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER.

Denver, Colo., November 22d, 1905.

To the Officers and Delegates to the American Federation of Labor Convention, Pittsburg, Pa.:

We have by special registered mail sent you an exhaustive reply to Mr. Gompers' unwarranted attack on the

Western Federation of Miners, which should be delivered to-night. The document reviews at length the numerous cases that have been fought in the courts to maintain the rights of citizenship in this State. If, after a careful review of this document, you are not satisfied with the efforts that have been made and the uses to which your money has been put, we earnestly request that you instruct your financial officers to draw on us, sight draft, for one thousand dollars, the amount donated to the Colorado miners at the Boston Convention.

CHAS. H. MOYER.

Pres't Western Federation of Miners.

WM. D. HAYWOOD,

Sec.-Treas. Western Fed. of Miners.

The Convention was then adjourned until 9 A. M., Thursday, November 23d, 1905.

TENTH DAY—Morning Session.

The Convention was called to order at 9 A. M., Thursday, November 23d, President Gompers in the chair.

Absentees—Klapetzky, Noschang, Kline, Butterworth, Yarnell, Loebenberg, Reidy, Feeney, Lockwood, Foster (W. H.), Baker, Roach, Warner, Ross (David), Mitchell (A. R.), Weber (J. N.), Grant, Jordan, Dix, Reid (D. J.), Fitzgerald (W. B.), Hibbert, McAndrews, Kidd, Alexander, Charters, Weir, Dean, Hanraty, Peetz, Faison, Davis, Skenan, Joyce (J. J.), Wilaner, Campbell, Shoop, Hopwood, Roemer, Boettger, Alcorn, Monon, Welter, Bower, Boyd (E. P.), Bainbridge, Curry, Humphrey, Milburn, Love, Douglas (C. C.), Haven, Kiernan, Comerford, Gebhart, Pierce (J. D.), Alter, Foley, Wright (J. H.), Baldwin, Sheffield, Jones (F. G.), Ritthamel, Ring, Van Dyke, Heasley, O'Brien (J. J.), Farmer, Wise.

President Gompers—Are there any objections to dispensing with the reading of the minutes?

Delegate Keefe—I ask for information regarding the ruling of the chair last evening on the demand for a roll call. The chairman claimed there were but twenty-nine who demanded the roll call, and that that was not a sufficient number. I want to ask the chair whether, in accordance with the law of the American Federation of Labor, it is necessary that the number of delegates who have presented credentials and have been seated are to constitute the number from which those who desire a roll call on a question are to be considered. I should like to know, in other words, if the number required to demand a roll call must be one-tenth of all the delegates whose credentials were accepted and who were entitled to seats in the Convention; or whether it is the number of delegates seated in the Convention at the time the roll call is asked for?

President Gompers—As far as the question that Delegate Keefe has raised is concerned, that matter should at the time have been pressed to its conclusion. That is, if a decision was rendered

which did not meet the views of any number of delegates, the question of the test of the sense of the Convention should have been had. That decision cannot now be reviewed in that particular case. The matter has gone beyond that stage.

Delegate Keefe—I wish to say, regarding the recommendation of the committee, that it means compulsory arbitration, which is coercion, which we are not really compelled to accept, because it is voluntary in so far as we are concerned; but the change of the name of the organization it carries with it is the one feature we are not entirely clear on, nor are the delegates representing our organization clothed with power or authority to make the change. Our conception of the recommendation of the committee is that this committee on arbitration meet and render a binding decision. Does that take precedence over the organizations interested, or do they have some voice in the matter? We are not clothed with power, as I stated before, to make any changes in the name of the organization. That name was given our organization in Convention, and only a convention of our own organization can modify that name or change. I make that statement for the purpose of having all the delegates and officers of the American Federation of Labor understand that we are willing to do everything that is consistent, but we cannot do a physical impossibility. Whatever recommendation is made by the arbitration committee, I shall not only indorse, but shall advocate with all the power at my command its adoption by our organization. I merely want to make that statement so that we will not be accused of refusing to carry out in good faith any arrangement this Convention may make regarding our organization. We want to carry out the mandates of the Convention

as far as lies within our power. And in order that the question will not be raised in any future convention, and the statement made that the representatives refused to comply with the mandates of the Convention, I want to at least go on record as indorsing any proposition agreed to by the arbitration committee, and appealing to our organization with all the force at my command to accept and agree to it.

President Gompers—That is all a man can do; it is all an officer of the organization can do. Delegate Keefe can do no more than his level best to have his organization accept the expressed opinion of the highest court of the labor world in this country. It is more than likely that better results would be obtained if that policy were more generally pursued.

Vice President Duncan in the chair.

Vice President O'Connell, for the Committee on Grievances, reported as follows:

The following matter was offered as a substitute for the report of the Committee on Grievances on the question of the Brewery Workers vs. the Engineers and Firemen:

1. All brewery employees now members of the United Brewery Workmen's Union may remain such provided that such members of said United Brewery Workmen's Union as are now employed as Engineers, Firemen or Teamsters may withdraw from that organization and join their respective unions, representing these crafts, without prejudice or discrimination on the part of their former associates.

2. Hereafter the United Brewery Workmen's Union shall not admit to membership any engineer, fireman or teamster, but shall refer all applicants, members of these trades, to the respective organizations of these trades, now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, where such organizations exist.

3. All engineers, firemen and teamsters employed in breweries shall conform to the laws, rules and regulations made by that organization of which the majority of the members of the respec-

tive crafts employed in each brewery are members.

4. Whenever a majority of men employed as engineers, firemen or teamsters in any brewery are members of the respective unions of these crafts, the organization or organizations representing such majority shall appoint a committee to act co-jointly with the United Brewery Workmen's Union in any negotiations which may arise with the employers, provided that the United Brewery Workmen shall have equal representation with all the other organizations in joint conference.

5. It shall be the duty of the Executive Council of the Federation and all National, International, State, City Central and Local Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to exert every influence and power at their command to make the above decision operative and effective.

Vice President Duncan—What is the pleasure of the Convention with regard to the substitute motion?

It was moved and seconded that the substitute be adopted.

Treasurer Lennon—Is it the opinion of the chair that the Lavery amendment is to be included in the substitute?

Vice President Duncan—It is not the opinion of the chair that the Lavery amendment is a part of the substitute to be voted on now. It will be in order to offer the Lavery amendment after the substitute motion is acted upon. A motion can then be made to reaffirm the Lavery resolution if the delegates feel so disposed. The substitute motion is a general proposition affecting the question of jurisdiction, whereas, the Lavery amendment affects specific cases.

Delegate Winn—The position of the chair is decidedly satisfactory to me.

Delegate Kemper, of the International Union of Brewery Workmen, discussed the question at some length, and in closing said: "I heard the remark on this floor the other day that we have no police at the various headquarters of the International Unions to knock them on the head and force them into submission; but it seems to me this substitute is to provide for this police surveillance. If this is passed it will mean that we

are going to appoint the Central bodies the policemen with the big stick to knock the National and International organizations on the head whenever they see fit to do so. I, for one, as a representative of the Brewery Workers, will object to any action of that kind, and I hope that this substitute will not prevail."

Delegate Flood, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, spoke at some length in favor of the substitute.

Delegate Lavin, representing the Wilkes-Barre (Pennsylvania) Central Labor Union, opposed the substitute on the ground that the central labor bodies had enough troubles without having this added to them. He objected particularly to the fifth paragraph of the resolution.

Vice President Duncan—The paragraph referred to by Delegate Lavin has no more reference to central bodies than it has to any other component part of the American Federation of Labor. The resolution covers everything connected with the American Federation of Labor, but does not specifically mention federal labor unions.

The matter was further discussed by Delegate Ward, of the International Union of Brewery Workmen; Delegate Grace, representing the Providence (R. I.) Trades and Labor Union; Delegate Tucker, representing the Iowa Federation of Labor; Delegate Max Hayes, of the International Typographical Union; Delegate Wendelken, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters; Treasurer Lennon; Delegate Berger, of the International Typographical Union, and Delegate Morton of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

President Gompers—There is one thing I want to add to what the acting chairman has called to your attention. In the matter now under consideration it is made the duty of the Executive Council, as well as every other body of organized labor or its representatives, to assist in trying to make the decision of the Convention effective. It does not at all absolve the Executive Council from the performance of any duty in connection with it, but names the Executive Council as the first party to render every

assistance within its power to make the decision effective.

I want to say to you delegates in this Convention, as one of your colleagues, as well as a member of the Executive Council, that I have, in the Executive Council meetings, and elsewhere, absolutely been unswerving in my vote against the revocation of the Brewery Workers' charter. I do not believe in the revocation of charters as a remedy for the grievances that come up in the labor movement. I am not seeking the favor of the Brewery Workers when I make that statement, because I want to couple it with the further statement that I believe the Brewery Workers are wrong; and this conclusion does not come because they believe or do not believe in any philosophy in the trade union movement I do, or because they and I are at variance upon that question. My judgment on trade union affairs is not formed on whether a man differs or agrees on any economic or philosophical proposition. The concrete position of the Brewery Workers is wrong. They have never been able to demonstrate either in the Conventions of the American Federation, or before the committees of the American Federation of Labor, or before any person specially appointed to investigate this question, they have never been able to demonstrate to any impartial body brought together, large or small, that they were right. Every body of men that has considered the question in controversy between the Brewery Workers and the Engineers and Firemen has absolutely decided that the Brewery Workers were in the wrong. You will readily observe, then, that when I say I believe and know they are in the wrong, and yet I vote, and will, so long as I have the power of voting, against the revocation of their charter; but they ought to be made to feel the decision and judgment of the labor movement that they are in the wrong. It is not to the interests of the Brewery Workers to refuse to move one iota from the position they have assumed. On the contrary, they have encouraged the membership—I say that advisedly—to stand in antagonism and opposition to the expressed conviction and decisions and declarations of

the American Federation of Labor.

The matter was further discussed by Delegates Gaillard, of the New York Central Federated Union; Delegate Barnes, of the Cigarmakers' International Union; Delegate Walsh, of the San Francisco Labor Council; Delegate Rosenberg, representing the Seattle Central Labor Council; Delegates Zepp, of the Brewery Workers, and Delegate McKee, of the International Union of Steam Engineers.

Delegate Barnes asked: Will the delegate who is responsible for the proposition say that it is not possible under it for one central body to act one way and for another central body to take other action?

Secretary Morrison—It is possible, but only in this way: If the Central body

is loyal to the American Federation of Labor, and is willing to carry out the decision, then the action of all central bodies will be according to the decision of the San Francisco Convention, which you are here reaffirming, and which is clear-cut. But if, as some of the delegates have stated, their central bodies will not carry out such a decision, if rendered, it is possible. But if they do so they are disloyal to the American Federation of Labor in acting in opposition to its decision.

The matter was further discussed by Delegate Shamp of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

The Convention was then adjourned to meet at 2 P. M.

TENTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

The Convention was called to order at 2 P. M., Thursday, November 23rd, President Gompers in the chair.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Absentees—Kline, Butterworth, Henry (J. S.), Zuckerman, Loebenberg, Kennedy, Chambers, Foster (W. H.), Baker, Roach, Wilson (J. T.), Boyle, Ross, Mitchell (A. R.), Weber (J. N.), Curran, Dix, Freil, Hibbert, McAndrews, Alexander, Charters, Roberts, Weir, Hanratty, Falson, Davis (W. A.), Skehan, Coddington, Willaner, Campbell, Shoop, Hopwood, Roemer, Boettger, Alcorn, Welter, Sheriden, Bower, Boyd, Curry, Humphrey, Milburn, Love, Haven, Creager, Klernan, Comerford, Gebhart, Lavin, Alter, Wright (J. H.), Frazier (T. C.), Baldwin, Sheffield, Jones (F. G.), Ritt-hamel, Ring, Van Dyke, Heasley, Farmer, Wise.

The privilege of the floor was granted to Mr. Vichestain, of the Local Committee. Mr. Vichestain made a very eloquent address, and at its close presented to President Gompers, on behalf of the Local Committee, a handsome silver service.

President Gompers, in accepting the gift, made a short address, in which he

expressed his appreciation of the kindness and courtesy of the Local Committee.

Mr. Vichestain, on behalf of the committee, then presented to each of the members of the Executive Board in turn a handsome watch charm.

Delegate Yarnell—I move you that the American Federation of Labor Convention extend a vote of thanks to the Pittsburg committee for the tokens of their appreciation just presented to the officials of the American Federation of Labor.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Delegate Shamp, who had not finished his discussion of the question before the Convention at the time of adjournment, again spoke at some length.

Delegate Schaerer, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, asked the unanimous consent of the Convention to the introduction of a resolution.

Permission being granted to introduce

the resolution, Mr. Schaerer presented the following:

Resolution No. 166—By Delegates E. Schaerer, A. A. Myrup and R. Schirra, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The Master Bakers' Association, under the guidance of the Manufacturers' Association, has declared the open shop on the members of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union; and

WHEREAS, Such attempts on the part of the employers, declaring for the open shop, had led the organizations of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union into fierce struggles in various parts of the country, especially in the cities of Boston, Mass., and Cleveland, Ohio; and

WHEREAS, A renewed attempt of the Master Bakers' Association is being made to disrupt the organization of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers by choosing Newark, N. J., as the present battle ground, where they have, without consideration of the existing working agreement with the local of that city, locked out nearly four hundred of its members; and

WHEREAS, All New York and vicinity is also affected by this struggle, thereby threatening our entire organization; be it

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, assembled in Pittsburgh, Pa., to assist the Bakers and Confectionery Workers' International Union in their present struggle in Newark, N. J., for the preservation of the union shop, by requesting the members of the various organizations of Newark and vicinity to purchase only such bakery and confectionery products that bear the union label of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union; be it further

RESOLVED, To instruct the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to render all possible assistance to the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union to carry this present struggle for the union shop in the City of Newark, N. J., to a victory.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Labels.

The question of the Brewery Workers vs. the Engineers and Firemen was further discussed by Delegates Frey, Cummins, Priestersbach, Furuseth and Healy.

On motion of Delegate Ryan, debate was closed.

The motion to adopt the substitute offered by Secretary Morrison for the report of the committee was then voted on and carried.

Delegate Flood—I move you that we now reaffirm the Lavery amendment adopted by the San Francisco Convention. (Seconded.)

The following is the resolution referred to:

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council is hereby instructed to execute this mandate:

RESOLVED, That the United Brewery Workmen be compelled to withdraw those engineers and firemen who have taken the places of striking engineers and firemen in the cities of St. Louis, Mo., and Belleville, Ill.

RESOLVED, That the United Brewery Workmen be requested to withdraw all injunction suits now pending, and to dissolve such injunctions as have been secured against the International Unions of Stationary Engineers and Firemen affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The question was discussed by Delegates Kemper, of the Brewery Workmen; Shea, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters; McKee, of the International Union of Steam Engineers; Ward, of the Brewery Workers; Wood, of the International Union of Steam Engineers, and Conroy, Belleville (Ill.) Trades and Labor Assembly.

On motion, debate was closed.

The motion to adopt the resolution was then carried.

Vice President O'Connell, for the Committee on Grievances, reported as follows:

The committee considered that part of the report of the Executive Council entitled "Wood Workers—Carpenters" and Resolution No. 161. The delegates of these two organizations have been in conference with President Gompers, and I desire that he shall make a report in connection with the question.

President Gompers—While the members of the Executive Council were enjoying a "roast," we also enjoyed ourselves by doing something else, that is, trying really to do something—not necessarily by force—but trying to bring contending organizations and disputants to some form of agreement. You know of the very long-fought-out battles between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America. It is not necessary to go into the details, but suffice it to say that it was bitter and relentless.

each organization confending stoutly for its own position. There was such a division it was almost impossible to reach any agreement or understanding. It was no easy task to bring about some form of tentative agreement, or some form of agreement that might lead to something better as a preliminary agreement looking forward to something better in the future.

We, the undersigned delegates to the Pittsburg Convention of the American Federation of Labor, respectively representing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, recognizing that the representatives of both organizations are limited in power by the positive declarations of both the United Brotherhood and the Amalgamated Wood Workers, the first named insisting that amalgamation must be a condition upon which any conference or agreement can be had, the Amalgamated Wood Workers having as emphatically declared that its integrity and entity must be maintained, and yet recognizing that the claim of neither organization can be successfully put into operation without first conferring, and being desirous of arriving at more amicable relations between both organizations for the purpose of protecting and promoting the interests of the members of the crafts involved, agree to recommend the following to our respective organizations:

. First—That a temporary trade agreement be entered into by the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the General Council of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union to cover all men working in mills and factories.

Second—That pending these negotiations, the officers of both organizations immediately notify all local unions under their respective jurisdictions to cease all hostilities.

Third—That duly selected representatives of both organizations shall meet at Indianapolis, Ind., on January 25th, 1906, and there and then endeavor to arrive at such a mutual trade agreement, understanding or amalgamation as may by them be deemed of the best

possible interests of the trades and crafts.

It is the request of the undersigned that President Gompers participate in the conference, not as an arbitrator, but in an advisory capacity.

For the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

JAMES F. GRIMES,
WILLIAM B. MACFARLANE,
WM. D. HUBER,
FRANK DUFFY.

For Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union:

D. D. MULCAHY,
RICH. BRAUNSCHWEIG,
THOS. I. KIDD,
EDWARD W. MILLER.

Witness: SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President American Federation of Labor.

It was moved and seconded that the agreement be adopted and made a part of the report of the Convention.

Delegate Duffy—I have no argument to make whatever, although I have made bitter fights in the past in the Convention. I agreed to the document and signed my name to it, and while the whole of our delegates may not be agreeable to it, the majority are. We are to meet in Indianapolis and I want to have the sky clear, so that when the committee representing the Brotherhood of Carpenters and the committee representing the Amalgamated Wood Workers meet there will be no dark cloud. The Amalgamated Wood Workers have a resolution in there, No. 161, asking for the suspension of the Brotherhood of Carpenters from this organization. In order to clear the sky, by, and with the consent of this Convention, I should like to have them withdraw that resolution. Let us meet upon a fair and square basis when we do meet in Indianapolis.

Vice President Kidd—Resolution No. 161 was introduced by the instructions of the General Council of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union. We did not think there would be any discussion in regard to the adoption of the document read by President Gompers, and it was my intention, after the suggestion of President Gompers was adopted by the Convention—as I believed it would be—to take the floor and ask the unanimous consent of this Conven-

tion to withdraw the resolution asking for the suspension of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters. I now ask the unanimous consent of the Convention to have resolution No. 161 withdrawn from the Convention.

On motion the request of Vice President Kidd was granted.

The motion to adopt the report read by President Gompers was then voted on and carried. The vote was unanimous.

Vice President O'Connell, for the Committee on Grievances, continued the report as follows:

A day or two ago the committee reported favorably on Resolutions Nos. 124 and 152, introduced by the delegates of the Coopers' International Union. There seems to be some contention on the part of the Brewery Workers in regard to the following matter: The delegates will recall that the Louisville decision had attached to it a paragraph setting forth that the tightening of the hoops in cellars and wash houses and on wagons was conceded to the jurisdiction of the Brewery Workers. The committee's understanding was, as the resolution introduced by the Coopers said, that in a shop where there was sufficient work to employ one or more men at coopering, this man or men should belong to the International Coopers' Union. The contention is now raised that there is sufficient work in driving hoops in cellars and wash houses in some breweries to keep a man or men busy, and the coopers claim jurisdiction. I make this explanation that the Brewery Workers' delegates may have an opportunity to make a motion if they desire.

Delegate Kemper discussed the matter at some length, and in closing, said: This matter should not have gone to the Grievance Committee at all. According to the decision of the San Francisco Convention this matter should not have been taken up, three years not having elapsed and no new evidence having been offered, and the Executive Council not having recommended the reopening of the case. We are satisfied with the stipulations of the Louisville decisions and intend to abide by them. What we want at this late date is that we shall not be deprived of another branch of our industry. We would like to die before we are dissected.

Vice President O'Connell—I brought the matter up because I did not want it thought that it had not been considered by the committee.

Delegate Flood—What was the grievance between the Brewery Workers and the Coopers that was decided by this Convention?

Vice President O'Connell—Where there was sufficient work to employ one or more coopers in breweries, that such men be members of the International Coopers' Union. The contentions on the part of the coopers was that there was sufficient work in some breweries, but that a cooper was not employed.

President Gompers—If there is no objection this matter will be considered closed.

Delegate Priestersbach—For one, I wish to be recorded as not having agreed to the proposition of this committee. We never agreed to any such thing. When we came before the committee the only proposition that was before it was the first resolution, which said, "That where there is sufficient cooperage for the employment of one or more men, said men shall belong to the Coopers' International Union." We do not object to such men belonging to the Coopers; we were satisfied with the decision rendered; but, inasmuch as the other resolution was up, we handed to your committee the decision of the Executive Council. They thought it sufficient, but later the committee reported that the Brewery Workers especially agreed to the proposition. I, for one, wish to be recorded as not agreeing.

President Gompers—Is there any new evidence the committee has had before it?

Vice President O'Connell—I do not want the committee to be placed in a false position. The committee did not make the statement that the Brewers especially agreed to anything. Both parties agreed. The question of the tapping of hoops in the wash house, etc., was not before the committee, but when we considered the matter we all agreed that the Louisville decision should apply.

Delegate Priestersbach — The second resolution was not before the commit-

tee; we could not agree to it. We drew the attention of the committee to the decision of the Executive Council, but in the printed report of the committee it is stated that the Brewery Workers agreed to it.

Secretary Morrison read the following from the report of the committee printed in the eighth day's proceedings:

"The committee recommended that both resolutions be concurred in, the chairman of the committee stating that the representatives of all parties interested had appeared before the committee, and that the Brewery Workers' representatives had agreed to the proposal."

Vice President O'Connell—We do not want to take away from the Brewers the rights given them in that decision of the Louisville Convention.

President Gompers—The chair would like to know whether the statement that the decision arrived at by the Louisville Convention will stand as the understanding reached by the Grievance Committee, and agreed to by the representatives of the Brewery Workers and the Coopers' organizations? If so, it will be made part of the proceedings. Will that be satisfactory to the Brewery Workers?

Delegate Priestersbach—It will be satisfactory.

With this understanding the report was adopted.

Vice President O'Connell continued the report of the committee as follows:

Your committee reports no action taken on Resolution No. 123, by Delegate Owen Miller, and Resolution No. 49, by Delegate D. G. Gaillard, pertaining to the Brewery Workers, Engineers, etc., and Resolution No. 48, by Delegate D. G. Gaillard, pertaining to the Butcher Workmen of New York City, as the subject matter contained in these resolu-

tions have been covered by resolutions already submitted.

Respectfully,
JAMES O'CONNELL,
Chairman.

WM. J. O'BRIEN,
JOHN A. MOFFITT,
HOMER D. CALL,
JOSEPH N. WEBER,
EDWARD L. JORDAN,
HENRY JENKINS,
DAVID J. REID,
JOHN A. POWELL,
C. L. BAINES,

Secretary.

Delegate Macarthur, for the Committee on Labels, reported as follows:

The committee recommend concurrence in the resolution which was referred to us at the beginning of this session.

Resolution No. 166—By Delegates E. Schaerer, A. A. Myrup and R. Schirra, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The Master Bakers' Association, under the guidance of the Manufacturers' Association, has declared the open shop on the members of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union; and

WHEREAS, Such attempts on the part of the employers, declaring for the open shop, has led the organization of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union into fierce struggles in various parts of the country, especially in the cities of Boston, Mass., and Cleveland, Ohio; and

WHEREAS, A renewed attempt of the Master Bakers' Association is being made to disrupt the organization of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers by choosing Newark, N. J., as the present battle ground, where they have, without consideration of the existing working agreements, with the local of that city, locked out nearly four hundred of its members; and

WHEREAS, All New York and vicinity is also affected by this struggle, thereby threatening our entire organization; be it

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, assembled in Pittsburg,

Pa., to assist the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union in their present struggle in Newark, N. J., for the preservation of the union shop, by requesting the members of the various organizations of Newark and vicinity to purchase only such bakery and confectionery products that bear the union label of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union; be it further

RESOLVED, To instruct the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to render all possible assistance to the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union to carry this present struggle for the union shop in the City of Newark, N. J., to a victory.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Delegate Schirra asked permission to speak, and discussed the condition of the bakers' organization at some length.

He stated that a systematic attack was being made upon the bakers' organization in different cities; that the manufacturers' association had singled out certain cities in which to make the attack. He also made an appeal to the Convention to urge all members of organized labor to patronize the label of the bakers' organization.

President Gompers—The chair suggests that the Secretary be instructed to forward a copy of the preamble and Constitution to the Essex County Trades Council.

This suggestion was concurred in, and the motion to adopt the report of the committee carried.

The Convention was then adjourned to meet at 9 A. M.

ELEVENTH DAY—Morning Session.

The Convention was called to order at 9 A. M., Friday, November 24th, President Gompers in the chair.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Absentees—Kline, Butterworth, Loebenberg, Reidy, Fay, Baker, Roach, Ross (David), Mitchell (A. R.), Sheehan (H. F.), Stoughton, Dix, Williams (T. J.), Powell, McAndrews Brackney, Alexander, Charters, Weir, Dean, Hanraty, Peetz, Faison, Davis (W. A.), Lindsey (Dennis), Skehan, Coddington, Willane, Campbell, Shoop, Hopwood, Roemer, Boettger, Alcorn, Monon, Welter, Bowel, Boyd (F. P.), Curry, Humphrey, Obert, Milburn, Haven, Comerford, Gebhart, Mitchell (Thomas), Alter, Hoskowitz, Foley (J. H.), Wright (J. H.), Frazier (T. C.), Baldwin, Sheffield, Jones (F. G.), Pulsipher, Ritthamel, Ring, Van Dyke, Heasley, Dunne, Farmer, Wise.

Vice President Duncan—Inasmuch as we will have to give up possession of the hall early this afternoon, I move that instead of adjourning at twelve and holding a short session after two o'clock, that we remain in continuous session until after two o'clock.

The motion was seconded and carried.

President Gompers — The chair has here a letter from the Western Federation of Miners and the advance sheets of the Miners' Magazine, which he wishes to turn over to the Committee on President's Report.

Vice President Kidd, for the Committee on Education, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 86.—By E. E. Greenawalt, of the Lancaster (Pa.) Central Labor Union.

WHEREAS, Various State Federations of Labor and Central Labor Unions are actively using the non-partisan program of the American Federation of Labor for establishing in the people a right to a direct vote on public questions, as also are referendum leagues and many of the organized farmers, together with a growing number of businessmen's organizations; and

WHEREAS, The success of the people's sovereignty cause opens the way to Legis-

lative reform in every direction; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor reaffirms the declaration of last year that the establishment of the people's sovereignty in place of machine rule is the dominant political issue (Resolution 39), and the Executive Council is directed to work for the advisory initiative and advisory referendum in national affairs, along the lines employed last year, as amended by Resolution 39, of the last convention; and it is suggested to Central Labor Unions that they instruct their legislative committees to cause to be introduced in the City Council a resolution for the advisory initiative and advisory referendum in city affairs, and that state federations instruct their legislative committees to question candidates for the legislature, the replies and notices of failure to reply be communicated to the unions and other non-partisan organizations in each district affected that the voters may know their friends and their enemies.

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor be and hereby is authorized to appoint some one to conduct an aggressive non-partisan campaign for the establishment of the Initiative and Referendum under his direction and in the name of organized labor; and that the news of the people's sovereignty cause be published monthly in the American Federationist.

The committee reported as follows: Resolution No. 86 was transferred to this committee from the Committee on Resolutions. We recommend that it be referred to the Executive Council for action thereon.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 86.—By Delegate Mrs. Charles Hank, Women's International Union Label League:

WHEREAS, The trades union movement can best be furthered and its power centralized by creating a demand for union label products; and

WHEREAS, Every wife and daughter of all members of organized labor should be a member of the Women's International Union Label League, because they are the purchasers for the necessities of the home; and

WHEREAS, If the wives and daughters of every union man would to-day demand

the label on every article purchased there would be less strikes and less non-union men to take the places of union men in case of strikes; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that every affiliated National and International organization, State branch, City central body and local union affiliated directly with the A. F. of L., be hereby requested to set aside at least one-half hour at one meeting a month of the organizations for the discussion of the union label and the forming of label leagues in localities where none exist.

The committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 43—By Delegate Herbert S. Whiteman, of the Central Labor Council, Jamestown (N. Y.):

WHEREAS, The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, at its meeting held at Winona Lake, Indiana, adopted resolutions unanimously declaring its purpose to make a systematic study of the labor question and industrial problems for the purpose of learning the aims and objects of organized labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in the twenty-fifth annual Convention assembled at Pittsburgh, Pa., hereby welcomes such investigations, as it can only aid in the success of the great and grand cause of labor.

Resolution No. 100.—By Delegate Otto F. Thum, Denver Trades Assembly:

WHEREAS, The Presbyterian church in the United States of America, at its last National Convention officially established a Department of Church and Labor for the express purpose of making a systematic study of the labor problem; and

WHEREAS, It is part of the plan of this department to appoint in every industrial center special committees that may become experts in their knowledge of every phase of the labor movement, so that they may inform the churches with respect to the aims of organized labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, endorse this new and significant movement in the Presbyterian church, and we further recommend that organized labor co-operate with this department and with its sub-committees in every way that may be consistent, in order that the church and the public at large may have a more intelligent conception of the conditions and aspirations of the toilers.

The committee reported as follows: The foregoing resolutions, being of a similar nature, were considered together. Your committee recommends that

Resolution No. 100, being the more comprehensive, be substituted for Resolution No. 43, and that the words "organized labor," in line 5 of the Resolution, be changed to "Central Labor bodies."

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

On the first five paragraphs of the report of the Executive Council, the committee reported as follows:

The Committee on Education realizes the many difficulties that the members of the Executive Council have had to encounter, particularly the demands made upon the time of the individual members, necessitating not only attendance at Executive Council meetings and the consideration of the many important matters submitted to them by mail and wire, but the time expended in bringing about settlements of disputes by conciliation or otherwise. That they have done their work to the best of their ability is the sincere belief of your committee.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

On that portion of the report of the Executive Committee entitled "Legislation, Administration Re Labor," the committee reported as follows:

We recommend to the Convention that the Executive Council be authorized to appoint a legislative committee to secure the enactment of measures in the interests of labor, and to prevent the passage of measures inimical to its interests. We note with regret that the party in power has failed to carry into effect its promises for an eight-hour law, an anti-injunction law and a law to protect free labor against the evil effects of convict labor; and we indorse the attitude of your Executive Council in holding the dominant party responsible for the failure of American labor to receive much-needed legislative relief.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

On that portion of the report of the Executive Council entitled "Shorter Work Day," the committee reported as follows:

Relative to the eight-hour work day, we recommend that authority be given your Executive Council to outline a

shorter-hour propaganda, that in its wisdom it may consider likely to contribute to the establishment of a universal eight-hour work day.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

On that portion of the report of the Executive Council entitled "Child Labor," the committee reported as follows:

The efforts of your Executive Council to stamp out child labor, the greatest of all industrial evils, should receive the hearty support of every member of organized labor. We recommend that authority be given the officers of the American Federation of Labor to co-operate with other organizations established for the purpose of taking children from the mill, the factory and mine and placing them in the schoolroom and playground.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

On that portion of the report of the Executive Council entitled "Sweat Shops," the committee reported as follows:

We approve the efforts of the Executive Council to bring about the total elimination of the sweat shop system from the industrial world, and commend its action in the appointment of a committee to enlist the co-operation of other bodies organized for a like purpose.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

On that portion of the report of the Executive Council entitled "Questioning of Candidates," the committee reported as follows:

We heartily endorse the recommendation of the Executive Council that the questioning of candidate system be brought into general use. Wherever this system prevails, the opportunity of securing favorable legislation is enhanced.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

On that portion of the report of the Executive Council entitled "Initiative and Referendum," the committee reported as follows:

There are few questions before the public of greater importance to the wage-workers than the initiative and

referendum. We recommend that this Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor reiterate its former declaration in favor of this system.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

On that portion of the report of the Executive Council entitled "Equal Suffrage," the committee reported as follows:

Your committee recommends that the Executive Council be authorized to co-operate with the Equal Suffrage Association, and such other organizations as are organized for the purpose of granting to women the same political rights as those enjoyed by men.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

On that portion of the report of the Executive Council entitled "Self-Government in Public Schools," the committee reported as follows:

Considerable literature bearing upon the question of self-government in public schools was submitted to your committee. The system of self-government means that the discipline necessary to the success of educational institutions shall be vested in the pupils themselves. They are supposed to try all breaches of discipline and to punish wayward pupils. The system has been introduced in quite a number of schools, and seems to have met with considerable success. On account, however, of the diversity of opinion among the members of your committee, we deem it advisable to refer the entire subject matter to the Executive Council.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted.

The question was discussed by Treasurer Lennon, Delegate Goldstein and Vice President Kidd.

The report of the committee was then adopted.

On that portion of the report of the Executive Council entitled "Convention Proceedings Reprinted," etc., the committee made the following report:

The report of the Executive Council to this Convention shows that, in compliance with the authority given it by the last Convention, the official proceedings

of the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, since its formation, in 1881, have been reprinted. The Executive Council further asks that it be authorized to set a reasonable price for the same. We recommend to this Convention that the Executive Council be granted authority to sell the reprints to prospective purchasers at a price that will cover the cost of publication, or such price as it may consider reasonable.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

On that portion of the report of the Executive Council headed "Conclusion," the committee reported as follows:

We heartily concur in the conclusions of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and trust it will continue in the future, as it has in the past, to give us the best efforts toward the success of the Federation and of the labor movement generally.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

Your Committee on Education submits the following proposition for the favorable consideration of this Convention:

WHEREAS, The wage earners of this country are continuously confronted by such intricate problems as, (1), the apprentice question; (2), the displacement of the laborer by the machine; (3), insidious child labor; (4), the graduate of the trade schools, manual training and schools of technology; (5) unsanitary conditions in home and shop; and

WHEREAS, We believe that these questions must be taken up in the future by the delegates to the American Federation of Labor Conventions, and, realizing the necessity of broad and definite knowledge of the questions by all trades unionists; therefore

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that the President appoint a committee of three trades union members residing in Indianapolis to study the apprentice question; three in Pittsburg to study the displacement of men by machinery; three in Boston to study the question of child labor; three in Chicago to inquire into the effects on the wage earner of the graduate of the trade school, and three in New York City to take up the question of unsanitary conditions in home and shop; and

RESOLVED, That these committees be appointed within sixty days of the adjournment of this Convention: that they be instructed to study the various phases of the several questions and their direct effect on the wage earners;

that they serve without pay (except for necessary postage and paper), and that they submit a written report to the next Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted.

The question was discussed at length by Delegate Hill, who moved to amend the resolution offered by the committee by providing that a committee be appointed in some Southern city to investigate and report upon the child labor question. (Seconded.)

The matter was also discussed by Delegate Walsh, who suggested that a committee to investigate and report upon the child labor question be appointed for the City of San Francisco.

In discussing the question Delegate Winn said: In the city of Chicago there is at the present time a proposition to build, in connection with the public school system, a most complete school for the purpose of turning out tradesmen. If they do this in Chicago they will do it elsewhere. Do the trades unionists of this country want schools of this kind?

The question was further discussed by Delegate Frank K. Foster.

Treasurer Lennon—I move you that where the report refers to committees to be appointed in certain cities, that that part be stricken out, and the recommendation referred to the Executive Council, with the recommendation that they co-operate with the bodies already in existence to look after such matters. (Seconded.)

The question was further discussed by Delegates Thum, Berger, Hill and Vice President Kidd.

Treasurer Lennon's amendment was then voted on and lost.

Delegate Hill moved to amend the committee's report by adding that a committee to investigate the child labor question be appointed in Nashville, Tenn.

The question was further discussed by Delegate Miller.

It was then moved by Delegate Engel, as an amendment to the amendment, that the report of the committee be received, except that part which referred to the child labor committee, and that the Executive Council be empowered to

appoint committees in such cities as, in their opinion, will bring about the results sought by the committee. (Seconded.)

Delegate Hill—I accept that amendment, because I think the Executive Council will appoint such a committee in the Southeast. I also second the amendment offered by Delegate Engel.

The amendment was then voted on and carried.

The report of the committee as amended was then adopted.

Vice President Kidd—This concludes the work of your committee.

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. I. KIDD, Chairman,
WM. B. MACFARLANE, Secretary,
W. D. MAHON,
D. G. RAMSAY,
FRANK X. NOSCHANG,
THOMAS S. FARRELL,
EDMUND F. WARD,
ROBT. S. MALONEY,
JAMES G. CAIN,
STEPHEN CHARTERS.

Delegate M. J. Keough, for the committee to consider Resolution No. 21, relative to the application for a charter for the Stogie Makers' League, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 21.—By Delegate Mike Mahoney, of the West Virginia State Federation of Labor.

WHEREAS, It is the purpose of the American Federation of Labor to encourage organization of the wage earner in every branch of industry for the purpose of improving the condition of the laboring people of this country; and

WHEREAS, The Stogie Makers are, in the opinion of those working at the Stogie Makers' trade, a separate and distinct industry in itself; and

WHEREAS, The Stogie Makers of this country are at present partly organized in a National Union and desire affiliation with the American Federation of Labor in order that they may co-operate with other labor unions in organizing the wage earners; and

WHEREAS, The Stogie Makers have applied for a charter of affiliation and have been denied same without any clear and definite reasons why they should not be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of the members of the West Virginia State Federation of Labor that a charter of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor should be granted to the Stogie Makers' League.

Your committee recommends to the Convention that the application for charter from the American Federation of Labor to the Stogie Makers' League, asked for in this resolution, be denied. Our reasons are:

First. The stogie makers use the same material and the same methods in making stogies as do the cigar makers in making cigars, hence the stogie makers should come under the jurisdiction of the International Cigar Makers' Union.

Second. The International Cigar Makers' Union, by referendum vote, has decided to take in the stogie makers and give them the same protection and benefits it gives the cigar makers.

M. J. KEOUGH,

Chairman.

RICHARD BRAUNSCHWEIG,

CHARLES PEETZ,

J. F. MORRIS,

ED. ROSENBERG,

Secretary.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted.

The question was discussed by Delegates Halles, Tracy and M. Mahoney.

It was moved and seconded that Mr. McLaughlin, of the Stogie Makers' League, be granted the privilege of the floor. (Carried.)

Mr. McLaughlin spoke at some length of the work done by the Stogie Makers' League.

The question was further discussed by Delegates Rosenberg, Mahoney, Wood and Duffy.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was then carried.

Delegate Mahoney asked for a roll call, but the demand was not supported by a sufficient number of delegates.

Delegate John Golden, of the United Textile Workers of America, asked for permission to speak at this time.

Permission being granted, Delegate Golden said:

Mr. President and Delegates: I thank you for your indulgence. I have chosen this time to say a few words in regard to a remarkable event which occurred in our convention in San Francisco twelve months ago to-day. I think many of the delegates here were also delegates

to that convention, and they will remember that memorable Friday morning when, assisted by my colleagues from the East, I made an appeal for the Textile Workers who were on strike in Fall River. How that appeal was responded to you well know. I have two purposes in mind in asking your indulgence this morning. Certain people who are not very favorable to the American Federation of Labor have seen fit to find fault with the assessment granted to the United Textile Workers of America, and also to attack the American Federation of Labor in regard to the Fall River strike. In justice to the officers of the American Federation of Labor, and to the members of the Executive Council, I deem it my duty this morning to refute statements that have been made by these people.

The strike was inaugurated in Fall River on the 25th of July, and a few weeks afterwards I journeyed down to Washington to obtain the indorsement of the American Federation of Labor for that strike. That indorsement was willingly granted. When the strike had been in progress for about three months and we were then satisfied it was a fight to a finish, I again went to Washington, accompanied by Secretary Hihbart, and appeared before the officers of the American Federation of Labor. We asked that a special appeal be sent out for funds to support the strikers. Before we reached Fall River again that appeal was being sent broadcast through the country. When we saw our treasury being depleted and knew that our very existence was at stake, we made the appeal to the San Francisco Convention. The result of that appeal you all know. From that assessment we received \$33,680. I want to tell you, my friends, that was a mighty welcome visitor to those people who were fighting for their organization.

It seems the people connected with the Industrial Workers of the World are trying to make little of this matter, and are trying to make you believe the Fall River strike was lost. I want to say that strike was not lost. Although we were compelled, on account of the condition of our industry, to submit to a reduction in wages, we were not compelled to sacrifice our organization. The assessment enabled us to fight until we compelled the Fall River manufacturers

to settle the strike with the representatives of organized labor. So far as we are concerned, we have no fault to find. The assessment was not as large as many people expected it would be, but it was large enough to enable us to continue our struggle. Some people have complained because \$2,000 of the money was diverted for the strike of the Hat and Cap Makers, and because \$2,000 was diverted to help the Garment Workers. If that money helped our brothers in those organizations to win their strikes, no one is prouder of it than the United Textile Workers. It is stated that some two or three thousand dollars of the assessment still remains. We have come to this Convention for the purpose of finding out whether or not we are entitled to that money. We do not want it to build up the treasury of our organization, but we would like to have it to use in organizing. You all understand, of course, that when the strike was concluded our local and national treasuries were completely gone, and we were not in a position to carry on the work of organizing. Conditions were never more favorable for organizing in our trade than they are to-day. We are not here, however, to claim that we are entitled to any further funds from the assessment. We have no fear but that the Executive Council will do its duty by our organization, and if they feel like using whatever money is left from that fund in organizing, we feel sure it will be used to the best advantage.

The officers and members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor have shown by their actions in the past that they are willing to do what is right by us. We want to deny all charges that the American Federation of Labor did not do its duty by us. It has been charged that our President was not looked upon with favor by our members. His reception in Lawrence not many weeks ago, I think, is proof sufficient to show that Samuel Gompers has not lost the respect of the United Textile Workers of this country. I now am desirous to thank the representatives of all the unions, national and international, that contributed so generously to us in the great struggle we went through in Fall River. The assessment was only a portion of the magnificent support we received. We received

something like \$150,000 through the affiliated organizations of the American Federation of Labor. This proved conclusively that the American Federation of Labor is a power for good in times of trouble. We now desire to tender you our heartfelt and grateful thanks for this magnificent support, and to assure you that we shall be in the future, as we have been in the past, ever ready to support those who are in need. Only two weeks ago, in spite of our own embarrassed condition, every local in the City of Fall River sent down a donation to the starchers on strike in the City of Troy, and they are willing to repeat this if the struggle in that city continues.

There is no fear of our loyalty to the American Federation of Labor waning. The Industrial Workers of the World are trying to steal many of our locals from the national body, but I am happy to say they have failed in every instance, and I am sure they will continue to fail. We know our duty to the American Federation of Labor; we know what we owe to that organization and its affiliated bodies, and we thank you all for your magnificent support. We thank you in the name of the thousands of women and children you supported during our strike, and assure you the action of the American Federation of Labor in the San Francisco Convention will not be forgotten. By that action the American Federation of Labor and all its unions declared to the world that in a time of extraordinary trouble the great heart of organized labor throbbed in sympathy for us.

Delegate W. D. Ryan, for the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 162—By Delegate C. C. Douglas, I. C. T. C., Pittsburg:

WHEREAS, The City of Pittsburg contains two central labor bodies, one composed exclusively of delegates duly elected by locals, all of whose national or international organizations are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and the other composed partially of bodies in no way affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, Such condition has been most detrimental to the unity of labor in this city and has been the cause of most, if not all, of the ineffectiveness of the organized workers in this section which has so often been apparent; and

WHEREAS, The condition has been

fostered in a large measure, though probably unwittingly, by the aid given that central body, part of whose members are not connected with the locals affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and the withdrawal of whose delegates would not only have a strong tendency to bring about the existence of only one central body in this city, but might also be the means of eliminating an organization directly antagonistic to the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention call upon those national and international unions whose subordinate bodies in Pittsburg have delegates in the central body that owes no allegiance to the American Federation of Labor to at once withdraw their delegates from said unaffiliated central body.

The committee made the following recommendation: That the recommendation be concurred in by the Convention, and that the national and international unions be instructed to withdraw the following locals from the rump central body:

Commercial Telegraphers, No. 6; Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers, No. 72, No. 6, No. 699, No. 232, and District Council No. 1, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers; International Union of Journeymen Horse Shoers, No. 9; Housesmiths, No. 94; International Typographical Union No. 7; Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, No. 1; Elevator Constructors, Leather Workers, City Firemen's Association.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Feeney, of the Elevator Constructors, announced that that organization had no local at this time affiliated with the central body under discussion, and have not had for the past six months.

Vice President Duncan—The list read was furnished by the Recording Secretary of the United Labor League of this city.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried.

The committee reported as follows on Resolution No. 147: In the opinion of this committee the subject matter contained herein is not in proper form to be acted upon by the committee, as it

is a declaration of principles instead of a set of resolutions. We recommend that no action be taken thereon.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

On Resolutions No. 68 and No. 103, the committee recommends the following: As both these resolutions are on the subject of immigration one recommendation will be sufficient. We have had submitted to the committee a copy of a proposed law and also a brief in support of that law. The committee desires to submit the following as a substitute for the two resolutions and for that part of the report of the Executive Council under the caption "Immigration," the following:

A further check should be put upon assisted immigration. The law now permits the passage of an alien to be paid by any relative or "friend" living in this country. Every employer who wants to bring in cheap laborers is of course a "friend" to them, or can find somebody to play the part. It is one of the readiest means of evading the contract labor law. The privilege of paying the passage of others should be restricted to the nearest relatives—fathers, mothers and children, brothers and sisters, husbands and wives.

In accordance with the views here outlined, we recommend that you authorize your officers to use all honorable means for the amendment of our immigration laws so as to exclude persons physically unfit, to check the evil of assisted immigration, to introduce an educational test, and to provide that ports of entry shall be confined to those on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and the Gulf of Mexico.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegate Kemper, who objected to the report because it did not specify exactly the classes to be excluded and those to be admitted. He also wished the report to be more specific in stating that an asylum would be afforded in this country to people who were persecuted in European countries on account of their political views.

Treasurer Lennon—I wish to amend the report of the committee by providing that no one shall be excluded who leaves his own country because of political offenses. (Seconded.)

The question was further discussed by Delegates Kelly, Smith and Berger.

Delegate W. B. Wilson—Does the committee recommend that we go on record as absolutely prohibiting immigration from Canada except by way of the Atlantic or Pacific or Gulf ports?

President Gompers—No, the report refers to immigration from European countries and the Orient.

Delegate Ryan—The committee was treating of immigration from Europe and Asiatic countries; Canada was not considered.

Vice President Duncan—The report of the committee deals with immigration from European countries on the East and on the West with immigration from Oriental countries. It has nothing to do with Canadians coming into the United States.

On motion of Delegate Zaring debate was closed.

Treasurer Lennon's amendment was accepted as part of the report by the committee.

The report as amended was then carried.

Vice President Duncan—When the Committee on Resolutions reported on a previous occasion a recommendation was made in reference to Resolution No. 118. The report made by the committee at that time was as follows:

"The committee recommended that the resolution be adopted with the third 'Resolved' amended to read as follows:

"RESOLVED, That the law should contain a provision that the Boiler Inspector, or his assistants, should be skilled, experienced and practical workmen; and if the Boiler Inspector is to have charge of the inspection of steam navigation vessels, a proviso should be incorporated in said law that he be a skilled, experienced and practical worker."

The report of the committee was adopted at the time the recommendation was made. Since that time evidence has been presented to us that in a great many parts of the country the word "workmen" has tempted scheming politicians to put in men far removed industrially from a boiler maker. The committee, therefore, gave the resolution further consideration and wishes to bring it again before the Convention, with the recommendation that this section of the resolution be amended to read as follows:

"RESOLVED, That such a law should contain a provision that the Boiler Inspector, or his assistants, should be skilled, experienced and practical mechanics; and if the Boiler Inspector is to have charge of the inspection of the boilers of steam navigation vessels, a proviso should be incorporated in said law that he be a skilled, experienced and practical mechanic with a knowledge of boilers."

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolutions Nos. 35 and 72 were considered together by the committee, and both were non-concurred in.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The motion was discussed by Delegate Lavin. At the expiration of the time allowed each delegate to speak to a question, a motion was made and seconded that the time allowed Delegate Lavin be extended.

President Gompers—Objections are offered to this extension of the Delegate's time. No motion which requires the unanimous consent of the Convention can be put.

The question was discussed by Delegate Goldstein. At the expiration of ten minutes a motion was made and seconded that Delegate Goldstein's time be extended.

President Gompers—The attention of the chair has been called to the fact that the rules of the Convention do not provide that delegates must have the unanimous consent of the Convention to make a motion to extend the time a delegate is allowed in which to speak. It simply requires the consent of the Convention.

Vice President Duncan—I move that the time of the delegate now on the floor be extended, and that at the conclusion of his speech Delegate Lavin be given more time in which to finish his speech.

President Gompers—If there are no objections that will be the course pursued. Hearing none, Delegate Goldstein may proceed.

Delegate Goldstein continued his address.

Delegate Mahon—I rise to a point of

order. Section 8 of Article III. of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor says:

"Party politics, whether they be Democratic, Republican, Socialistic, Populistic, Prohibition, or any other, shall have no place in the Conventions of the American Federation of Labor."

I contend, therefore, that the delegate is out of order.

President Gompers—The point is well taken. The resolutions are out of order.

Delegate Max Morris—I move you that the election of officers and the selection of the next Convention city be made a special order of business for 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Vice President Duncan, for the Committee on Resolutions, continued the report as follows:

There is but one resolution in the hands of the committee of the number that was referred to it, Resolution No. 78. It has been by common consent one of the prerogatives of the Committee on Resolutions to offer a resolution of this character. We have two resolutions which we wish to present:

Resolution No. 167 — By Resolutions Committee:

WHEREAS, The ladies of delegates and friends to this Convention are outspoken in their praise of the hospitality of the ladies of Pittsburg, whose goodwill and kindness have been very manifest; and

WHEREAS, The visiting ladies desire to give public expression of their appreciation of the sociability and cordiality bestowed upon them; therefore

RESOLVED, That this Convention hereby records said fact and returns to the lady friends of organized labor in Allegheny County its thanks for their untiring efforts towards the comforts and enjoyment of our lady visitors. (

Resolution No. 168 — By Resolutions Committee:

RESOLVED, That this Convention, in its closing hours, admonishes organized labor in this great industrial center to solidify by concentrating its forces so that there will be neither rival nor dual central bodies, nor other division of trade union authority to stop or retard the steady progress of the local labor movement;

RESOLVED, That this, the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the Ameri-

an Federation of Labor thanks the people of Pittsburg for their many tokens of official and social attention. Business men, clubs, trade union officials, the great rank and file of organized labor, the Mayor's representative, the Church and the post office clerk in attendance at the Convention hall have all contributed their portion to make our stay in this great coal and iron center both pleasant and instructive, and to all we convey the thanks of this great body—the true representatives of sturdy, aspiring and achieving humanity.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

On motion of Delegate Berger the report was amended by including the postmaster of the city in the list of those to whom the thanks of the Convention were tendered.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried.

To all of which the Committee on Resolutions of the Twenty-fifth Convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby subscribes.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES DUNCAN,
Chairman.

W. D. RYAN, Secretary.
D. D. MULCAHY,
J. F. GRIMES,
J. T. BUTLER,
D. A. CAREY,
JAMES WOOD,
P. J. DONNELLY,
W. E. KENNEDY,
A. E. KELLINGTON,
P. J. DOWNEY.

Delegate Jones asked what disposition had been made of Resolution No. 99.

Delegate Ryan—The resolution was taken up and considered by the committee, and we understood the matter was settled between Brother Golden and the introducer of the resolution.

Vice President Duncan—The representative of the Textile Workers reported to the committee that they had a conference and that arrangements satisfactory to both parties had been reached.

Delegate Golden—The principal request made in the resolution was that representatives be sent to Plymouth and Wilkes-Barre to organize the Textile Workers there. My attention was called to this and I informed Delegates Lavin and Jones that if they would fix a date I would go there myself.

The delegate introducing the motion desired to have it appear in the proceedings, and Vice President Duncan, announced that the committee would take further action on the resolution and report to the Convention at a later session.

Delegate Macarthur, for the Committee on Labels, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 13—By Delegate J. S. Carder, of the International Association of Marble Workers:

WHEREAS, The International Association of Marble Workers, at their last convention, held in Rutland, Vermont, in June, 1905, adopted an international union label; and

WHEREAS, The International Association of Marble Workers believe that the use of the label being given only to fair manufacturing firms engaged in the production of marble work, that those firms now considered unfair will be brought into harmony with the International Association of Marble Workers, and a most effective blow be given to the prison-made marble products of Rutland, Vt., Joliet, Ill., Baltimore, Md., and all such as may exist, but are not here specified; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in its twenty-fifth annual Convention, do hereby endorse and approve of the said label of the International Association of Marble Workers, and that it pledges its hearty support and the support of all its affiliated Central bodies and Building Trades Councils to the International Association of Marble Workers in their endeavor to bring about the full recognition of the said label by all firms engaged in the manufacture and finishing of all marble work.

The committee concurred in the resolution and recommended its adoption.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 165—By Delegate Geo. E. Brady, of the International Jewelry Workers' Union:

WHEREAS, The International Jewelry Workers' Union of America, an organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, is struggling for an existence in the labor world; and

WHEREAS, The largest part of the jewelry manufactured in the United States is of the kind worn by the working people; and

WHEREAS, The Manufacturing Jewelers' Association, in the locality where these goods are made, in answer to the demand of the Jewelry Workers for a nine-hour day, made a public statement, that as jewelry is a luxury, and not a

necessity, they could not grant the demand for a nine-hour day, as it would increase the cost of production; be it hereby

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention assembled, in Pittsburgh, November 21, 1905, endorse the double acorn label of the International Jewelry Workers' Union of America, and that we use our best efforts to create a larger demand for this label on all jewelry; and be it further

RESOLVED, That Convention recommend to all affiliated organizations the support of the Jewelry Workers' Union Label.

The committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted.

Delegate Brady, of the Jewelry Workers, discussed the resolution at some length, and urged that all members of labor organizations buy no jewelry that did not bear the label of their organization. He spoke at length of the strikes, lock-outs and other troubles of the organization in the cities where a large number of jewelry workers were employed, and urged that their organi-

zation be given the moral support of all the organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Delegate Brady read the following list of firms using the label of the International Jewelry Workers' Union: C. C. Darling & Co., Providence, R. I.; Williams & Anderson, Providence, R. I.; Newman Rosen & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Universal Button Emblem Co., Chicago, Ill.; The Solidarity Watch Case Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; F. H. Jacobson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Doran & Doran, Providence, R. I.; I. Birkner & Son, New York, N. Y.; M. Newman, Chicago, Ill.; Thomas J. Dunn & Co., New York, N. Y.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was then carried.

Delegate Thum—I move, that when the Convention adjourns it adjourn to meet at 8 o'clock, Saturday morning.

The motion was seconded but not carried.

The Convention was then adjourned to meet at 9 A. M., November 25th.

TWELFTH DAY—Morning Session.

The Convention was called to order at 9 A. M., Saturday, November 25th, President Gompers in the chair.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Absentees—Kline, Butterworth, Yarnell, Henry (J. S.), Zuckerman, Loebenberg, Maher, Sullivan (T. J.), Foster (W. H.), Baker (E. J.), Roach, Wainer, Wilson (J. T.), Boyle, Ross, Mitchell (A. R.), Weber, Miller (Owen), Curran, Stoughton, Dix, Marr, Kelly, Freel, McKeever, Flood, Hibbert, McAndrews, Flynn (Ed.), Brackney, Alexander, Charters, Welr, Hanraty, Perkins, Peetz, Byrne, Faison, Wall, Davis, Mahoney, Skehan, Coddington, Willaner, Campbell, Shoop, Hopwood, Miller, Roemer, Boettger, Alcorn, Welter, Adams (H. J.), Bower, Boyd, Curry, Humphrey, Obert, Milburn, Love, Haven, Brookshaw, Creager, Comerford, Gebhart, Pierce (J. D.), Mitchell (Thomas), Alter, Blen, Wright, Frazier, Baldwin, Sheffield, Jones (F. G.), Pulsipher, Ritthamel, Ring, Van Dyke, Heasley, Farmer, Wise.

Delegate Klapetzky, for the Committee on State Organization, reported as follows:

We, your Committee on State Organization, herewith submit the following report:

Resolution No. 51—By Delegate Henry H. Boettger, of Davenport Trades and Labor Assembly:

WHEREAS, A continual difference exists between the Davenport Trades and Labor Assembly and the Tri-City Labor Congress, the latter having for its object the disruption of our Central Body, as well as discouraging unions from our city in affiliating with us, especially Tri-City organizations; and

WHEREAS, By so doing it is detrimental to both sides, as well as to the labor movement in general, for it discourages organization of new crafts; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor instruct the national organizations that their locals (if such exist) in Davenport, whether Tri-City or not, must affiliate with our Central Body,

and that Tri-City organizations only pay per capita tax on the number of members residing in Davenport (Iowa), the Tri-City Labor Congress to receive the other, and by so doing it will create more perfect harmony in both cities, and will eliminate the everlasting struggle for supremacy so detrimental to both sides once and for all.

The committee recommended that the matter be referred to the Executive Council, with instructions to send a representative to that city and try to bring about harmony among the contending factions.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 107—By Delegates F. J. McNulty, William E. Kennedy and Stephen Fay, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers:

WHEREAS, The work of the Outside Electrical Workers (commonly known as linemen), is extremely hazardous under any conditions; and

WHEREAS, In numerous cities throughout the country the various public service corporations run their electrical transmission wires on the same poles, disregarding any safeguard for the lives and limbs of their employees who are forced to work on the lines from day to day; and

WHEREAS, There are no laws to regulate the construction of said transmission lines so as to minimize the danger; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor shall, through its State branches, Central Bodies, Executive Board and organizers, urge the enactment of such ordinances as may be introduced in the various cities throughout the country, and the passage of such bills as may be presented to the Legislatures of the various States, that will safeguard the wage-earners who are compelled to work among electrical transmission wires, and the public at large.

The committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

The committee recommended that that part of the report of the Executive Council entitled "New York Eight-Hour Law," etc., be concurred in.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

The committee further recommended the following:

The State Federations are an important and valuable part of our great labor movement. Under our form of government, constituted of forty-five States, each sovereign in its own powers, it is essential, if we expect the greatest measures of legislative relief and reform in the interests of the wage earners, that these must be secured from our State legislatures. In this work our affiliated State Federations must of necessity be the most potent powers.

Besides, affiliated State Federations are powerful factors in organization and in carrying into effect the principles, policy and declarations of the American Federation of Labor. We therefore recommend that the fullest possible assistance be rendered by this Federation to all affiliated State Federations.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL J. KEEFE, Chairman.
W. E. KLAPETZKY, Secretary.
JOHN O. WALSH,
MICHAEL O'DONNELL,
M. J. NOONAN,
E. E. GREENAWALT,
EMIL SCHAERER,
C. C. DOUGLAS,
PHILIP KELLY,
EDWARD J. McCULLEN,
GEORGE F. TUCKER.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Delegate Frank Duffy, for the Committee on Building Trades, reported as follows:

The Committee on Building Trades, after carefully considering the matters referred to that body, wishes to report as follows:

Resolution No. 12—By Delegate Charles Lavin, of the Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, The building trades of the Wyoming Valley were locked out by the Master Builders in September, 1904. In order to introduce the open shop; and

WHEREAS, The building trades of the Wyoming Valley have stood firm for fifteen months in order to maintain the union shop and trade union principles at a great financial cost in law suits initiated by the Master Builders in order to weaken and disrupt the United Building Trades; and

WHEREAS, The Master Builders are largely sustained by the Citizens' Alliance and the employers of labor in the vicinity; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention indorse the stand maintained by the building trades of the Wyoming Valley; and in order to further encourage and stimulate their efforts to maintain the union shop, we extend to them our moral aid, if necessary, our financial aid in the contest in which they are at present engaged, and request that members of the building trades keep away from Wilkes-Barre until the contest is ended.

The committee reported as follows:

We indorse the stand taken by the Building Trades of Wyoming Valley in resisting the open shop proposition, and recommend that the question of financial assistance be referred to the Executive Council for investigation as to the present status of the case before further action be taken.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted.

The question was discussed by Delegates Frayne, Lavin and Jones.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was then carried.

Resolution No. 63—By Delegates Hank and Butterworth, of the Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers.

WHEREAS, The Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., of Chicago, has been on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor for a number of years, and the said boycott has been rendered ineffective by the fact that the Building Trades continue to work on buildings constructed of said firm's material, and to handle said material in the construction of buildings, particularly in the cities of Pittsburg, Chicago and St. Louis; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that the building trades of these cities and others where the Northwestern Terra Cotta Co. has contracts, render every assistance to the International Alliance in their efforts to make this company fair to organized labor.

The committee made the following recommendation:

We concur in the resolution, with the following modification: That the Build-

ing Trades in the cities mentioned be requested to render every moral assistance to the International Alliance in their efforts to make the Northwestern Terra Cotia Co. fair to organized labor.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 115—By Delegate Love, of the Philadelphia Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, In the outlying districts of the City of Philadelphia, Pa., the building trades affiliated with the A. F. of L., owing to the laxity of the men in question, are in an unorganized and demoralized condition; and

WHEREAS, Numerous independent attempts have been made by the various International Building Trades to organize the men in these districts without success, owing, probably, to the methods adopted; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Convention request the Presidents or the various building trades, or their representatives, to meet in committee and devise ways and means for instituting a concerted move, with a view to organize the men in question; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. station an officer in that city at an agreed date to assist the interested parties to bring about the desired end.

The committee made the following recommendation:

We recommend that the resolution be concurred in, with the following change: The committee requests the Presidents of the various Building Trades, or their representatives, to meet with President Gompers and devise ways and means for instituting a concerted move with a view to organize the men in question.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

On Resolution No. 119, introduced by Delegate H. A. Stemburgh, of the International Hodcarriers and Building Laborers' Union of America, the committee reported as follows:

We non-concur in these resolutions, but recommend that the different International Building Trades officials grant all possible assistance to the International Hodcarriers and Building Laborers' Union in securing employment for its members from the George A. Fuller Construction Company under the prevailing rules of said organization in different cities referred to, within the laws of the American Federation of Labor.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted.

Delegate Stemburgh offered the following substitute to the report of the committee:

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, assembled in the City of Pittsburg, that the officers of all international unions of building tradesmen are particularly requested to render every moral assistance in their power to the officers of the International Hodcarriers and Building Laborers' Union of America in their struggle for recognition with the aforesaid construction company; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor be requested to appoint a representative from one of the affiliated building trades to meet the George A. Fuller Construction Company, together with a representative of the International Hodcarriers and Building Laborers' Union of America, to adjust the question in dispute as soon after the adjournment of this Convention as possible.

It was moved and seconded that the substitute be adopted.

The question was discussed by Delegates Stemburgh, Ramsay, Duffy and Swartz.

The motion to adopt the substitute was then voted on and lost, the vote being 47 ayes, 62 nays.

The report of the committee was then adopted.

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM J. SPENCER,
Chairman.
FRANK DUFFY,
Secretary.

J. C. BAHLHORN,
THOMAS J. WILLIAMS,
STEPHEN FAY,
FRANK FEENEY,
THOMAS H. LYONS,
W. H. LEGLEITNER,
J. S. CARDER,
HERMAN LILIEN,
LEWIS MERRIAM,
P. F. MCCARTHY,
FRANK BUTTERWORTH,
A. C. SANDERS,
WILLIAM MCSORLEY.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted as a whole.

President Gompers—The hour for the special order of business has arrived. I shall ask Mr. T. L. Lewis to preside.

Delegate T. L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, in the chair.

Chairman Lewis—The first order of business is the nomination and election of a President.

Delegate Golden, of the Textile Workers, placed in nomination for President Mr. Samuel Gompers. In placing President Gompers in nomination Mr. Golden said in part: Since we were first organized twenty-five years ago many changes have occurred, many sacrifices have been made, many trials have been endured, and many obstacles overcome. Although our road has been a rocky one to travel, nevertheless we have advanced until to-day we are the only recognized bona fide representatives of organized labor in this country.

During all these years one man has stood out boldly and fearlessly advocating our cause. He has stood foremost in the ranks, always ready, always willing, always anxious to assist those in need, and always able to defend our cause.

I never made a request, I never asked for assistance, either for my own organization or for the cause in general, that it was not freely given. I therefore desire to place in nomination for President of this great American Federation of Labor one whom we all honor for his sterling qualities, one whom we all love for his many acts of kindness, and one who every year becomes closer and closer to us, Mr. Samuel Gompers, the great apostle of organized labor.

The nomination of President Gompers was seconded by Delegate Lee M. Hart, Delegate Shanessy and others.

A motion was made and seconded that the Secretary be authorized to cast the one ballot for President Gompers as the unanimous choice of the Convention.

Delegate Berger protested against the motion to declare the vote of President Gompers unanimous.

Chairman Lewis—There being but one nominee, all those in favor of the election of Samuel Gompers as President of the American Federation of Labor will say aye.

A viva voce vote was then taken. There were but two dissenting votes, those of Delegates Victor L. Berger and

J. Mahlon Barnes, who both wished to be recorded as voting in the negative.

Delegate Barnes wished to present a written statement giving his reasons for voting in the negative.

Vice President Mitchell—I rise to a point of order. A delegate may not file with the Secretary his reasons for voting. The vote itself is sufficient.

Chairman Lewis—The point of order is well taken.

Delegate William J. O'Brien placed in nomination for First Vice President James Duncan, of the Granite Cutters' International Association, and said, in part: Delegate Duncan is too well known for me to take up any of the time of the Convention in making a speech. I simply desire to place his name before the Convention.

On motion, the Secretary was authorized to cast one ballot for Delegate Duncan as the unanimous choice of the Convention for First Vice President.

Delegate Joseph F. Valentine placed in nomination for Second Vice President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, and said, in part: I have the pleasure of nominating for the office of Second Vice President a man who is well known to the delegates here and to the workers throughout the country. He is a man beloved in this movement, and I need not go into the details of his character or his work.

The nomination of Vice President Mitchell was seconded by Delegates Feeney, Agnes Wilson and others.

On motion, the Secretary was authorized to cast one ballot for Mr. Mitchell as the unanimous choice of the Convention for Second Vice President.

Delegate Edward J. McCullen, in placing in nomination James O'Connell for Third Vice President, said in part: I desire to testify my appreciation and the appreciation of my fellow trades unionists of the character and ability of a man whose work speaks for itself. No words of mine can add any meed of praise to his ability. The enemies he has made ought to be a sufficient endorsement to the trades unionists of this country, and a reason why they should unanimously elect James O'Con-

nell as Third Vice President of the American Federation of Labor.

The nomination was seconded by Delegate Dunn and others.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to strike one ballot for James O'Connell as the unanimous choice of the Convention for Third Vice President.

Delegate J. R. O'Brien, in placing in nomination Max Morris for Fourth Vice President, said: I desire to place before you the name of a man who has always filled with ability the positions he has held. He represents an organization almost as important as that of the Building Trades.

The nomination was seconded by Delegate Thum and others.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for Max Morris as the unanimous choice of the Convention for Fourth Vice President.

Vice President Mitchell, in placing in nomination D. A. Hayes, said: It gives me the greatest possible pleasure to place in nomination for the office of Fifth Vice President a man whose devotion to the labor movement needs no recommendation or eulogy at my hands.

The nomination was seconded by Delegates Feeney, O'Brien and others.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for D. A. Hayes as the unanimous choice of the Convention for Fifth Vice President.

Delegate D. W. Ryan, of the United Mine Workers, in placing in nomination Daniel J. Keefe, for Sixth Vice President, said: We desire again to show our appreciation of the voyage we had over the Great Lakes a few days ago, and take pleasure in placing in nomination for Sixth Vice President, Daniel J. Keefe.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for Daniel J. Keefe as the unanimous choice of the Convention for Sixth Vice President.

Delegate James Wood, of the Cigar Makers' International Union, in placing William D. Huber in nomination for Seventh Vice President, said in part: The work of the man I am about to nominate speaks for itself; it speaks volumes for his ability and the deeds he has done. I believe his work is suf-

ficient recommendation to warrant us in placing him in this important position to legislate for the balance of our organization.

The nomination was seconded by Delegates Klapetzky and Duffy.

Delegate T. J. Williams, in placing in nomination William J. Spencer, for Seventh Vice President, said: He has always been outspoken on all important questions that have been for the benefit of this great Federation of Labor. He has always been ready and prepared to further the interests of the Building Trades industries, and has never been backward in giving advice and help to younger organizations.

The nomination was seconded by Delegate Alpine.

A roll call of the delegates resulted as follows:

For Huber—Barbers' Delegation, Lowery, Blacksmiths' Delegation, Dunn, Boot and Shoe Workers' Delegation, Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Delegation, Hill (O. H.), Legleitner, Brotherhood of Carpenters' Delegation, Falvey, Cigar Makers' Delegation (311 votes) Clerks' Delegation (400 votes), Reidy, Coopers' Delegation, Electrical Workers' Delegation (105 votes), McKee, Firemen's Delegation, Kellington, Flannery, United Garment Workers' Delegation, Hatters' Delegation (28 votes), Horse Shoers' Delegation, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Delegation (291 votes), Brady, Keough (Mrs. Mae), Warner, Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers' Delegation, United Mine Workers' Delegation (1,122 votes), Musicians' Delegation (231 votes), Stoughton, Wilson (James), Dold, Jordan, Halles, Printing Pressmen's Delegation (85 votes), McCarthy, Telegraphers' Delegation, Street Railway Employees' Delegation, Seamen's Delegation, Kirk, Stage Employees' Delegation, Teamsters' Delegation, Textile Workers' Delegation, Powell, Tobacco Workers' Delegation, Morrison, Foster, Engel, Roberts, Dean, Clark, Jones (D. S.), Cosgrove, Miller, Fattzinger, Conroy, Sweet, Rist, Fuller, Thum, Kieley, Zimmerman, Whiteman, Smith (J. T.), Greenawalt, Maloney, McLean, Goss, Galliard, Douglas, Grace, Walsh, Burke, Rosenberg, Morris, Brownfield, Lund, McCullen, Goldstein, Sprague, Goldzwieg, Flynn, Bohm, Dunne, Pacelli, O'Brien (J. J.), Wilson (Agnes), representing 8,077 votes.

For Spencer—Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Delegation, Brewery Workers' Delegation, Butler, Sanders, Richardson, Barnes, Clerks' Delegation (100 votes), Electrical Workers' Delegation (105 votes), Feeney, Winn, Wood, Glass Bottle Blowers' Delegation, Towey, Granite Cutters' Delegation, Lockwood, Hatters' Delegation (28 votes), Hotel and

Restaurant Employees' Delegation (96 votes), Pierce, Lathers' Delegation, Longshoremen's Delegation Drinkwater, O'Connell, Creamer, Ireland, Maintenance of Way Employees' Delegation, Carder, Grout, Sheet Metal Workers' Delegation, United Mine Workers' Delegation (1,497 votes), Molders' Delegation, Musicians' Delegation (77 votes), Painters' Delegation, Plumbers' Delegation, Duffy (T. J.), Printing Pressmen's Delegation (85 votes), Merriman, Tailors' Delegation, Williams, Hayes (M. S.), Berger, Kidd, Mulcahy, Braunschweig, Hobby, Jones (J. E.), Linsey, Coddington, McGillivray, Joyce, Linxweller, Garlepy, Love, Kiernan, Lavin, representing 5,962 votes.

On motion of Delegate Spencer the election of Delegate Huber was made unanimous.

Vice President Kidd, in placing in nomination for Eighth Vice President Delegate William D. Mahon, said, in part: The man whom I wish to nominate is eloquent and energetic; he knows not only his own organization, but every organization that makes a demand upon him for his time and his talents. He has fought some of the biggest battles of the labor movement, and has been hounded by detectives as no other man has been. If elected, his services on the Executive Council will be of the utmost value.

In placing in nomination Joseph F. Valentine for Eighth Vice President, Delegate Collis Lovely said in part: His long experience as an officer in his international union has especially fitted him for a seat in the Executive Council.

There being no other nominations, Secretary Morrison proceeded with the roll call, which resulted as follows:

For Mahon—Barbers' Delegation, Lowery, Blacksmiths' Delegation, Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Delegation, Duffy (Frank), Macfarland, Swartz, Huber, Yarnell, Richardson, Falvey, Cigar Makers' Delegation (103 votes), Clerks' Delegation (300 votes), Reidy, Electrical Workers' Delegation, Engineers' Delegation (117 votes), Firemen's Delegation, Kellington, Flannery, United Garment Workers' Delegation, Towey, Horse Shoers' Delegation, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Delegation, Brady, Lathers' Delegation, Keough (Mrs. Mae), Drinkwater, Maintenance of Way Employees' Delegation, Meat Cutters' and Butcher Workmen's Delegation, United Mine Workers' Delegation (748 votes), Musicians' Delegation (231 votes), Stoughton, Wilson (James), Doid, Jordan, Printing Pressmen's Delegation (123

votes), McCarthy, Street Railway Employees' Delegation, Seamen's Delegation, Kirk, Stage Employees' Delegation (27½ votes), Teamsters' Delegation, Textile Workers' Delegation, Powell, Tobacco Workers' Delegation (27 votes), Engel, Wood Workers' Delegation, Dean, Jones (D. S.), Cosgrove, Hobby, Jones (J. E.), Miller, Fatzinger, Conroy, Coddington, Joyce, Johannsen, Thum, Kiely, Whiteman, Greenawalt, Bainbridge, McLean, Smith (H. S.), Gallard, Douglas, Grace, Burke, Rosenberg, Brownfield, Lund, McCullen, Goldstein, Devitt, Flynn, Bohm, Dunne, Facelli, representing 6,517½ votes.

For Valentine—Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Delegation, Dunn, Boot and Shoe Workers' Delegation, Brewery Workmen's Delegation, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Delegation, Grimes, Zaring, Sanders, Cigar Makers' Delegation (311 votes), Clerks' Delegation (200 votes), Coopers' Delegation, Feeney, Engineers' Delegation (58 votes), Glass Bottle Blowers' Delegation, Granite Cutters' Delegation, Lockwood, Hatters' Delegation, Hod Carriers' Delegation, Pierce, Longshoremen's Delegation, Machinists' Delegation, Grout, Sheet Metal Workers' Delegation, United Mine Workers' Delegation (1,871 votes), Molders' Delegation, Musicians' Delegation (77 votes), Painters' Delegation, Plumbers' Delegation, Potters' Delegation, Printing Pressmen's Delegation (42 votes), Railroad Telegraphers' Delegation, Merriman, Stage Employees' Delegation (27½ votes), Tailors' Delegation, Williams, Tobacco Workers' Delegation (27 votes), Morrison, Haycs (M. S.), Foster, Berger, Clarke, Lindsey, Sweet, McGillivray, Rist, Thomas, Linxweller, Fuller, Zimmerman, Smith (J. T.), Garlepy, Goss, Love, Walsh, Morris, Kiernan, Lavin, Goldzweig, Wilson (Agnes), representing 7,629½ votes.

Delegate Barnes—I desire to be recorded as voting for Valentine.

Delegate Mahon—I desire to thank my friends, and move that the election of Joseph F. Valentine be made unanimous.

Delegate Lee M. Hart—I do not think we can improve upon our present watchdog of the treasury. He is not only an able financier, but one of the strong men of the labor movement. I, therefore, take pleasure in nominating for the office of Treasurer the present incumbent, John B. Lennon.

The nomination was seconded by Delegate Lavin.

There being no further nominations, the Secretary was authorized to cast one ballot for John B. Lennon, as the unanimous choice of the Convention for Treasurer.

Delegate Hugh Frayne nominated for

Secretary Frank Morrison, of the International Typographical Union, and spoke at some length of the services he had rendered the American Federation of Labor, in his official capacity.

There being no other nominations, on motion of Delegate Hart, seconded by Delegate J. L. Sullivan, the President was authorized to cast one ballot for Frank Morrison as the unanimous choice of the Convention for Secretary. President Gompers in the chair.

President Gompers — Nominations for the first fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress are in order.

Treasurer Lennon—Is it understood that the delegate to the British Trades Union Congress will also attend the German Trades Union Congress.

President Gompers — The German Trades Union Congress will not be held in 1906.

Delegate Frank K. Foster, of the International Typographical Union, was nominated for First Fraternal Delegate to the British Trades Union Congress by Delegate Higgins.

There being no further nominations, the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for Frank K. Foster as the unanimous choice of the Convention.

George H. Warner, of the International Association of Machinists, was placed in nomination by Delegate Creamer for Second Fraternal Delegate to the British Trades Union Congress; and James Wilson, of the Pattern Makers League, was placed in nomination by Delegate W. D. Wilson.

There being no further nominations, the Secretary proceeded with the roll call, which resulted as follows:

For Warner—Dunn, Walls, Bury, Kemper, Priestersbach, Grimes, Falvey, Gompers, Tracey, Clerks' Delegation (300 votes), Coopers' Delegation, Engineers' Delegation, Firemen's Delegation (81 votes), United Garment Workers' Del-

egation (159 votes), Glass Bottle Blowers' Delegation (35 votes), Granite Cutters' Delegation, Hatters' Delegation, Stemburgh, Brady, Longshoremen's Delegation, Machinists' Delegation, Carder, Downey, Connelly, Molders' Delegation (150 votes), Musicians' Delegation (154 votes), Stoughton, Doid, Plumbers' Delegation, Printing Pressmen's Delegation (128 votes), McCarthy, Stage Employes' Delegation, Teamsters' Delegation, Jones (D. S.), Cosgrove, Miller, McGillivray, Gaillard, Grace, Rosenberg, McCullen, Flynn, representing 4,580 votes.

For Wilson—Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Delegation, Barbers' Delegation, Lowery, Blacksmith's Delegation, Lovely, Baine, Whaley, Zepp, Ward, Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Delegation, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Delegation, Dany (Frank), Macfarlane, Swartz, Zarins, Sanders, Richardson, Barnes, Clerks' Delegation, (200 votes), Reidy, Electrical Workers' Delegation, Feeney, Firemen's Delegation (41 votes), Kellington, Flannery, United Garment Workers' Delegation (164 votes), Glass Bottle Blowers' Delegation (35 votes), Tcwey, Lockwood, Lilien, Hotel and Restaurant Employes' Delegation, Pierce, Lathers' Delegation, Keough (Mrs. Mae), Maintenance of Way Employes' Delegation, Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers' Delegation, Grout, Frayne, United Mine Workers' Delegation, Molders' Delegation (150 votes), Musicians' Delegation (154 votes), Painters' Delegation, Potters' Delegation, Printing Pressmen's Delegation (42 votes), Railroad Telegraphers' Delegation, Street Railway Employes' Delegation, Seamen's Delegation, Kirk, Merri-man, Tailors' Delegation, Textile Workers' Delegation, Williams, Powell, Tobacco Workers' Delegation, Morrison, Hayes (M. S.), Foster, Berger, Wood Workers' Delegation, Clarke, Behrens, Hobby, Jones (J. E.), Fatzinger, Conroy, Sweet, Johannsen, Rist, Linxweiler, Cope, Zimmerman, Whiteman, Sheridan, Smith (J. T.), Greenawalt, Gareply, Smith (H. S.), Goss, Love, Douglas, Walsh, Burke, Brownfield, Goldstein, Lavin, Goldzweig, Dunne, Pacelli, Wilson (Agnes), representing 8,947 votes.

On motion of Delegate Warner the election of James Wilson was made unanimous.

The Convention was adjourned to meet at 2 P. M.

TWELFTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

The Convention was called to order at 2 P. M., President Gompers in the chair.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Absentees—Kline, Butterworth, Henry (J. S.), Zuckerman, Loebenberg, Maher, Foster (W. H.), McSorley, Baker (E. J.), Roach, Warner, Wilson (J. T.), Boyle, Ross, Mitchell (A. R.), Weber, Miller (Owen) Curran, Stoughton, Dix, Marr, Kelly, Freel, McKeever, Flood, Hibbert, McAndrews, Flynn (Ed.), Brackney, Alexander, Charters, Weir, Hanratty, Perkins, Peetz, Byrne, Faison, Wall, Davis, Mahoney, Skehan, Coddington, Willaner, Campbell, Shoop, Hopwood, Miller, Roemer, Boettger, Alcorn, Welter, Adams (H. J.), Bower, Boyd, Curry, Humphrey, Obert, Milburn, Love, Haven, Brookshaw, Comerford, Gebhart, Mitchell (Thomas), Alter, Hoskowitz, Blen, Wright, Frazier, Baldwin, Sheffield, Jones (E. G.), Bohm, Pulsipher, Ritthamel, Ring, Van Dyke, Heasley, Farmer, Wise.

Secretary Morrison read the following communication:

Mr. Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor:

Dear Sir and Brother: If it is not out of order, will you have the inclosed list read at the American Federation of Labor Convention?

Yours fraternally,

J. M. McELROY,

Secretary Brush Makers' International Union.

The following is a list of the firms using the label of the Brush Makers' International Union:

Theo. Zappen, 661 W. Huron street, Chicago, Ill.

John McKim & Co., 10th and Cherry streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. S. Costello & Son, 1108 Pine street, St. Louis, Mo.

Dustless Brush Co., 122 and 124 Sycamore street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Badger Brush Co., 395 Third street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Rudolph Fehler, 1172 Fortney street, Milwaukee, Wis.

J. Cunier & Co., 54 Oakwood street, Orange, N. J.

The following firms have been placed upon the unfair list by the Brush Makers' International Union:

Elder & Jenks, 127 N. Fifth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rennous, Kleinle & Co., 848-52 Frederick avenue extended, Baltimore, Md.

Delegate Schaerer requested that the following telegram be read:

Fight can and will be won. Last night Newark Trades Council issued weekly assessment of ten cents on all unions affiliated. Action of Convention applauded.

J. SCHMIDT.

President Gompers announced that nominations were in order for fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress

Thomas A. Rickert, of the Garment Workers' International Union, was placed in nomination by Treasurer Lennon.

Charles Dold, of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union, was nominated by Delegate Jere L. Sullivan.

Delegate Emmett T. Walls, of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, was placed in nomination by Delegate Francis J. Clarke.

There being no further nominations, the Secretary proceeded with the first roll call, which resulted as follows:

For Rickert — Schaerer, Schirra, Barbers' Delegation, Zepp, Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Delegation, Brotherhood of Carpenters' Delegation, Richardson, Clerks' Delegation (300 votes), Reidy, Electrical Workers' Delegation, Engineers' Delegation (87 votes), Firemen's Delegation, United Garment Workers' Delegation, Lockwood, Lathers' Delegation, Keough (Mrs. Mae.), Longshoremen's Delegation (191 votes), Maintenance of Way Employees' Delegation, United Mine Workers' Delegation (1,122 votes), Musicians' Delegation (154 vote), Painters' Delegation (434 votes), Plumb-

ers' Delegation (75 votes), Potters' Delegation, Printing Pressmen's Delegation (85 votes), Railroad Telegraphers' Delegation, Street Railway Employees' Delegation, Kirk, Stage Employees' Delegation, Tailors' Delegation, Teamsters' Delegation, Dean, Jones (David S.), Behrens, Cosgrove, Jones (James E.), Fatzinger, McGillivray, Joyce, Thomas, Thum, Kiely, Cope, Zimmerman, Whiteman, McLean, Goss, Galliard, Love, Douglas, Grace, Walsh, Rosenberg, Lund, Lavin, Foley, Flynn, Dunne, Pacelli, O'Brien (J. J.), Wilson (Agnes), representing 6,312 votes.

For Dold — Myrup, Lowery, Dunn, Prietersbach, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Delegation, Sanders, Falvey, Cigar Makers' Delegation, Engineers' Delegation (88 votes), Kellington, Hod Carriers' Delegation, Horse Shoers' Delegation, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Delegation, Longshoremen's Delegation (96 votes), Machinists' Delegation, Carder, Grout, Downey, Connelly, Musicians' Delegation (154 votes), Painters' Delegation (108 votes), Seamen's Delegation, Tobacco Workers' Delegation, Morrison, Hayes (M. S.), Foster, Engel, Wood Workers' Delegation, Hobby, Conroy, Johannsen, Rist, Smith (J. T.), Greenawalt, Bainbridge, Garelpy, McCullen, Sprague, Goldzweig, representing 3,335 votes.

For Walls — Blacksmiths' Delegation, Boot and Shoe Workers' Delegation, Ward, Clerks' Delegation (200 votes), Coopers' Delegation, Feeney, Glass Bottle Blowers' Delegation, Granite Cutters' Delegation (191 votes), Meat Cutters' and Butcher Workmen's Delegation, Frayne, Mine Workers' Delegation (1,437 votes), Molders' Delegation, Dold, Plumbers' Delegation (75 votes), Printing Pressmen's Delegation (85 votes), McCarthy, Merriman, Textile Workers' Delegation, Berger, Clarke, Lindsey, Burke, Morris, Kiernan, Brownfield, Goldstein, representing 3,664 votes.

Vice President Kidd in the chair.

Vice President Kidd—Delegate Dolu having received the lowest number of votes, if there are no objections, his name will be dropped and the names of Delegates Rickert and Wells will be voted on.

A second roll call resulted as follows:

For Rickert—Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Delegation, Barbers' Delegation, Lowery, Brewery Workmen's Delegation (170 votes), Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Delegation, Brotherhood of Carpenters' Delegation, Sanders, Richardson, Clerks' Delegation (300 votes), Reidy, Electrical Workers' Delegation, Engineers' Delegation, Firemen's Delegation, United Garment Workers' Delegation, Lockwood, Brady, Lathers' Delegation, Keough (Mrs. Mae), Longshoremen's Delegation, Maintenance of Way Employees' Delegation, Grout, United Mine Workers' Delegation (1,122 votes),

Musicians' Delegation, Painters' Delegation, Plumbers' Delegation (75 votes), Potters' Delegation, Printing Pressmen's Delegation (85 votes), Railroad Telegraphers' Delegation, Railway Employees' Delegation, Seamen's Delegation, Kirk, Stage Employees' Delegation, Tailors' Delegation, Teamsters' Delegation, Morrison, Engel, Dean, Jones (D. S.), Cosgrove, Jones (J. E.), Fatzinger, Codding, McGillivray, Joyce, Johannsen, Thomas, Linxweiler, Thum, Cope, Zimmerman, Whiteman, Greenawalt, McLean, Goss, Guye, Love, Douglas, Grace, Rosenberg, Lund, McCullen, Sprague, Lavin, Foley, Flynn, Dunne, Pacelli, O'Brien (J. J.), Wilson (Agnes), representing 8,069 votes.

For Walls—Blacksmiths' Delegation, Dunn, Boot and Shoe Workers' Delegation, Brewery Workmen's Delegation (170 votes), Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Delegation, Falvey, Cigar Makers' Delegation, Clerks' Delegation (200 votes), Donnelly, Feeney, Kellington, Glass Bottle Blowers' Delegation, Granite Cutters' Delegation, Hodcarriers' Delegation, Horse Shoers' Delegation, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Delegation, Pierce, Machinists' Delegation, Carder, Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Delegation, Sheet Metal Workers' Delegation, United Mine Workers' Delegation (1,437 votes), Molders' Delegation, Dold, Plumbers' Delegation (75 votes), Printing Pressmen's Delegation (85 votes), McCarthy, Merriman, Textile Workers' Delegation, Tobacco Workers' Delegation, Hayes (M. S.), Foster, Berger, Wood Workers' Delegation, Clark, Hobby, Miller, Lindsey, Conroy, Sweet, Rist, Kiely, Smith (J. T.), Bainbridge, Garelpy, Burke, Morris, Kiernan, Brownfield, Goldstein, Goldzweig, representing 5,788 votes.

On motion of Delegate Walls the election of Delegate Rickert was made unanimous.

Vice President Kidd—Nominations are in order for the city in which to hold the next Convention.

Montreal was placed in nomination by Delegate Macarthur, and the nomination seconded by Delegate James Wood and Delegate A. Garelpy.

Denver, Colorado, was placed in nomination by Delegate Thum, and the nomination was seconded by Delegate Mae Keough.

Minneapolis, Minn., was placed in nomination by Delegate A. G. Bainbridge. The nomination was seconded by Delegates Walsh, of Duluth, and Wendelken, of Philadelphia.

Toronto, Canada, was placed in nomination by Treasurer Lennon and sec-

ended by Delegate Carey and Delegate Sanders.

Fraternal Delegate Todd spoke at some length in favor of having the Convention held in Canada, either in Montreal or Toronto, as the Convention might choose.

There being no further nominations, the Secretary proceeded with the first roll call, which resulted as follows:

For Montreal—Boot and Shoe Workers' Delegation, Cigar Makers' Delegation, Clerks' Delegation (100 votes), Feeney, Engineers' Delegation, Glass Bottle Blowers' Delegation, Pierce, Keough (Mrs. Mae), Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Delegation, Sheet Metal Workers' Delegation, Keough (M. J.), Frey, Mitchell (A. R.), Dold, Plumbers Delegation, Seamen's Delegation, Textile Workers' Delegation, Foster, Berger, Roberts, Coddington, Cope, Whiteman, Smith (J. T.), Greenawalt, Gareppy, Love, Walsh, Rosenberg, Goldstein, Todd ($\frac{1}{2}$ vote), representing 2,443 $\frac{1}{2}$ votes.

For Denver—Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Delegation, Flannery, Hatters' Delegation, Horse Shoers' Delegation, Thum, representing 222 votes.

For Minneapolis — Lowery, Duffy (Frank), McFarlane, Swartz, Huber, Zaring, Yarnell, Richardson, Reidy, Firemen's Delegation, Kellington, Granite Cutters' Delegation, Towey, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Delegation (193 votes), Brady, Longshoremen's Delegation (95 votes), Grout, United Mine Workers' Delegation, Painters' Delegation, Potters' Delegation, McCarthy, Stage Employees' Delegation, Teamsters' Delegation, Wood Workers' Delegation, Dean, Jones (J. E.), Rist, Linxweller, Bainbridge, McLean, Grace, Burke, Morris, Kiernan, McCullen, Flynn, Wilson (Agnes), representing 6,259 votes.

For Toronto — Barbers' Delegation, Blacksmiths' Delegation, Dunn, Brewery Workmen's Delegation, Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Delegation, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Delegation, Grimes, Sanders, Falvey, Clerks' Delegation (400 votes), Coopers' Delegation, Electrical Workers' Delegation, United Garment Workers' Delegation, Lockwood, Hodcarriers' Delegation, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Delegation (194 votes), Lathers' Delegation, Longshoremen's Delegation (332 votes), Drinkwater, Machinists' Delegation, Valentine, Maintenance of Way Employees' Delegation, Carder, Musicians' Delegation, Printing Pressmen's Delegation, Street Railway Employees' Delegation, Kirk, Merriman, Tailors' Delegation, Morrison, Engle, Clarke, Jones (D. S.), Miller, Conroy, McGillivray, Joyce, Thomas, Klely, Smith (H. S.), Goss, Douglas, Brownfield, Lund, Sprague, Lavin, Foley, Cardiff, Devett, Dunne,

Pacelli, Todd ($\frac{1}{2}$ vote), representing 4,730 $\frac{1}{2}$ votes.

Denver, Colorado, having received the lowest number of votes, was dropped. Delegate Macarthur withdrew the nomination for Montreal.

A roll call on the cities of Minneapolis and Toronto, resulted as follows:

For Minneapolis—Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Delegation, Barbers' Delegation, Lowery, Dunn, Boot and Shoe Workers' Delegation, Duffy (Frank), Macfarlane, Swartz, Huber, Zaring, Yarnell, Richardson, Coopers' Delegation, Engineers' Delegation, Firemen's Delegation, Kellington, Towey, Granite Cutters' Delegation, Hatters' Delegation, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Delegation (193 votes), Brady, Longshoremen's Delegation (95 votes), Grout, United Mine Workers' Delegation, Painters' Delegation, Plumbers' Delegation, Potters' Delegation, McCarthy, Stage Employees' Delegation, Teamsters' Delegation, Wood Workers' Delegation, Weir, Dean, Fatzinger, Rist, Greenawalt, Bainbridge, McLean, Grace, Burke, Morris, Kiernan, Flynn, Wilson (Agnes), representing 7,506 votes.

For Toronto—Blacksmiths' Delegation, Brewery Workmen's Delegation, Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Delegation, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Delegation, Grimes, Sanders, Falvey, Cigar Makers' Delegation, Clerks' Delegation, Electrical Workers' Delegation, Feeney, Flannery, United Garment Workers' Delegation, Glass Bottle Blowers' Delegation, Lockwood, Hod Carriers' Delegation, Horse Shoers' Delegation, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Delegation (194 votes), Pierce, Lathers' Delegation, Keough (Mrs. Mae), Longshoremen's Delegation (333 votes), Drinkwater, Machinists' Delegation, Maintenance of Way Employees' Delegation, Carder, Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Delegation, Sheet Metal Workers' Delegation, Molders' Delegation, Musicians' Delegation, Stoughton, Wilson (James), Dold, Printing Pressmen's Delegation, Street Railway Employees' Delegation, Seamen's Delegation, Kirk, Merriman, Tailors' Delegation, Textile Workers' Delegation, Tobacco Workers' Delegation, Typographical Union's Delegation, Engel, Jones (D. S.), Cosgrove, Hobby, Davis, Miller, Lindsey, Coddington, McGillivray, Joyce, Whiteman, Gareppy, Love, Douglas, Walsh, Rosenberg, Brownfield, Goldstein, Sprague, Lavin, Goldzwieg, Devett, Dunne, Pacelli, Todd, representing 6,437 votes.

On motion of Delegate Carey the selection of Minneapolis as the next Convention city was made unanimous.

Delegate Frank K. Foster, for the Committee on President's Report, reported as follows:

The following portion of the report of

the Executive Council was referred to this committee:

**THE COLORADO SITUATION AND
THE WESTERN FEDERATION.**

Considering that portion of the Executive Council's Report bearing on this subject—which was referred to this committee—jointly with the President's Report, we desire to say that we approve, "definitely and without equivocation," the policy pursued as to the contributions received for the Western Federation of Miners. We further recommend that the Executive Council be instructed to insist that the Western Federation of Miners shall either carry out the purpose for which such financial aid was contributed, i. e., carrying to the highest courts the cases involved, or give to the Executive Council an accounting of what was done with the money.

In the proceedings of the eighth day, morning session, after the report of the committee, the following appears:

"During the discussion Delegate Kennehan announced that if a further consideration of the matter was deferred until a later session the proceedings of the last convention of the Western Federation of Miners would be placed in the hands of the committee. He stated that this would show the disposition of the money referred to in the committee's report.

"Delegate Mahon moved that action on the section of the committee's report under discussion be deferred; that Delegate Kennehan be instructed to give the report spoken of to the committee, and that the question be taken up at a later session."

At a later session a report of the Official Proceedings of Thirteenth Annual Convention of the Western Federation of Miners was handed to the committee, together with the advance sheets of the reply made by Messrs. Moyer and Haywood:

Your committee reports that it has examined with care the proceedings of the convention of the Western Federation of Miners submitted to it, and also the advance sheets of a reply made in the current number of the official journal of the Western Federation of Miners to that portion of President Gompers' report bearing upon the disposition of the funds contributed by the American Federation of Labor Unions to the Western Federation of Miners. Neither from the printed proceedings nor from the statements contained in the address

of Messrs. Moyer and Haywood do we find sufficient reasons for changing our original recommendation; that in justice to all concerned an accounting should be given our Executive Council as to what portion of the very large amount contributed by the American Federation of Labor Unions from the time the circular was issued (June 9, 1904, to March, 1905,) for the defense of the legal rights of trades unionists has been applied for the purpose for which it was donated.

ANDREW FURUSETH,
Chairman,
FRANK K. FOSTER,
Secretary,

COLLIS LOVELY,
THOMAS F. TRACY,
JAMES A. CREAMER,
JOHN P. FREY,
JOHN S. HENRY,
JAMES WILSON,
GEORGE F. DUNN,
P. H. SWEET,
JOHN A. POWELL,

Committee.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Lavin—I should like to have some information in regard to this report. In view of the fact that there were large contributions made by local unions throughout the country to the Western Federation of Miners long before the appeal was sent out, and that these contributions continued to be sent after the circular was withdrawn, I want to know if such contributions are included in the money the Executive Council wants the Western Federation of Miners to give an accounting of?

Delegate Furuseth—The report states very distinctly that a large sum of money collected after the issuance of the circular is what an accounting is wished of. It says nothing of money collected prior to the issuance of the circular.

Delegate Foster—The report of the committee calls for an accounting of the money sent by unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in response to a circular issued by the American Federation of Labor. That circular calls for appropriations to retain the legal rights of citizens of Co-

orado, and it applies for the time cited in our report.

President Gompers—I should like to ask the committee a question, for the information of the delegates. The chair desires to know whether, from the accounting of moneys received by the Western Federation of Miners, there is in any way any indication that there was one dollar, more or less, received from the American Federation of Labor Unions, used for the defense of the legal rights of members of the Western Federation of Miners.

Delegate Foster—There is nothing in the report of the proceedings we received to indicate the distinction between contributions. There is nothing in this report which is evidence, in our judgment, that would warrant us in forming any conclusion. The only indication we could find of expenses for legal purposes we found grouped under the head of "Miscellaneous Expenses." We found in the part covered by that report something less than eight thousand dollars. We naturally supposed that that did not represent in any degree the legal expenses. It is no reflection upon the Western Federation of Miners when we say we believe in justice to all concerned there should be an understanding of just what portion was used for the purposes for which the donations were made.

Delegate Lavin—You have nothing to warrant you in saying that money would not have gone to the Western Federation of Miners if that circular was not issued, because the money was going to them before the circular was issued and continued to go after it was withdrawn.

President Gompers—The International Union of which I am a member, apart from the local unions, sent to the Western Federation of Miners ten thousand dollars in one check. The Glass Bottle Blowers, at their Convention, sent them one thousand dollars, the Theatrical Stage Employees sent over one thousand dollars, etc. It is also true that when the circular was issued it was published in the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners under the heading, "The American Federation of Labor to

the Rescue." Does it not appear to the judgment of the delegates that there ought to be some showing of the receipt of this money and the purpose for which it was contributed? I am sure, so far as I am concerned, there is no purpose that I have to cast a stigma upon that organization or upon its officers so far as financial honesty is concerned, or so far as financial dishonesty is concerned, but I do believe we are entitled to know to what purposes this money has been devoted. It is not necessary that every cent, or every dollar, or every thousand dollars, be accounted for in this way, not by any means. There are expenditures in an organization about which it cannot always enter into details. These are too small and insignificant; no one expects that; but we do believe we are entitled to know whether or not it was spent in defense of the men whose constitutional and natural rights were trampled under foot by the Colorado authorities.

I have seen what Mr. Moyer and Mr. Haywood have been pleased to say of me. They said some very mean things, not simply in their latest utterances, but all through. President Moyer, in his official report to the last Convention of the Western Federation of Miners, devotes the major portion of his report to an attack upon the labor movement, upon the American Federation of Labor, and particularly upon me. I don't intend to retaliate in kind, either here and now or anywhere else, but I repeat that if we are going to have any kind of confidence in our fellow union men we must be in a position to assure them that the money they contribute for any purpose is devoted to that purpose. There is nothing further from my mind than to place a stigma upon the organization or its officers. They and I differ very materially as to our relative understanding of the trade union movement. They have a right to differ from me, and they have a right to sturdily defend their position, just as I have a right to defend the position I take; but that does not form the right for them or for myself, for their organization or for our organization, to divert money contributed for the legal defense of the men involved in Colorado, especially when it is alleged that they

have largely expended that money to put on foot an organization that was launched to be the antagonist movement of the American Federation of Labor. It is alleged that much of the money that you and I contributed out of our pockets and out of our funds has been used to finance that combination in Chicago, and if that is true, it ought to be known; and if it is not true the stigma ought to be taken off the officers of the Western Federation of Miners.

Delegate Lavin—I am perfectly satisfied with the statement as to the official report.

Delegate W. B. Wilson—There are no organizations on this continent whose members are more closely related industrially than the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers of America. Men who are quartz miners to-day are coal miners to-morrow, and men who are coal miners to-day are quartz miners to-morrow. There are no two organizations anywhere in which there is a more fraternal spirit existing between the rank and file of the organizations. That is very clearly demonstrated by the fact that when the Western Federation of Miners issued an appeal for aid in an effort to inaugurate the eight-hour movement, and from that time on until their most recent report, the United Mine Workers of America, through its various unions, contributed over \$27,000 towards that campaign, nearly twenty-four per cent. of the entire contributions. There were two purposes for which this money was contributed. The first purpose was to assist them in securing an eight-hour work day; the second purpose was to assist their members in defending themselves against legal prosecutions and against illegal encroachments upon their rights. Those are the only two purposes for which the money was contributed, and, notwithstanding that fact, we find that the money contributed for these two specific purposes has been diverted, not merely to other channels in assisting those who toil, but for the purpose of building up an organization to antagonize the American Federation of Labor generally, and to antagonize the United Mine Workers specifically. They are endeavoring to encroach upon our jurisdiction

and on our territory, sowing the seeds of dissension in our ranks, using the very funds we had contributed to their assistance for the purpose of destroying our organization. We find them using their official order for the purpose of destroying the confidence of our members in the officers of our organization, yet at the Boston Convention the man who drafted the resolution that donated to the Western Federation of Miners the one thousand dollars that was contributed by the American Federation of Labor at that time was John Mitchell. In spite of that fact there has never been a more kindly expression used towards him in their official organ than "fakir" and "fraud."

We ought to have an accounting; we are entitled to an accounting. If that money has not been used against us, as we are led to believe it has been, we ought to know it. If it has been used against us, we ought to know it also. So far as all the facts appear it has been used in an effort to destroy the American Federation of Labor and the bodies connected with it. Let us have an accounting, Mr. Chairman.

Vice President Max Morris—Aside from the question of a financial accounting on the part of the Western Federation of Miners, there arises a question before this Convention which, in my opinion, is of the utmost importance. The Executive Council asks you, before the ending of this Convention, to say to the members of organized labor throughout this country whether or not we acted wisely in having the circular issued which asked for the suspension of contributions to the Western Federation of Miners from unions belonging to the American Federation of Labor. Before we adjourn it is the duty of this Convention to say in plain words. Did your Executive Council act rightly and in accordance with the future welfare of the labor movement in this country?

I live in Colorado. I had the pleasure to give, not financial, but moral aid to the Western Federation of Miners to the best of my ability. I saw things done on their part which, in my opinion, it was not wise to speak of until we met here. I deem it right and proper that you, when you go back to your

homes, may be able to tell others of their acts. If you will notice in their official organ they take pleasure in saying that when certain individual officers of the American Federation of Labor joined hands with the National Civic Federation they became the assistants of strike breakers, etc. When the United Mine Workers of America were on strike in Colorado, in District 15 of their organization, the coal miners of a camp at Leyden, where the men were not organized, but where they saw fit to come out when the strike was called, what was done? When the members of the Western Federation of Miners who were deported from the Cripple Creek District called on Mr. Haywood, he urged upon them to go, and did send them, to take the places of the men who struck in behalf of the United Mine Workers of America. In support of the charge I make I want to read to you a copy of a telegram sent to the Convention of the Industrial Workers of the World, but not read there:

Pueblo, Colorado, June 29, 1905.

To the United Mine Workers' Delegates
Assembled in The Industrial Convention,
Chicago, Ill.:

Haywood to blame, not Mitchell, for losing Colorado strike, by persuading the Western Federation men to work at Leyden mine; said mine being unfair and under guard.

(Signed) HARRY DOUTHWAITE,
District 15.

This telegram was not read in the convention, because Mr. Haywood was its chairman. The mine was under guard and men who were not union men, but who were loyal enough to go out on strike, had their places filled by members of the Western Federation of Miners under the guidance of Mr. Haywood.

I want to make my reasons plain for voting for the discontinuance of help on the part of the labor movement of this country, and to prove to you that the Executive Council of this body acted wisely when it told you and others to discontinue your contributions. During the coal strike, when the miners were holding a convention to determine whether or not they should accept a

certain proposition from the United Mine Workers, when the eight-hour day proposition was held out to them, who did we find at that convention begging them not to accept it and go back to work? We found the officers and organizers of the Western Federation of Miners.

But we stood for all these things in order that we might help the members of the Western Federation of Miners to defeat the corporations and to defeat the tyranny of Governor Peabody. Talk of their courage and of the splendid fight they made! Who made the fight? Did any of the officers of the Western Federation go out to battle with the men? Did they lead their men as the officers of other organizations did? No. But, as I said before, we were willing to shut our eyes and mouths until the battle had been settled and won. Now I think the time has come when it is proper to say these things. I am not speaking of the financial part of the report. I simply want to make clear to you why the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor voted to discontinue the help being given the Western Federation of Labor by our unions.

President Gompers—Was the fact that deported members of the Western Federation of Miners had taken the places of striking coal miners in Colorado known to the officers of the Western Federation?

Vice President Morris—Mr. Haywood has been charged with that and has not been able to deny it. He was charged with it by Mr. Douthwaite, President of District 15. He tried to deny it but could not.

Vice President Mitchell—Did not Mr. Douthwaite tell you that Mr. Haywood had admitted in his presence that his men scabbed on our members.

Vice President Morris—Yes; but his excuse was that he did not know the mine was not fair.

Delegate Barnes—I want to say, for one, that I believe that an accounting should be had if it is not now on hand. I note that Delegate Furuseth holds the

report issued some time ago. It was a general report issued to their national convention and had no purpose in setting forth the specific information you now desire to have. Consequently, I felt the other day, when the delegate from Denver offered to supply the report, that it would not be satisfactory. I don't think it would have been satisfactory to me had I been on the committee and following the same purpose. However, the other day we received a telegram stating that they had sent a reply or explanation or an accounting of some kind. Has the committee looked over that and reported on it? If so, is it satisfactory or unsatisfactory to the committee?

Vice President Kidd—It is not satisfactory.

Delegate Barnes—Then I certainly am in favor of the report of the committee that an accounting be had.

Delegate Foster—The committee did not desire to bring before the Convention the mass of scurrility which this address is composed of. With the exception of some extracts from the proceedings in regard to some cases which are now before the court there is not an item of financial information contained in the report. The committee, to speak frankly, did not desire to lower the dignity of this body by bringing this report before it for consideration. We considered it beneath the contempt of any set of men carrying trade union cards in their pockets.

Delegate Soderberg—Was it not stated last week that the cases of some of the members were still in the courts in St. Louis?

Delegate Furuseth—According to the magazine article we have here there have been certain cases entered in the United States Court. What they are the committee could not find out from the article. For that reason we say that neither from the report given to us nor from the magazine articles given to us could we find any reason for changing our prior report.

On motion of Delegate T. L. Lewis debate was closed.

The report of the committee was then adopted without a dissenting vote.

The special committee to report on the Harbison-Walker Company submitted the following:

We, the undersigned committee, appointed by the President to wait upon the Harbison-Walker Company, for the purpose of adjusting trouble between the herein name concern and the Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance, as directed by the delegates in this Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, assembled in Pittsburg, for which we beg leave to report the result of our efforts in this direction, which is in part, as follows:

Your committee called upon the Harbison-Walker Company, and was told by a representative of that firm that they would concede to no demands of organized labor, and that they had decided to continue the open shop, and would have no further dealings with any body of union men. They further stated that they had no desire to meet a committee representing the American Federation of Labor, or any other organized body of men, and that if we had any subject matter we wished them to consider, we could advise by correspondence, and if they felt so inclined to consider the same, they would so advise by communication. Following this interview, your committee mailed a registered letter, which reads as follows:

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 24, 1905.

Harbison-Walker Co., Farmers Bank Building, Pittsburg, Pa.:

Gentlemen: The committee appointed by the American Federation of Labor to call on you concerning the trouble existing between your firm and the Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance, beg leave to submit the following propositions for your careful consideration:

1st. That you agree to employ your former men without discrimination against such men by reason of their identification with any labor organization.

2nd. That you further agree to in-

terpose no objection to any efforts made on the part of the Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance to organize the men now employed in your plants throughout the country.

3rd. If the above propositions meet with your favorable consideration, we will agree to recommend that the name of your firm be removed from the "We don't patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor.

Trusting that the above will receive your prompt attention and consideration, and that we may be favored with an early reply, we are,

Respectfully yours,

JOHN ZARING, Chairman,
ROBERT NOREN,
JOSEPH T. SHERIER,
H. A. STEMBURGH, Secretary,
Committee.

After your committee has waited a sufficient length of time and not receiving any reply, we desire to recommend that all organized labor, especially the building tradesmen, are hereby requested to bring about harmonious relations between the Harbison-Walker Company and the Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance, by their earnest co-operation to this end.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN ZARING, Chairman,
ROBERT NOREN,
JOSEPH T. SHERIER,
H. A. STEMBURGH, Secretary,
Committee.

On motion the report of the Committee was concurred in.

Delegate John R. O'Brien, for the Committee on Tuberculosis, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 157—By Delegate George C. Campbell, of the Tri-City Labor Congress of Clinton and Lyons, Ia., and Fulton, Ill.:

WHEREAS, The medical fraternity of this country have entered into a campaign against tuberculosis (consumption), and have declared that the health of the nation depends on proper sanitary conditions: pure air, good, wholesome food, in sufficient quantity; proper clothing, an eight-hour work day, and no child-labor, and have made a manly

appeal to the organized workers for their moral support in bringing about these conditions; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we gladly offer our aid and cooperation and earnestly hope that our affiliated central bodies will enter into fraternal relations with organized Doctors of Medicine in their respective localities and work with them hand in hand for the prevention and cure of the white plague, abolition of the sweat shop, child-labor and the universal eight-hour work day.

The committee reported concurrence in the resolution, and also in that part of the report of the Executive Council entitled "Tuberculosis."

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

The committee submitted the following:

REPORT TO THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR BY THE COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Gentlemen: Your Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis, having been appointed in accordance with the action taken by delegates in the annual convention assembled, reports as follows in relation to the subject of tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis is a widespread disease which is every year killing about 150,000 persons in the United States.

It is known that tuberculosis is both a preventable and a curable disease, and for this reason alone your committee is of the opinion that the American Federation of Labor would be justified in taking steps that would put a stop to such horrible waste of life.

It is also a fact that this disease seeks its victims especially among men and women in the prime of life, so much so that one-third of all who die between the ages of 15 and 44 years die of tuberculosis, and that this preventable disease works its greatest havoc among the wage earners whose labor and skill make possible the industrial supremacy of this country. In certain trades the death rate from tuberculosis is five or six times as great as it is in occupations free from the accompaniment of unsanitary conditions.

For these reasons we believe that this subject of tuberculosis is one of more than general humanitarian interest to

the American Federation of Labor and its constituent bodies. It is a matter of very direct and personal concern to every member of the laboring class, and its effect on the sick and death benefits is such that it has an important bearing on the financial welfare of many unions.

It is undisputed that there is a direct relation between improvement in factory and shop conditions, proper hours of labor and adequate scales of wages.

It is acknowledged that the death rate from this disease among union men is less than it is among non-union men.

It is a fact also that the problem of tuberculosis as such is a problem of prevention rather than one of cure. To stamp out this scourge, to make it impossible that men shall be permitted to work under conditions so menacing to life that they invite tuberculosis, and at wages so low that a standard of life cannot be sustained sufficient to resist tuberculosis, this is the great work that is worth while for the American Federation of Labor rather than the cure of a few individual cases. Hospitals and sanatoriums for the cure of tuberculosis are praiseworthy institutions, but we should leave the operation and maintenance of them to others. Our work is to cut off the supply of patients and to make hospitals and sanatoriums unnecessary.

To do this requires the education of union men and women throughout the country, and we, therefore, recommend that steps shall at once be taken to spread among the members of the bodies affiliated with this Federation a correct knowledge of the few facts essential to the prevention of tuberculosis.

To this end we recommend the use of a small circular, herewith attached, which has been prepared by the New York Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis. This circular is short and to the point. It has been carefully prepared by eminent physicians and may be taken to be correct. We recommend, therefore, that the reading matter of the two inside pages be adopted for a circular to be printed and distributed from our Washington office:

HOW TO PREVENT CONSUMPTION.

The spit and the small particles coughed up and sneezed out by consump-

tives, and by many who do not know that they have consumption, are and of living germs too small to be seen. These germs are the cause of consumption.

Don't spit on sidewalks—it spreads disease, and it is against the law.

Don't spit on the floors of your rooms and hallways.

Don't spit on the floor of your shop.

When you spit, spit in the gutters or into a spittoon. Have your own spittoons half full of water, and clean them out at least once a day with hot water.

Don't cough without holding a handkerchief or your hand over your mouth.

Don't live in rooms where there is no fresh air.

Don't work in rooms where there is no fresh air.

Don't sleep in rooms where there is no fresh air.

• Keep at least one window open in your bedroom day and night.

Fresh air helps to kill the consumption germ.

Fresh air helps to keep you strong and healthy.

Don't eat with soiled hands—wash them first.

Don't neglect a cold or cough.

HOW TO CURE CONSUMPTION.

Don't waste your money on patent medicines or advertised cures for consumption, but go to a doctor or a dispensary. If you go in time you can be cured; if you wait until you are so sick that you cannot work any longer, or until you are very weak, it may be too late; at any rate it will in the end mean more time out of work and more wages lost than if you had taken care of yourself at the start.

Don't drink whisky, beer or other intoxicating drinks; they will do you no good, but will make it harder for you to get well.

Don't sleep in the same bed with anyone else, and, if possible, not in the same room.

Good food, fresh air, and rest are the best cures. Keep in the sunshine as much as possible, and keep your windows open, winter and summer, night and day—fresh air, night and day, is good for you.

Go to a hospital while you can, and before it is too late. There you can get the best treatment, all the rest, all the

fresh air, and all the food which you need.

The careful and clean consumptive is not dangerous to those with whom he lives and works.

That the covers shall be changed by placing on the front cover the seal of the American Federation of Labor and the words "Adopted by the American Federation of Labor at its Twenty-fifth Annual Convention, Pittsburg, Pa., November, 1905"; and that upon the back shall be placed two diagrams which shall best show the prevalence of tuberculosis and the effect of occupation upon the death rate from tuberculosis.

As the movement for the prevention of tuberculosis has now assumed definite shape, so much so that there is now a National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, and numerous city and State associations of the same character, we further recommend that in so far as it is practicable these local associations shall be given active support by labor organizations in the localities where they carry on their work, and that the American Federation of Labor, through delegates appointed to attend the American Tuberculosis Exhibition, shall confer with the officers of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, to the end that a close affiliation shall be brought about between the National body representing organized labor and the National body representing the organized movement for the prevention of tuberculosis.

And lastly, whereas, we realize the important bearing which tuberculosis has upon the welfare of trade unions, and the need and propriety of supporting legitimate movements for increasing the popular knowledge about this "great white plague"; and whereas, the American Tuberculosis Exhibition is to be held in the City of New York November 27th-December 9th, 1905, under the auspices of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis and the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society, and these bodies have extended to this Federation a hearty and earnest invitation to send delegates to their exhibition to witness the tangible evidence of the prevalence of tuberculosis and the means and

methods adopted for its prevention and cure, and more particularly to discuss, on the evening of Wednesday, the 29th, "The Relation of Organized Labor to the Prevention of Tuberculosis," therefore, we do recommend that the above invitation be accepted and that delegates representing the Federation shall attend this meeting, and that the President of the American Federation of Labor shall be one of the said delegates.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. D. HUBER,

Chairman.

JOHN ROBERT O'BRIEN,
Secretary.

M. J. WATKINS,
JAMES WALSH,
GEORGE H. WARNER,
O. H. HILL,
VICTOR ALTMAN,
J. A. ROBERTS,
TIMOTHY HEALY,
JOHN T. DEMPSEY.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Vice President Duncan—I thoroughly approve of the report of the committee, and hope it will be concurred in by the Convention. I feel, however, that the endorsement of the action taken by the society mentioned will not attract the attention of our members to the extent that something issued directly by this Federation will. I have drafted an addition to the report of the committee which will, I think, more closely identify the matter with the American Federation of Labor without in any way minimizing the report of the committee. I therefore beg leave to submit the following:

In order to aid in reducing the horrors of tuberculosis to a minimum this Convention strongly recommends discussion and furtherance of the following subjects:

Continued agitation for a shorter work day to a maximum of eight hours.

Increased demand for a higher minimum of pay for labor performed.

Encouragement of out-door exercise.

Formation of fresh air clubs.

Recommendation of temperate habits, including a diminution of the use of intoxicants.

Release from work at least one full day in seven.

Play grounds for children adjacent to all public schools.

Large, open "breathing spaces" interspersed in all cities.

Total elimination of the sweat shop system.

Rigid inspection of mines, mills, factories and work shops.

A Saturday half-holiday, at least during the summer months.

Incorporation in trade agreements or in collective bargains governing working conditions of provisions for suitable ventilation and sanitation.

That wherever possible the suburban residence idea be strongly favored, coupled with a demand for one-half rates on steam and trolley lines during the usual hours of going to and returning from work.

Further agitation for better rooms and fresh air ventilation in all living apartments.

A positive demand for the passage of rigid anti-child labor laws in States where they do not now exist.

Delegate O'Brien—The committee will accept what is offered by Vice President Duncan.

On motion, the report of the committee as amended was adopted.

Vice President Duncan, for the Executive Council, submitted the following report:

The Executive Council, having had under consideration the application of the Printing Trades for the indorsement of placing the Philadelphia Inquirer on the "We don't patronize" list, have carefully gone over the matter and report that the Executive Council has indorsed the application.

On motion, the report was adopted.

Delegate Frayne—In line with the report of the Executive Council, as a member of the Committee on Boycotts, I desire to ask the unanimous consent of the delegates to the introduction of a resolution covering the report of the committee.

Permission being granted, Delegate Frayne introduced the following:

Resolution No. 168—By Delegate Hugh Frayne:

WHEREAS, The Philadelphia Inquirer, by its persistent hostility toward the unions of the printing trades, has forfeited all right to the good will and patronage of organized labor; and

WHEREAS, Because of such hostility, the Executive Council has, on application of international unions of the printing trades, placed the name of that paper on the "We don't patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor denounce the Philadelphia Inquirer as unfair to organized labor, and call upon all trade unionists and their friends to refrain from patronizing it in any manner.

The resolution was concurred in by the Committee on Boycotts.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Delegate W. B. Wilson, for the Committee on Law, reported as follows:

The committee non-concurred in Resolution No. 111.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted.

The question was discussed by Delegates Walsh, Leonard, Macarthur and Secretary Morrison.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was then carried.

Delegate Leonard wished to be recorded as voting against the motion to adopt.

On the question of organizations' reports referred to us from the report of the Executive Council, your committee recommends the adoption of the following new section to the Constitution:

Article VIII, Section 6: It shall be the duty of each International, National, Local Trade and Federal Labor Union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to furnish to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor a copy of all official reports issued by such affiliated organizations, containing a statement of their membership in good standing, and to furnish such additional statistical data as may be called for by the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor which may be in the possession of the respective unions.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

On Resolution No. 31 the committee reported as follows:

Committee recommends that all after the words "American Federation of Labor" be stricken out, so that it will read:

"Amendment to Section 11, Article IX. of the Constitution, by adding to the end of the section the following words:

"And it is further provided that should any of the members of such National, International, Trade or Federal Labor Union work at any other vocation, trade or profession they shall join the union of such vocation, trade or profession, provided such are organized and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

The committee recommends the adoption of this clause as amended.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted.

In reply to a question asked by a delegate, President Gompers said: The President of the American Federation of Labor has always held that a bona fide member of an organization going into a city where there is a union of his craft affiliated with the American Federation of Labor must have his card accepted by the union.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried.

The committee concurred in that part of the report of the Executive Council entitled "Organizations' Reports."

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

The committee recommends the following substitute for Resolution No. 112:

Section 2 of Article 14 be amended by adding thereto the following:

The President of the American Federation of Labor shall have authority to appoint any person who is a member of any affiliated union to audit the accounts of such Federal Trade or Labor Unions as the President of the American Federation of Labor may direct and report the result thereof to the President of the American Federation of Labor.

The books and accounts of each Federal Trade and Labor Union shall be, at all times open to the inspection of auditors appointed under this section.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Committee,

JOHN B. LENNON,
Chairman.

W. B. WILSON,
Secretary.

JAMES M. LYNCH,
D. A. HAYES,
MAX MORRIS,
A. J. ENGEL,
E. W. MILLER,
ALEX R. MITCHELL,
S. J. THOMPSON,
WILLIAM PENJE,
ARCHY GRANT.

Vice President Duncan, for the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

On Resolution No. 99, which was referred back to this committee, we recommend that no action be taken.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

The following resolution was offered: That it is the sense of this Convention of the American Federation of Labor that we part officially with regret with the services of Thos. I. Kidd; that as a Convention of the American Federation of Labor movement we convey to him our fraternal greetings, our best wishes, our confidence and respect, and that a series of resolutions be drafted and conveyed to Vice President Kidd on his retirement from office.

Vice President Mitchell—I move that we include after the name of Thomas I. Kidd the name of William J. Spencer.

The amendment was accepted, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

Vice President Mitchell—The Committee on Organization has a report to make to the Convention.

I move that the report of the Committee on Organization and such other reports of committees as have not been made be referred to the Executive Council. (Seconded.)

Delegate Barnes—I move that such reports be printed in the minutes.

The Committee on Organization has four or five resolutions, the recommen-

dition in each case being to refer to the Executive Council.

The motion offered by Vice President Mitchell was carried.

Vice President Duncan—I rise at this time to make what I consider a necessary statement. In the warmth of debate upon several subjects in the early days of the Convention, and once or twice since, statements were made upon the floor of this Convention that evidently the Executive Council thought itself greater than the Constitution and greater than this Convention. In the debate on the revocation of charters, some of my colleagues said they did not favor such revocation. From expressions of some of the delegates I find that an impression has gone forth that the Executive Council did not consider itself bound by the findings of this Convention. It is not the fault of the Executive Council, if provisions are in the Constitution that the Executive Council shall do certain work instead of the Convention. As long as the law exists in that way the Executive Council must so act, and, in compliance with the same, the Convention must be bound thereby, unless it would violate its own Constitution and invite other organizations to violate it. I have positive convictions about the will of the American Federation of Labor being carried out when it has expressed itself, although some of the delegates seem to think from statements made by President Gompers and Treasurer Lennon that the Executive Council is not bound to abide by the actions of this Convention. I say every member of the Executive Council is bound to comply with the law of this Convention. When the time comes that I cannot comply with such laws, I shall resign my position.

Treasurer Lennon—I have heard that a statement I made was misconstrued. I believe with Vice President Duncan

that it is the duty of a man elected an officer of this organization, or of any other organization, to carry out the instructions of the Convention, and I have never failed to do so, so far as my ability enabled me. In making decisions, the Convention sometimes has certain objects in view, not some specific action always, but the accomplishment of something. When such a decision comes to the Council and the Council is required to bring about the accomplishment of that object—which is the fundamental thing the Convention desired—we find that perhaps some specific thing will bring the opposite result, and consequently I, as a member of the Council, have voted in some instances, in order to accomplish that which the Convention desired to have accomplished, differently from the way the specific instructions might mean. I stated that the revocation of charters should only be for fundamental violations of trade principles. I adhere to that, and say with Vice President Duncan, if the time ever comes when I feel I cannot, as a man and as a trades unionist, carry out with all my ability the things this Convention or any other convention has declared for, I shall resign from the Council immediately.

In closing the Convention, President Gompers made a short address in which he thanked the delegates for the kindness and courtesy shown him during the sessions.

Led by Fraternal Delegate Gilmour, the delegates joined in the singing of Auld Lang Syne with enthusiasm. At its close three rousing cheers were given, after which the Convention was adjourned sine die.

FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary A. F. of L.

DAVID WRIGHT,
Assistant Secretary.

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PROPORTION OF MORTALITY CAUSED BY CONSUMPTION
IN NEW YORK CITY, 1901.

MEN

20 - 29 years.

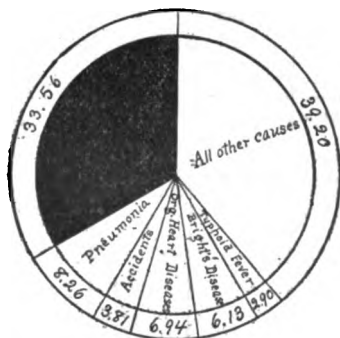


30 - 44 years.



WOMEN

20 - 29 years.



30 - 44 years.

